"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday, thundershowers at night or Monday; wind southwest.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,708. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1917.—86 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

NEW AMENDMENT LEAVES BEER AND WINE AS THEY ARE

Retains Ban on Spirits, but Limits President's Discretion to Seizing Stocks in Bond.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S PLAN

That or Gore Amendment, Giving President Power Over Lighter Drinks, to Prevail.

MAY BE SETTLED TOMORROW

And Food Bill Passed Tuesday—Anti-Saloon League Takes Hands Off—Speech by Lewis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—In an effort to agree upon a liquor amendment to the Food Administration bill that would save the President the necessity of having to use discretionary power to allow the use of beer and wines during the war, the Senate Committee on Agriculture had a long conference today, as an outcome of which a new section to the measure was drafted by Senator Chamberlain.

Under this amendment the manufacture of distilled spirits from any foodstuffs is prohibited, but no allusion is made to beer and wines. The commandeering section is retained, so that the President would have power to take over the whisky now in bond in national exigency. Outside of the power to commandeer whisky, rum, gin, and brandy, the bill takes all responsibility for the manufacture or use of intoxicating drinks out of the hands of the President.

Anti-Saloon League Complies.

The Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America wrote a letter to President Wilson tonight, saying that as patriotic Americans in this time of war they would not place any obstruction in the way of the pending food legislation, but reserve the right to press for anti-beer and wine legislation later. The letter was in response to the letter written by the President yesterday to the Rev. Dr. Cannon, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, in which the President expressed the hope that to prevent delay in the passage of the Food Administration bill at a critical time the opposition to the provision permitting the manufacture of beer and wine from foodstuffs would be abandoned.

The letter of the Legislative Committee to President Wilson follows:

Washington D. C., June 30, 1917.
To the President, the White House, Washington, D. C.:

We have carefully considered the statement in your letter of yesterday to the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America that, in the face of the present food crisis, you are greatly concerned lest the early passage of the food administration legislation now pending in Congress be jeopardized by heated and protracted debate upon certain sections of the bill relating to the manufacture of foodstuffs into intoxicating liquors.

We are aware of the threats made by the friends of beer and wine in the Senate of an indefinite and protracted filibuster against those provisions of the bill. We beg to assure you that as patriotic Americans, determined to uphold you as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy in the present war, we will not for our constituency offer any obstruction to the prompt passage of the food control bill.

Of course we cannot presume to indicate to members of Congress what action they should take in view of this request from the President of the United States. They will doubtless act in accordance with their convictions of duty.

We are glad to note that your request applies only to the pending food administration legislation. It will be our purpose to urge the passage of legislation prohibiting the waste of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and wines at the earliest possible date, either in the form of a separate bill or in connection with other war legislation.

We desire to express our purpose as patriotic American citizens to co-operate in every way in the winning of the great war in which our nation is engaged.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,
JAMES CANNON, JR.,
ARTHUR J. BARTON,
WAYNE B. WHEELOCK, Legislative Committee.
P. A. BAKER, General Superintendent.
EDWIN C. DUNWIDDIE, Legislative Superintendent.

The Chamberlain Amendment.

The substitute drafted by Senator Chamberlain reads:

Section 12. That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this Act, no person shall use any foods, fruits, food material, or feeds in the production of distilled liquors, except for Governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal, or other non-beverage purposes. Any person who willfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

So as not to embarrass the Committee on Agriculture, Senator Gore refrained from offering in the Senate his substitute amendment prohibiting the manufacture of whisky during the war, but allowing the making of beer and wine, while giving the President discretionary power to put the ban on the lighter drinks at any time he might see fit. Which substitute amendment shall be offered to the Senate, whether Senator Gore's or Senator Chamberlain's, will be decided tomorrow at an informal conference of members of the Agriculture Committee.

Senator Chamberlain felt certain tonight, he said, that either one or the other would be put in. After a talk with various Senators among the "wets" and "drys," he said, it looked as though legislation to relieve the President of the responsibility of any action respecting wine and beer would have the best chance of being passed.

"The President has asked that the Senate decide this liquor issue itself," said Senator Chamberlain. "Out of respect to his wishes, I have drafted the bill putting the ban on the manufacture of whisky and leaving out wines and beer. From all I can learn, it will have the support of the majority of Sen-

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Hindenburg Offers Armistice During Russian Elections

COPENHAGEN, June 30.—It is reported from German sources that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of General Staff, in a wireless message has again offered an armistice to Russia. This time his wish is to suspend hostilities during the election of delegates to the Russian Constitutional Convention. The report is not confirmed officially, but it is in accord with preliminary intimations last week that von Hindenburg's new offer was contemplated.

A Copenhagen dispatch, June 17, said that Germany was considering the offering of an armistice to Russia for the period of the elections to the Russian Constitutional Convention. This arrangement was intended to further the growth of pro-German sentiment in Russia. The elections to the Russian Constituent Assembly have been set for Sept. 30.

KINGDON GOULD TO WED ARTIST

Miss Annunziatta Lucci to Become His Bride in St. Patrick's Rectory Tomorrow.

WILL NOT CHANGE HIS FAITH

After Obtaining License Hurries to Home of His Father, Who Did Not Know of Romance.

Kingdon Gould, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, and Miss Annunziatta Camilla Maria Lucci, an artist, will be married tomorrow, according to an announcement made by the couple after they obtained a marriage license yesterday at the office of City Clerk Scully in the Municipal Building. The marriage will take place in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and will be performed by Mgr. Gherardi Ferrante. Since Mr. Gould is a Protestant the marriage cannot be performed before the altar in the Cathedral.

Miss Lucci is a native of Italy. She was born at Arezzo. Her father and mother, both of whom are dead, were Cordido Lucci and Fortunata Menci Lucci. In the application for the license she gave her age as 31. She has been in the United States eight years and has known Mr. Gould about two years. The bride-to-be lives in an apartment house at 27 East Sixty-second Street. She has a studio at the Art Students' League in West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Gould gave his age as 29, his place of birth as New York City, and on the line indicating his occupation he wrote "corporation."

After obtaining the license Mr. Gould and his fiancée rode away in one of his automobiles. Later he left the city for his father's home, Georgian Court, at Lakewood, N. J., where he refused to make any statement about his wedding. Before his arrival home, Mr. Gould's father and the servants said they knew nothing about Kingdon's marriage, and expressed surprise at the news. When Miss Lucci was asked if Mr. Gould, who is within the conscription age, was going to war, she said:

"Well, if he is drafted, I am sure he will do his duty. Further than that I do not know, I am sure."

Miss Lucci is an attractive brunette. Of medium height, she has very dark eyes and very dark hair. She speaks slightly broken English. She wouldn't tell much about her work, beyond saying she didn't intend to give it up, because she loved painting. Continuing to express a reticence to talk about herself, she said:

"Ask me something about Mr. Gould, and I will tell you he is the finest man in these United States. Not only I think so, but I am sure everybody thinks so. He is so democratic and plain. Oh, I think he is the finest man in the whole country."

Pressed to tell where she and Mr. Gould had met, Miss Lucci insisted that was something she wouldn't tell, and suggested asking Mr. Gould. Asked where were she and Mr. Gould would live, she said:

"That is, as you say, 'up to him.'"

Mr. Gould lives in the handsome home of his father at 857 Fifth Avenue, and it has been reported that he will purchase Hyerwood Park, a large estate near Lakewood, about a mile from Georgian Court.

Mr. Gould, it was said at the apartment house, had called on Miss Lucci a great many times in the last six months, and it was said that for some time one of his cars has been constantly at her disposal.

Miss Lucci expressed astonishment last night that the news of her coming marriage to Mr. Gould should arouse so much interest. Not only newspaper men called her up and went to see her, but she had a large number of calls from persons she had never heard of before. She refused to discuss the question as to whether Mr. Gould's family looked with pleasure or displeasure upon her approaching marriage. She suggested it would be well to ask the Gould family.

"I like him; he likes me; that's enough for the people to know," she insisted. "Oh, so many people have been wanting to know about it. I am not going to talk to any one any more about it. If I don't get some sleep he might change his mind tomorrow about marrying me after all, and that would be too terrible."

Mr. Gould was born in 1887. Before her marriage, his mother was Miss Edith Kingdon. Mr. Gould entered Columbia in 1904 and brought the wrath of the sophomore class upon him by refusing to wear a freshman cap. The sophomores started out to force him to do so, and in the mixup that followed young Gould drew a revolver and with shots over their heads put the sophomores to flight. For this he was disciplined by his fellow students, and for the rest of his term at Columbia his act was held against him by the other students.

After leaving Columbia, where he studied mining engineering, Kingdon Gould went to Cripple Creek in 1908, where he worked in one of his father's mines. In 1910 he was elected to be a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In the same year he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Missouri Pacific. Step by step he took a more active interest in the interests of his father. He is also a Vice President of the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Gould is an athlete. At Columbia he and his brother Jay Were well-known figures on the tennis courts. He is also a good polo player. He is also a good

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SENATE REVISION FIXES WAR LEVY AT $1,652,170,000

Finance Committee Cuts Secretary McAdoo's Estimates of Expenditures $148,000,000.

NO BOND ISSUE INCLUDED

Congress Is Left to Vote Funds if Deficiency Develops—Graduated Tax on Excess Profits.

IMPORT TARIFF ELIMINATED

Consumption Taxes Substituted for Proposed 10 Per Cent. Increase—Report Due on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—After six weeks of work, the Senate Finance Committee tonight finished its re-draft of the war revenue bill passed by the House. As revised, the measure calls for a tax levy of $1,652,170,000, which is $148,000,000 less than Secretary McAdoo told the House that the Government would need to run the war for this year.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the committee, said tonight that the proposal of Senator Stone of Missouri, to provide for raising another $1,000,000,000 by bond issue, so that the Government would have ample funds for its requirements, was withdrawn by the Missourian after the committee had agreed that, if an emergency arose, any additional funds could easily be voted by Congress.

"We have provided for sufficient money to run the war away beyond the time when Congress will reconvene in the Fall after its Summer holiday," said Senator Simmons. "If the President finds the levy we have put in this bill is not sufficient, the deficiency can be made up at any time. But the Government can run the war for many months on the appropriation we have fixed."

Formal Final Action Tomorrow.

While the Finance Committee voted for the bill almost unanimously today, it allowed final action to go over until Monday out of courtesy to Senator La Follette, so as to vote on the substitute he has offered, by which the entire tax would be imposed upon excess corporation profits, corporation income, liquors, and tobacco. As nearly every member of the committee but Senator La Follette is opposed to his substitute, the vote to be taken Monday will be merely perfunctory.

The increase of approximately $200,000,000 over the aggregate levy agreed upon by the committee earlier this week was effected by fixing today a graduated scale of taxation on excess war profits of corporations. The amount to be gathered from this source will be $750,000,000 under the new tax, which follows the scheme of that outlined THE TIMES two weeks ago. Under the arrangement decided upon today the levy will be graduated as follows:

"Not in excess of 15 per cent. of the normal profits, 12 per cent. in excess of 15 per cent. and not of 25 per cent., 16 per cent.; in excess of 25 per cent. and not of 50 per cent., 20 per cent.; in excess of 50 per cent. and not of 75 per cent., 25 per cent.; in excess of 75 per cent. and not of 100 per cent., 30 per cent.; in excess of 100 per cent. and not of 150 per cent., 35 per cent., and in excess of 150 per cent., 40 per cent."

The original scheme of the Finance Committee was to tax excess profits 16 per cent. flat; but after vigorous protest by representatives of financial interests throughout the country, the graduated scale was substituted. The $750,000,000 to be derived from the tax this year is $505,000,000 greater than the amount now raised under the present corporation tax. The excess tax is to be based upon war profits of 1917 as compared with average profits of 1911, 1912, and 1913.

The Finance Committee voted an amendment to the tax on undistributed profits by which an exemption is to be allowed up to 20 per cent. of such profits. Another amendment, offered by Senator Penrose, provides that the tax on the undistributed profits applies only to surplus earned during 1917 or afterward. Profits earned prior to 1917 will be taxed under the rate in effect in those years. This latter provision is expected to act as an inducement to corporations to report on the undistributed profits of earlier years so that they may get the advantage of the tax rate.

Retains the Tax on Spirits.

As the War Revenue bill has now been completed, it retains its levy upon distilled spirits and upon wines and beers. The distilled spirits tax is $2.20 a gallon for any whisky, rum, brandy, or gin taken from bond, which is double the existing tax. For newly manufactured distilled spirits the tax would be $60 upon each 100 pounds of grain used. The distilled spirits tax would yield a total of $278,000,000 on whisky in bond if the President should not forbid its use. The aggregate tax to be derived from beers and wines would run to approximately $250,000,000. The Finance Committee will leave these provisions in the bill, awaiting action by the Senate on the liquor problem.

As finally drafted, the much-debated publishers' tax section proposes a 5 per cent. tax upon publishers' profits over $4,000, yielding $7,500,000 revenue, and an increase of a quarter of a cent a pound in second-class postage rates, yielding $3,000,000.

From income taxes $532,700,000 would be raised — $96,000,000 less than the House provided, the decrease being made entirely on incomes of $40,000 annually and above, with the committee approving the House plan of lowering income tax exemptions to $1,000 for

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Spain Bars Submarines from Territorial Waters

MADRID, June 30.—King Alfonso has signed a decree dealing with submarines, with a view to avoiding repetition of incidents such as that at Cadiz, where a German submarine took refuge and later was escorted out of the port by Spanish torpedo boats.

The text of the decree follows:

Article 1—The submarines of all the belligerent powers are forbidden to navigate within Spanish territorial waters or to enter Spanish ports.

Article 2—All such submarines which enter the Spanish zone for whatever reason will be interned until the end of the war.

Article 3—The submarines of neutral nations which enter Spanish territorial waters must navigate on the surface, with their colors visibly displayed.

BRAZIL'S NAVY JOINS OUR FLEET

Now Patrolling South Atlantic on Watch for German Sea Raiders or U-Boats.

WE MAY SEND A MISSION

President Considering Its Personnel—Venezuela Says It Won't Sell Island to Germany.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Brazil's navy has begun co-operating with the American fleet in South American waters in hunting down German sea raiders and watching for German submarines. Official notification of Brazil's revocation of her neutrality decree came today in dispatches from Ambassador Morgan at Rio.

Sending of a special diplomatic mission to Brazil to arrange for a greater co-ordination of forces and the closest possible co-operation of the two Governments is under consideration by the United States. President Wilson now has under consideration the personnel of the mission. It probably will leave the United States within a month or six weeks, and will include men familiar with Latin American conditions and representatives from the military establishment.

The Government today received assurances from the Venezuelan Government that it had no intention of disposing of the island of Margarita to the Germans. The assurances came as a reply to a protest made by the State Department, after it had received information that German agents were endeavoring to purchase or otherwise gain control of the island to establish a submarine base.

It is without any formal declaration of war that Brazil has practically joined the United States against Germany. Coincident with the inauguration of Brazil's naval operations, a plan for protecting her merchant ships in their voyages to allied ports with frozen meats and other foodstuffs has been put into effect.

Whether Brazil will supplement her action by a formal declaration of war is not known here, and by some officials such action is regarded as doubtful, because the Government at Rio de Janeiro is inclined to regard its action rather defensive than aggressive. For the present it is believed Brazil's part will be adequately done if she contributes to the safety of southern seas and to the movement to Europe of foodstuffs.

Brazil's seizure of the war-bound German ships has added to her merchant marine more than 350,000 tons, which, with that already at her disposal, will, it is believed, contribute materially to the solution of the problem of getting supplies to the Allies.

The Brazilian Navy is the largest of the South American group, and in connection with the American fleet commanded by Admiral Caperton it is believed the work of keeping the South Atlantic clear of enemy craft will be greatly facilitated.

It is not the intention of the Brazilian Government at present to use its navy in patrolling waters off Argentina, but that feature, it is believed, will not weaken materially the scheme of ocean sweeping, since the long field of operations of the coast of Brazil comprises the more important sector of southern operations.

The decision of Brazil not to operate in waters off Argentina is due, it is understood, to a desire not to give unnecessary offense to the Government of Argentina and also because British warships are operating in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands, off the Argentine coast. Hope is still felt at the State Department that the Argentine Government yet may join the war for world democracy. This is indicated by dispatches from Buenos Aires, which say that it is regarded by some there as merely a question of time before Argentina will adopt a course similar to that of Brazil.

German Socialists, Back from Stockholm, Revile Wilson as "That Arch Hypocrite"

COPENHAGEN, June 30.—The German majority Socialists have returned home from Stockholm and are indulging in an outburst of scolding against both Germany and France, and particularly criticising the United States, for not favoring the German majority Socialists' particular brand of peace.

Richard Fischer, a Socialist leader, in addressing a mass meeting in Berlin, said in regard to the Stockholm conference that the whole world, except the British, French, and Italian Governments and "that arch-hypocrite Wilson," was arrayed for peace. Herr Fischer praised the patriotism of the German Socialists in voting for the war credits.

Another Socialist speaker, at a convention in West Prussia, after abusive remarks directed at England and France, declared to the immense delectation of the Jingo press that President Wilson was a greater autocrat than the Russian Czar had been.

Vorwärts, in commenting on peace resolutions adopted by the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, says that those resolutions are in direct contrast with the outcry of the belligerents of all ranks, who wish to wage war to the bitter end, including France, England, and the United States. The editorial advises the Russians not to hope for a German revolution in answer to their appeal. If a German revolution were successful, the newspaper says, it would bring the British within a fortnight to Cologne and the French to Frankfort-on-the-Main, and entail the triumph of Western imperialism.

Dr. Cohn, Socialist member of the Reichstag, who visited Copenhagen to confer with the Danish Socialists, has furnished to The Associated Press a statement of the piece views of himself and his associates. The only novel point in his statement is the suggestion that the question of Alsace-Lorraine should be excluded from the deliberations of the peace conference and its settlement deferred until several years until the passions engendered by the war have cooled.

Dr. Cohn's program for peace is characteristically vague and theoretical, and it is embraced in the generalized statement that there is a necessity of instituting a "cosmos of State entities" with Socialist institutions, the abolition of war by decree, and the elimination of standing armies. He asserts that the problems of Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium are easy of settlement in comparison with the task of fitting the Balkans and the Near East into the radical Socialists' new cosmos.

Other details of the policy enunciated by Dr. Cohn and his associates are so vague that they scarcely furnish any practical assistance toward a peace settlement. He confessed that he and his party voted for the first war credits and praised as consistent the course of the Russian Socialists in the same regard.

BAKER REJECTS COAL AGREEMENT AS 'EXORBITANT'

Declares Conferees' Price for Bituminous Both "Unjust and Oppressive."

DENIES COMMITTEE POWER

Secretary, as Head of Defense Council, Writes Repudiation of Compact.

DANIELS HAS SIMILAR VIEW

Orders Navy Fuel, with Price to be Fixed Later—Trade Board to Make Inquiries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The action taken by members of the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense and other representatives of the Government in agreeing, at a conference with 400 coal operators Thursday, on a maximum price of $3 a ton for bituminous coal on cars as it comes from the mine, was repudiated tonight by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Chairman of the Council of National Defense, in a letter to W. S. Gifford, the Council's Director. Secretary of the Navy Daniels took a similar stand.

The developments in this connection created something akin to a sensation in Government circles. Secretary Lane of the Department of Interior, who participated in the conferences at which the tentative maximum price was reached, had praised the operators as patriots, and told them that they deserved the gratitude of the country. Mr. Baker, on the other hand, stated in his letter today that the price was exorbitant, unjust, and oppressive, and that the coal production committee had exceeded its authority if it had made any such agreement.

"As you are aware," he wrote to Mr. Gifford, "the Federal Trade Commission has been directed by the President to ascertain for his information the cost involved in coal production. I am to some extent familiar with the progress made by the commission. The information I have from that and other sources I think justified me in believing that the price of $3 suggested, or agreed on, as a maximum, is an exorbitant, unjust and oppressive one."

Fight Against Prices.

There were other developments today which made it evident that the Government, as represented by the President and some other officials, was prepared to make a determined fight against prices which it felt was based upon war times, and which gave to the operators and manufacturers what it considered unusual profits at the expense of the Government and the consuming public.

Secretary Daniels announced that he had ordered fuel oil, gas oil, gasoline, and distillate required for the navy up to Sept. 30 to be furnished as needed, the prices to be determined later on the basis of cost of production, plus a reasonable profit. He said also that he would not pay the $3 a ton for bituminous coal, the price that had been agreed upon as a maximum at the conference of operators to which Mr. Baker in his letter referred.

Mr. Daniels announced he was getting coal now at a price of $2.33 at the mines and $2.85 at the ships. On the report of the Federal Trade Commission, he said, a price would be set and allowances made for the coal the navy was now obtaining on that basis. This price would include cost of production, plus a fair and liberal profit, he explained.

According to an official announcement, which was given on Thursday night through the Committee on Public Information, the new maximum price for bituminous coal of $3 with a reduction of 50 cents a ton for the Government, was to take effect tomorrow. It was accepted here generally tonight that the action of Secretary Baker and the statement of Mr. Daniels left the conference conclusions without any standing whatever.

Further, the latest upset between these officials and the Council of National Defense over price fixing, recalling an earlier one involving the cost of steel, made it appear certain that the Fed-

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PERSHING'S FIRST FORCE IS IN FRANCE; GENERAL PRAISES TROOPS AFTER VISIT; ENTIRE PORT PUT IN AMERICAN CONTROL

Not a Man Lost or Seriously Ill, Says Pershing, Praising His Troops as Fit to Fight Beside Allies

PARIS, June 30.—Not a man was lost during the transfer of the American forces to France, and there was not even a case of serious illness, said Major Gen. Pershing, the American commander, on his return to his headquarters today, after a quick trip to the port of debarkation.

"The landing of the first American troops has been a complete success," he said. "In this remarkable transfer of a large force across the ocean (one of the largest operations we have ever undertaken) not a man or an animal was lost or injured, and there was not a single case of serious sickness—nothing but a few unimportant cases of mumps. The men landed in splendid morale, with keen, confident, and eager spirit.

"The physical appearance of our men is truly inspiring. They are all fine, husky young fellows, with the glow of energy, good health, and physical vigor which will make them a credit alongside any troops.

"They are exceptionally well camped and cared for, with substantial wooden barracks, good beds, good food, and the best sanitary arrangements. They are located on high ground. For all of this we are deeply indebted to French co-operation with members of my staff."

England Appreciates Our Feat; Sees German Calculations Upset

Experts, Surprised by Prompt Arrival of Troops, Forecast a Speedy Putting Forth of Our Strength—Press Hail Landing as an Omen of Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 30.—Full appreciation of the feat accomplished by the United States in landing the advance forces of Pershing's army in France without loss is found by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent among those whose attention to the war and its various phases and incidents are not a mere reflection of daily newspaper reports.

A high British military official reminded the correspondent today of the remarks made when the United States came into the war by General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, as to Americans' "quickness in the uptake."

America's rapidity in this particular uptake has excited not only admiration, but surprise among those who from experience know something of the work required to transport an army overseas.

"At this rate," said one officer, "Germany's calculations as to the time it will take America to make her weight felt are going to be knocked sky high."

Not only in London does this view obtain. THE TIMES correspondent one day this week was at a certain British base, where the transport and convoying of troops has from long usage become a matter of routine, worked out to the highest degree of perfection. Among these men, who can legitimately be called past masters in these particular branches of military and naval work and are consequently good judges, the highest tribute were paid to the ability which had enabled the United States within three months of the declaration of war to land in Europe "the advance guard of a great and splendidly organized army which will follow its chief in helping France and the Allies in the great effort to secure the triumph of civilization."

Though the mention of figures would be injudicious, the estimates of the strength of the first American contingent current in well informed quarters here are regarded as the happiest augury of what American can do in the way of military assistance to France and the time in which she will be able to do it.

Little News of Actual Event.

News of the arrival of the first contingents of American troops in France reached London late Wednesday night, with the result that most of the Thursday morning newspapers were only able to use a brief report in their first editions. In later editions, however, the news received prominence, leading all other features of the day. The Daily Mail and Daily News displayed it under headlines running across the whole page.

Strict censorship had been exercised by the French authorities, presumably in accordance with plans arranged beforehand with the American Army Headquarters, and the only report which reached England was the one transmitted by Reuter's Agency, which ran along the lines of the official bulletin circulated in France by the Havas Agency.

None of the special correspondents of London papers in Paris were allowed to describe the arrival of the American troops "somewhere in France," even if they had been permitted to witness it, as was the case when General Pershing landed in France. He was met at Boulogne by not only American correspondents, but also the chief representatives of the London press in Paris, who telegraphed long reports here.

Beyond the Reuter dispatch mentioned, which gave a picturesque description of the arrival of "a veritable armada of huge transports," and referred to "the men, who looked in the pink of condition, having made the best impression on the French," there has been almost an entire absence of further news of the American contingents for the reasons indicated in a message from Washington to the effect that the landing of American troops in France could not be fully discussed at present for obvious reasons. Since Thursday the British public have been practically without any news of the American forces in France.

The paucity of material available for publication necessarily reacts on the interest of the public.

Arrival as a Great Symbol.

Editorial comment by the London papers has been restricted by several causes. The first was the lateness of the hour at which the news was received, which permitted only one paper, The Times, which goes to press later than its colleagues, to print an editorial dealing with what in most news columns received precedence over even the Mesopotamia report, which startled England to her marrow.

The Mesopotamia report, incidentally, was issued at an hour which led The Daily News to complain that if the authorities "imagine that a really adequate precis of such a report can be prepared under such circumstances, they imagine that journalists are geniuses or magicians." The Daily Chronicle also made a protest on the ground that by issuing the Mesopotamia report at the time and date selected, the newspapers were forced to blanket the stories of King George's visit to the grand fleet.

The Times, commenting on the arrival of Pershing's men, said that it would be absurd to exaggerate the importance of the landing of the first American unit in France, but went on:

"Its arrival is a sign to all men, an omen full of hope and promise to the friends of ordered freedom, and a portent of defeat and ruin to her foes. None, we believe, can fail to read the sign aright. It means that within a few months great armies, drawn from the hundred millions of free American citizens and furnished with all the boundless resources which that republic can supply will begin to follow this first detachment across the Atlantic, and it means that these armies will be increased by successive reinforcements until a democratic peace has been wrung from defeated Germany.

"But the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes in Europe beside the Union Jack and the tricolor means more than a vast addition to our military strength, more than an allied victory, more even than a democratic peace. It is an earnest of all these, but it is also a symbol of that union of mind and feeling between the ordered democracies of England, France, and the United States which promises to play the greatest part in molding the future ideals and future destinies of the world. This union bids fair to rank forever amongst the great historic landmarks in the moral and political history of mankind. It is too large and too near a thing for the boldest amongst us to gauge. In character, in extent, and in operation, its results are past finding out."

The Daily Mail followed on Friday with an editorial along similar lines.

The Manchester Guardian hailed the American advance guard as "of immense importance, though we must not suppose that this force will be followed all at once by large bodies of men."

Another Lesson for Germany.

After remarking that the news will cause discouragement, when it spreads through the Central Empires, The Guardian said:

"The Germans have not denied the power of the United States to improvise a great army. Their Generals made official positively at the beginning of the war, when they read about Kitchener's millions, and they did so quite sincerely because no soldiers, trained in the continental staff schools, would believe that an unmilitary people like the British could improvise formidable armies of the modern type within two years. They learned better and what they say now is not that a great American army cannot be produced, but that the submarine will prevent it from being brought across the sea.

"The arrival of the American advance guard is the first answer to their prophecy. Many others of a like kind will follow as the months go by. The trouble about the Germans is that they lack imagination."

Encouraged by Our Promptitude.

A similar point was made in The Birmingham Post, which said:

"The American soldiers who have gone to France are not recruits nor are they untrained levies. In a very short time we shall probably see the flower of the old American army, that is to say, the established force which existed before America entered the war, on French soil. They go to France just as well equipped and just as well trained as any of the old Kitchener battalions, and they will only require the same local training that our new battalions require before they are put into the line.

"What is so encouraging about their arrival is the remarkable promptitude with which the United States has put in its trained material, and it doubtless came in the nature of a shock to Wilhelmstrasse to learn that the cadres of America's great army were embarking for Europe. Germany knew of course, that the army was on its way and we may suppose that all the U-boat commanders operating in the Atlantic were out looking for their Order Pour le Merité.

"The safe arrival of a force of this size and character is not exactly an advertisement for the infallibility of the U-boats' campaign, and if the German had any power of independent thought

Continued on Page 2.

COMING SURPRISED FRENCH

Destroyers and Cruisers Guarded the Armada of Big Transports.

CLOSE WATCH ON VOYAGE

Fog on Last Night of Calm Trip Kept Vessels Safe as They Sped to Port.

CITY GAVE GREAT WELCOME

Troops Swiftly Departed for Base, Where They Are Well Housed and Cared For.

Plain indication that all the contingents of Pershing's advance forces have arrived safely in France is given by the release by the French censor of delayed dispatches telling of the coming of the first American troops, their landing and departure for the nearby base and the subsequent visit of their commander.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Tuesday, June 26.—There was a slight sea haze, presaging a glorious Summer day, when the arrival of the American ships was signaled. Those privileged persons who knew what was going on passed along the deserted quays before the town clocks had struck 6. The port commander's launch put off at once with the French authorities and a number of American officers.

The American ships were met a short distance out steaming toward land—a veritable armada of huge transports, whose black hulls showed clearly against the horizon, while the gray forts of their escorting destroyers were almost blotted out in the lead colored sea. Dominating all was an enormous American cruiser with its peculiar upper works.

The warships picked up their moorings with clockwork precision and the transports were taken in charge by tugs, which towed them to their appointed berths.

By this time the haze had disappeared and crowds began to gather. As the great transports were slowly brought alongside the quays on the stroke of 8 o'clock, work ceased for the moment and the troops came to salute.

Then there were resounding cheers from the transports, to which the populace responded with a right good will.

Along the breakwater there were gangs of men who took no part in the demonstration of welcome. They were German prisoners who gazed in open mouthed astonishment at the spectacle.

Each transport as she was made fast was greeted with loud cheers and the scenes of enthusiasm were repeated throughout the morning.

The meeting between the American General in command of the transports and the French officers on the quay was of the most friendly character.

General ——, a veteran of the Cuban, Philippine, and Mexican campaigns, was overwhelmed with questions as to how the voyage had passed, but even the blandishments of experienced interviewers could make him say nothing more than "We left in fine weather, with a calm sea, and we have arrived on time. Nothing happened."

He added: "I am happy to be the commander of the first troops who will fight shoulder to shoulder with the heroes of the Marne and Verdun."

The General then left to inspect the camp where his men will be lodged.

No time was lost in landing the stores. Negro laborers rushed down the gangways, carrying boxes and tinned meats, biscuits, sugar, &c.

The soldiers look in the pink of condition and have made the best impression on the French.

Wild Welcome from Populace.

By The Associated Press.

A PORT IN FRANCE, Tuesday, June 26.—The first contingents of American troops, landing today, were greeted joyfully by the population of this whole district.

The transports, whose expected arrival had not been previously announced publicly, came streaming into the harbor in a long line at an early hour. The news that the Americans were arriving spread with amazing rapidity, and by the time the troopships drew alongside the quays where the men were to disembark thousands of persons were on hand to greet them.

A wild welcome was shrieked by whistles of craft in the harbor, and cries of "Vive la France!" and "Vive les Etats Unis!" seemed to come from every throat in the crowd, which was thickly dotted with the varicolored uniforms of French soldiers and sailors. Meanwhile the bands on the warships were playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" as the American colors were hoisted to their staffs.

The town soon took on a holiday appearance and before the day was over scores of American flags were flying along with the tricolor of France over public buildings and private homes.

Delegations of American army officers from Paris and American naval men from elsewhere were present, with French military men of high rank, and

a similar representation from the French navy to receive the new fighting forces of the Allies.

Speed Through Submarine Zone.

Land was first sighted from the transports on Monday night after an exciting trip through the submarine zone. Frequent warnings of submarines, operating in the expedition's course, were received during the last few days of the voyage, and the passage through the war zone was made at high speed.

The men were prepared for every emergency during this period. Boats and liferafts were placed so as to be quickly available, and the watches at all the lookout stations were heavily reinforced.

Weather conditions during the entire voyage were ideal and the men arrived in excellent health. The days were warm and the night cool and comfortable, while the sea was unusually smooth. Very few cases of seasickness or other illness were reported.

The voyage was made on scheduled time without any serious mishaps to men or machinery. The port of arrival was known by less than a score of officers until the ships were almost within sight of land.

All unnecessary communication among the ships was dispensed with, the wireless being used only in unusually urgent cases. The sighting of porpoises and other objects in the water resulted in frequent alarms.

The departure of the vessels from an American port was made quietly in the early morning. There were no farewells of any kind.

Intensive training by the ship's crews began immediately. Target practice was held daily except within the submarine zone. A towing spar was fitted up with a dummy periscope, and an unusually high percentage of hits was registered on this target, which indicated that submarine attacks would be made at great peril to the underseas craft.

All the guns were manned throughout the entire voyage, lookouts constantly scanning the waters and horizon for strange and suspicious craft.

Stereopticon views of German battleships, raiders, and submarines were shown to the men to enable identification of an enemy vessel.

The last few nights of the voyage were dark and foggy, and thus it was impossible for submarines to operate without exposing themselves and coming within easy range of the guns aboard the ships of the expedition.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 27.—The first expeditionary unit of American troops in command of Major Gen. William L. Siebert arrived safely at a French port.

Rear Admiral Gleaves has cabled Secretary of the Navy Daniels saying that the expedition has arrived safely.

Pershing Visits His Forces.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, Thursday, June 28.—General Pershing, the American commander; General Pelletier, representing French General Headquarters, and a small staff arrived here early this morning from Paris.

A pouring rain and the early hour kept all but a few hundred enthusiastic townspeople at home, but those who were on hand welcomed the General warmly.

The American commander, after a morning spent in inspecting the camp, occupied by the soldiers who had been debarking steadily from the transports, went aboard the flagship and ate luncheon with Rear Admiral Gleaves. Afterward both officers received the French and American newspaper men. Admiral Gleaves welcomed them and then General Pershing said to their guests:

"This is the happiest of the busy days which I have spent in France preparing for the arrival of the first contingent. Today I have seen our troops safe on French soil, landing from transports that were guarded in their passage overseas by the resourceful vigilance of our navy.

"Now our task as soldiers lies before us. We hope, with the aid of the French leaders and experts who have placed all the results of their experience at our disposal, to make our force worthy in skill and in the determination to fight side by side in arms with the French army."

Rear Admiral Gleaves also spoke briefly.

"Only a few weeks ago," he said, "I stood in the shadow of the Yorktown monument, where our independence was won with the assistance of the great French Admiral De Grasse. This is the happiest day of my life when our navy is welcomed in a French harbor and where our soldiers have been disembarked.

"I should feel that I was neglecting a wonderful opportunity if I did not record the earnest and serious co-operation I have received in my undertaking from General Sibert, his officers and men, in this extraordinary overseas expedition. Never have co-operation and co-ordination been so imperative and also so complete between two defensive arms of the nation as at this moment."

Major Gen. Pershing, true to his democratic principles, refused to haggle or delay over the niceties of etiquette when the question was raised whether Admiral Gleaves should call on him or he on the Admiral. "The point is that I want to see him," the General declared. It was, accordingly, arranged, as more convenient, that General Pershing should go to the flagship as soon as he was free from the task of inspection.

Toward the middle of the afternoon General Pershing returned ashore, and he probably will go to Paris tomorrow, (Friday.)

Streets Lively with Troops.

The debarkation of the American troops has become almost an old story to this French town, and the interest of the inhabitants has centred all day around the commander of the forces.

The weather has been so inclement that only moderate-sized crowds have been present to welcome the strangers. The streets, however, have been enlivened with swarms of soldiers and sailors.

Their activities occupied all of yesterday and last night. Many of the inhabitants watched in wondering fashion the marching and countermarching as if to question whether the French or the Americans owned the town.

The preparations for the completion of the camp are proceeding rapidly and were so far advanced this morning that the troops were comfortable, notwithstanding the rain. General Pershing expressed his satisfaction with the conditions, and the soldiers say they are delighted with the camp, which stands on high ground. Although drinking water must be brought from a considerable distance, it is of an excellent quality.

The sudden influx of the American forces has almost exhausted the town's stocks of supplies, such as tobacco, matches, and other articles not in the army ration, and prices are gradually rising. All the necessities, however, are abundantly present.

Notwithstanding the concentration here of thousands of soldiers, sailors, and marines, there has been a minimum of disorder, and the strangers from overseas are proving more welcome to the townsfolk every hour.

Town Under American Authority.

The French authorities today turned over to the American military police the necessary authority for maintaining discipline in this town, which is now overwhelming American in appearance and public life. To assist the Americans to keep order, however, the authorities have issued new and stringent regulations, which forbid the sale of spirituous liquors to any men in uniform, regulate the hours the men may be admitted to or served in cafés and restaurants and specify that disputes and disorders shall be referred to and decided by the Americans.

In addition, an unofficial warning has gone out to café and restaurant proprietors, specifying what prices they may charge for the most common commodities, especially food and drink. The new order permits those attached to the military to visit cafés only between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock in the evening on weekdays, and from 10 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening on Sundays, and restaurants between 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon on weekdays, and from 5 to 9 in the evening on Sunday.

Officers and men on leave are permitted a little more liberty. No one in uniform may utilize the popular French "terraces"—sidewalk seats—until after 5 o'clock in the evening.

The ban on spirituous liquors means that the troops here will henceforth be able to order only beers and light wines.

SHIPPING BOARD GETS 87 GERMAN VESSELS

President's Order Authorizes It to Man, Operate, Lease, or Charter Them.

MORE THAN 500,000 TONS

Most of Commercial Craft Will Go Into Atlantic Service—To Avoid Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—President Wilson today signed an executive order authorizing the Shipping Board, of which William Denman is President, to take "possession and title" of eighty-seven German owned ships, representing more than 500,000 tons, which were in American ports prior to the opening of hostilities between the United States and Germany.

The Board secures from the President the broad powers to repair, equip, man, operate, lease, or charter the vessels in any service for the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise. A list of the ships which includes the great liners now in the port of New York is given in the order.

The directions do not affect fourteen German ships which have been taken over by the Navy Department. These, it was said, raised the tonnage of the German ships seized to approximately 650,000 tons. The ships taken are in ports on the Atlantic and Pacific and in island ports. The order, of course, does not include the Austrian shipping taken over by the United States by purchase.

Authorized by Congress.

Here is the executive order:

"Whereas the following joint resolution adopted by Congress was approved by the President May 12, 1917;

Joint resolution authorizing the President to take over for the United States possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction which at the time of coming therein was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war, or was under register of any such nation, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and is hereby authorized to take over to the United States the immediate possession and title of any vessel within the jurisdiction thereof, including the Canal Zone and all territories and insular possessions of the United States except the American Virgin Island, which at the time of coming into such jurisdiction was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, subject, or citizen of any country with which the United States may be at war when such vessel shall be taken, or flying the flag of or was under register of any such nation or any political subdivision or municipality thereon; and through the United States Shipping Board or through any department or agency of the Government, to operate, lease, charter, and equip such vessel in any service of the United States or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be and is hereby authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the President, a Board of Survey whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances, and all property contained therein at the time of its taking and to make a written report of their findings to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department. These findings shall be considered as competent evidence in all proceedings in any claim for compensation.

List of Ships Involved.

"And whereas, the following vessels were at the time of coming into the jurisdiction of the United States owned in whole or in part by a corporation, citizen, or subject of the Empire of Germany, a nation with which the United States now is at war, or were flying the flag or under the register of the Empire of Germany, or a political subdivision or municipality thereof: Vaterland, Amerika, Kaiser Wilhelm II., President Grant, Pennsylvania, Bulgaria, Prinzess Irene, Hamburg, Neckar, Bohemia, Rhaetia, Willekind, Armenia, Adamsturm, Willehad, Serapis, Allemannia, Nassovia, Maia, Neptune, O. J. D. Ahlers, Prinz Waldemar, Leongmon, Governor Jaeschke, Darvel, Prinzess Alice, Wiegand, Bochum, Carl Diederichsen, Coblenz, Esslingen, Lyceemoon, Pongtong, Sachsen, Suevia, Steinbeck, Elsass, Indra, Arnoldus Vinnen, Ottawa, Grunewald, Sachsenwald, Staatssekretar Self, Aroa, (lighter,) George Washington, Kronprinzessin Cecilie, President Lincoln, Cincinnati, Grosser Kurfurst, Barbarossa, Friedrich der Grosse, Rhein, Koenig Wilhelm II., Koln, Prinz Oskar, Ockenfels, Arcadia, Pisa, Prinz Joachim, Harbug, Por Tonia, Clara Mennig, Pommern, Setos, Holsatia, Staatssekretar Kraetke, Bornso, Marudu, Tsintau, Andalusia, Camilla Rickmers, Clara Jebsen, Elmshorn, Johanne, Mark, Rajah, Sambia, Tubingen, Dalbek, Magdeburg, Matador, Kurt, Andromeda, Prinz Sigismund, Savoia, Arni, (lighter,) and Argus, (lighter.)

"It is, therefore, ordered that through the United States Shipping Board there be taken over to the United States the possession and title of the aforementioned vessels. The United States Shipping Board is further hereby authorized to repair, equip, and man the said vessels; to operate, lease, or charter the same in any service of the United States or in any commerce foreign or coastwise; and to do and perform any and all things that may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the joint resolution above set forth.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House, June 30, 1917."

Many of the ships already have been repaired and put into service by the Shipping Board, which proceeded unofficially without awaiting today's executive order giving it formal jurisdiction. The ships retained for commercial service will be put for the most part into transatlantic runs, though several to be brought from Manila to the Pacific Coast for repairs may be kept in the Pacific. Those at Honolulu will remain in the Pacific to move the great amount of freight along the coast waiting shipping to Vladivostok.

The Shipping Board has announced no general policy concerning operation of the German ships or of the fleet the Government is building, but it is understood vessels will be chartered for single trips. This plan was pursued by the board in chartering the first ships repaired to the French and Italian Governments for transportation of food and coal. The board, it is said, has no intention of operating ships directly and thus competing with private shipping concerns.

SAYS MEXICO SEEKS LOAN.

Appeal May Be Considered Here, V. W. Yorke Asserts in London.

Cable advices received in the financial district yesterday said that Vincent W. Yorke, Chairman of the Mexican Railway Company, Limited, told stockholders at a meeting in London on Friday that Mexico must obtain a loan from abroad in order to relieve the country's general stress.

"There have been persistent rumors for some time past that Mexico had requested a loan from America," he said, "and that her request had been seriously considered. I cannot affirm or deny the truth of these rumors. It cannot be doubted that in return for a loan Mexico has a good deal to offer in the way of natural resources which may be of great service to the cause of our allies.

"I have no doubt that if these negotiations exist and if anything comes of them that one of the conditions of the loan would be that such businesses as ours, in which British and American capital is interested and which have done such excellent service in building up the prosperity of Mexico in the past, will be restored at once to their lawful owners and proper compensation given to them for the losses they have incurred in the last few years."

$10,000,000 MORE TO BRITAIN

Advances to the Allies Now Total $1,018,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Treasury Department today placed an additional $10,000,000 to the credit of England, making total loans to Great Britain for war purposes of $560,000,000.

This makes a total of loans to the allied countries of $1,018,000,000.

OUR ENVOY RESENTS DANISH SLURS ON US

Egan Protests to Foreign Office Against Socialist Minister's Utterances.

STAUNING TRIES TO EXPLAIN

But Abuse of Wilson in His Party Organ Weakens the Force of His Disclaimers.

LONDON, June 30.—The American Minister at Copenhagen, Dr. Maurice Egan, has presented a protest to the Danish Foreign Office against the anti-American utterances of M. Stauning, Socialist member of the Danish Cabinet, at the peace deliberations recently held in Stockholm, according to reliable information reaching London. M. Stauning has been received in audience by the King, presumably in connection with the question of his retention of his Cabinet post.

Early in June the Conservatives demanded that M. Stauning withdraw from the Cabinet, but Premier Zahle refused to accede to the demand at that time. It was then asserted that M. Stauning's participation in the Stockholm conference was inconsistent with the determination of the Danish Government to observe strict neutrality.

The Socialist members of the Parliamentary caucus unanimously approved M. Stauning's activities, but the Conservatives still continue their strong opposition.

Minister Egan, in his protest, maintained that the United States Government was the last in the world to desire to interfere with freedom of speech, but that M. Stauning's position as a responsible Government Minister made a protest necessary.

The non-Socialist parties and newspapers have been criticising Stauning's activities as inconsistent with Danish neutrality. The matter was brought to a head by an interview with M. Stauning, published by the Berlin Tageblatt, in which he was quoted as condemning America's participation in the war as a capitalistic venture, which made peace more remote instead of advancing it. This, together with the steady campaign which the principal Socialist organ in Denmark had been waging for some time against the good faith of the United States, ascribing to President Wilson and the American Government sordid motives, forced the American Minister to act.

M. Stauning, in the course of a speech, defended his action in attending the Stockholm conferences, pointing out that he had entered the Cabinet in his capacity as Chairman of the Socialist Party at the request of the other parties and reserved the right to act as his party saw fit. He was ready to leave the Cabinet, he said, if his presence was incompatible with the work at Stockholm, and announced that he would submit the question of his resignation to a party caucus of the Socialist members of Parliament.

Stauning Tried to Explain.

Simultaneously, in a statement to the newspaper Social Demokraten, he made a somewhat lame attempt to explain away his unfriendly references to the United States, asserting that he had been incorrectly quoted by the Tageblatt. He said he had attributed responsibility for the war to the economic interests of the various belligerents, or to capitalism, and in the special case of America's entry he expressed the opinion that capitalism in the United States had no interest in peace, but only in the prolongation of the war. He regretted that no attention had been paid to a recent speech in which he made a reference to President Wilson which he intended only as criticism in principle of the present social order.

Minister Stauning's attempt at explanation is weakened by an editorial in the same paper, which is the principal and official organ of the Danish Social Democracy, entitled "Wilson Against Wilson." This editorial asserts that America's participation in the war resulted merely because the manufacturers needed a home market for munitions which were no longer demanded abroad. President Wilson is described as "capitalism's megaphone, which with phonographic exactitude reproduces all the vibrations in the atmosphere of interests," and as "capitalism's tool, whether appearing as a peace apostle or of a war phophet."

The editorial develops the usual German theory that America for two years has "swum in gold," owing to profits from a one-sided neutrality, and that at the end of that time, with France and Great Britain able to supply their own needs from the home munitions industry, American capitalists found it necessary either to make peace, in order to reap the profits which were then expected, or, failing that, to have America enter the war so that a demand would be created for munition products at home.

The paper ignores completely the direct cause of America's entry into the war—unrestricted submarine warfare waged in accordance with a general and consistent policy—and omits any criticism of Germany. It finds that its thesis furnishes "a complete explanation of President Wilson's change from peace apostle to prophet of war," and declares that his "idealism is merely a cloak for capitalistic interests."

Thing Egan Acted "Informally."

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Officials of the State Department said today that no instructions had been sent by the United States to have Minister Egan protest to Denmark against the utterances of M. Stauning. They considered it probable that Mr. Egan acted informally and on his own responsibility.

BEER AND WINE BAN OUT OF FOOD BILL

Continued from Page 1.

ators. The Senate seems to be strongly against allowing the further manufacture of distilled spirits during the war. They believe the three-year supply in bond is sufficient, and that to permit further distillation would use up too much of the nation's grain.

"Although I have not made a thorough canvass of the Senate, I am reasonably confident that the majority will back up the President in his desire not to be forced to the position of saying whether the manufacture of beer and wine shall be allowed."

In the Senate lobby it was believed that Senator Chamberlain's amendment would be passed, in preference to that of Senator Gore. This change in sentiment came overnight, after the "drys" had had an opportunity to think over what the President had urged. As to what alignment there might be on the proposal to prohibit making whisky and to allow beer and wine no one would speculate.

May Be Fought Out Monday.

Of the straight-out advocates of nation-wide prohibition on both sides of the Senate it was estimated by one Senator that thirty would vote against any legislation permitting the manufacture of whisky, beer, or wine. As against these radical prohibition advocates it was calculated that the attitude of the President would win support from wavering Democrats from the "dry" States, while Senators holding tolerant views, such as Senator Lodge, on the Republican side, would make up the majority needed to pass the Chamberlain amendment.

In any event the liquor problem will be fought out on the floor of the Senate next week. The battle, put off until Monday, is expected to come to a finish with a vote by Monday night. This, Senator Chamberlain said, might enable the Senate to reach a vote on the Food bill by Tuesday night.

In a speech in the Senate today supporting the bill, Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip, advocated giving the President power to stop the manufacture of all intoxicating liquors and beverages at discretion.

"Whatever restraint upon the conversion of foodstuffs into beverages shall be necessary, as time shall disclose, the President, as Commander in Chief, will be best able to judge, and in his position, with the aid of his selected staff, he will know when and in what way to enforce these limitations," said Senator Lewis. "As we are giving the President full power to control the food, let him control the drink also. Let Congress refrain from administering either; at least, let a food measure be a food measure, not a drink measure. Then let the drink measure be a drink measure, not a food measure. Let there be no further movements of political strategy. This is no time for sentimental morality. It is the hour for sensible economies."

Constitution "Obsolete."

Senator Lewis advocated any legislation required to bring the war to a victorious end, even though some Senators may feel that the Constitution is being thrust aside in the bestowal of extraordinary powers upon the President. The Democratic whip went so far as to call the Constitution an "obsolete paper." This characterization was sharply challenged by Senator Reed of Missouri, who insisted that any American "who doesn't want to live under the Constitution must link himself with Prussianism."

"Is the United States a Government, or are we a group of children crying for what we want and too weak to get what we need?" demanded Senator Lewis, in advocating the fullest authority for the President in the conduct of the war. "If this is a Government of men, then let us do things, instead of talking things. The only thing to do now and at once is for Congress to put into the hands of the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, every power necessary for him to win the war of the people. If Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States, is to be held responsible for the result of the war, give him authority sufficient to conduct the war. If Congress is to assume the authority, let us take the responsibility. We cannot charge the President with the responsibility and at the same time withhold from him the authority necessary for him to execute the responsibility.

Can Trust Woodrow Wilson.

"The army needs food for blood. The people need food for life. Those who would take it from them would be willing to starve them. The President ought to be put in the position to take away the business or the liberty of action of any man who would use authority to take the life of the soldier by starvation.

"There need be no fear of trusting the President. In this crisis he must be accepted by all. He will not debase or debauch his powers. If there were no other reason to assure his fidelity, the selfish one is sufficient. As Woodrow Wilson wishes to deserve the praise of men while he lives and the blessing of his country when he is gone, he will not do the thing that could bring down on his head the curses of his people and the execrations of his nation. And, apart from these personal guarantees must be indulged the knowledge that he is a patriot, and from love of his country could never put upon it a wrong or upon its people an oppression.

"It will not serve to excuse our inactivity or defeat proposed methods because of the cry, 'Unconstitutional.' The people are not so much concerned about our Constitution as they are about our institutions. The American people are in no mood to allow an obsolete paper Constitution to defeat the preservation of the human constitution. Under the war powers of our Government, the President commands and the Congress directs the methods of performance. The citizen who obstructs this exercise of power on any ground at this time will be regarded by his nation as one who deserts his duty or betrays his country.

"We must take our place. The hour demands action—and again action—if we would avert the calamity that has befallen other countries through dawdling upon formality or hesitating through deference to time-worn precedents and imperiling our country by conduct which the enemy takes advantage of to the destruction of our nation."

Wants No Food Dictation.

Senator Reed bitterly opposed centralizing power in the hands of the President.

"For weeks, Senators have been telling us that if we didn't have a food dictator we would face starvation," he said. "Now, I have been insisting that if we gave nature a chance, you'd see that we'd have enough to eat. Without anybody's tinkering with nature, we find that potatoes in the last few days have suddenly dropped from $12 to $4 a barrel. That was just the natural outcome of the growth of crops, that's all.

"Oh, if a food dictator had only been appointed and this sudden drop had happened, there would be a wreath put on his brow for a thousand years. But, no, there was no dictator, no Hoover, and potatoes dropped just the same. And there has been a decrease in price in other things—onions, string beans, a lot of garden truck. The farmer grew them without interference of coddling of a food dictator. Flour that was selling on May 14 at $15.65 a barrel is now selling at $12.25. No food dictator there, either.

"Let's drop this foolishness and let the farmer alone. He'll keep us from starvation; if he can't, no food dictator can do it."

APPRECIATES FEAT IN LANDING ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

he might well demand how it was possible for America to send her troops through the danger zone without mishap."

"They are but the advance guard," said The Westminster Gazette, "of a great army which our ally will send if the war lasts long enough, and he would be a bold man to predict that it will not. We congratulate the United States on the promptitude with which it sent General Pershing and his expeditionary force, and we have not the smallest doubt that this advance guard will, when it goes into action, gloriously and gallantly uphold the honor of the great country it represents."

The weekly reviews all comment on congratulatory lines. The Nation thinks it "at least a minor commentary on the limitations of the submarine campaign that a number of large American transports have been able to cross the Atlantic in safety." It adds:

"We have no knowledge of the size of the force landed, but it is a fully trained unit of regular troops with adequate equipment. Its mass sinks in the vast numbers engaged on the western front, but we cannot doubt of the moral significance of its arrival."

Calls It "Turning Point of War."

The Spectator describes the landing as "the great military event of the week and the turning point of the war." It goes on:

"These American regulars are the advance guard of a mighty army with the unlimited resources of America behind it. Within three months of the declaration of war against Germany they have arrived in France on their way to the front. There could be no clearer proof of the fact that America is in deadly earnest about the war, and will put every ounce of her strength into the effort to gain a decisive and speedy victory.

"To the French who see Lafayette's service to the infant American Republic repaid with interest after four generations and to ourselves, who are now assured of our full reunion in spirit with America, the coming of General Pershing's troops is the best of good tidings. Not only does it assure the triumph of the allied cause, but it guarantees a durable peace."

The "Writing on the Wall."

The Catholic Tablet thinks that "there is ample compensation for all the disquietudes of the east of Europe in the news that comes from overseas from the furthest west." It adds:

"The significance of that landing is clear for friend and foe, and for Germany it is the writing on the wall. Sooner or later the news of the arrival of the American troops in France will penetrate the barriers of the German censorship, and then all the flustered junkerdom will realize that the game is up.

"Time was when they might have cheated themselves with the belief that hastily raised troops would prove no match for the long trained veterans of Germany, but their experience with the British army will suffice to prevent them finding comfort in that direction. They are up against this stark fact that at the moment when all the great powers of Europe and Asia are exhausted with the strain of the three years' struggle, there steps into the arena a new combatant, young and strong, and representing a hundred millions of the most virile and resourceful and practical people in the world. When once this is understood and admitted in Central Europe, peace will not be far off, and if it is not understood and admitted and the peoples are still deceived by their rulers, the war may be prolonged a little, but the result will be just the same."

The New Statesman says:

"This new force is the thin end of a very large wedge, and its appearance will be as depressing to our enemies as it is cheering to ourselves."

This weekly reflects the widely prevalent opinion in London when it expresses the hope that some American troops, if only a few hundreds, might be marched through London. It remarks:

"The occasion is very exceptional. We are in alliance with a great nation, from which we never ought to have been divorced, and it is most desirable that the public should have the opportunity of manifesting its feeling.

"If a march of the troops is considered impossible, our Government might at least take advantage of Independence Day to give our new allies a ceremonial and popular salute. We have seen it suggested that the Guards' Band might on that day play the American national anthem in Trafalgar Square. This may not appeal to the imagination of our politicians, but though a superficially small thing it would do more to make Americans realize what we feel about them than any number of polished official phrases."

23 STATES BONE DRY BEGINNING TODAY

Reed Prohibition Amendment in Effect at Midnight—Heavy Penalties for Violations.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Twenty-three States will be bone dry after midnight tonight, when the Reed amendment prohibiting shipment of liquor into any territory where its manufacture or sale is prohibited goes into effect. Eleven other States are partially affected by the legislation, which has been hailed by temperance advocates as the greatest single step toward abolition of the liquor traffic yet taken in the nation's history.

The language of the anti-shipment section is very comprehensive, imposing a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for six months, or both, on any person who shall "order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, or mechanical purposes into any State or Territory the laws of which State or Territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes." The same penalties are prescribed for violators of anti-advertising section. For a second offense in either case the penalty is made one year's imprisonment.

Following are the States wholly affected by the act: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

Those partially affected are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Texas.

MRS. WILSON'S FOOD PLEDGE.

Conservation Card in White House Window—Hoover Advances Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Preparations for the big food conservation campaign which opens tomorrow, when announcements will be made from thousands of pulpits throughout the country, asking all citizens to join in preparing the country for the war, were completed today.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson took the lead in getting the women of the country organized when she attached her signature to this pledge, which will be filed with Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Food Administration:

"I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation, and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administration in the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances admit."

Mrs. Wilson, like every other woman who signs a pledge, will receive one of the pledge cards, bearing the emblem adopted by the Food Administration, and it will be hung in a window of the White House. The inscription on it reads: "Member of United States Food Administration."

Mr. Hoover appealed to the boys of the country today in an address before the National Conference of State Directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. He told them that every boy in the United States who volunteered his service was competing with a boy in Germany and doing his part to win the war.

Representatives of the hotel men and restaurant proprietors of New York completed conferences today with Mr. Hoover and pledged their support in the conservation work by [illegible]. They will return on July 10 and present a final plan of co-operation.

CHURCH URGES FOOD SAVING

Monsignor Mooney Asks Clergy to Emphasize Economy.

In response to a request made by Herbert C. Hoover, national food controller, that a sermon upon the conservation of food be preached in every church in the country today, Mgr Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York, has sent out a letter to all the priests in the diocese urging them to tell their congregations of the need of food saving in the homes. The letter closes, "Urge the people to take this matter seriously to heart."

After reciting the facts that our allies are asking the United States and Canada for 550,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 250,000,000 more than the two countries can furnish, "unless special measures are taken," Mgr. Mooney continues:

"The most important thing is to avoid waste. Estimates assert that at least $50 worth of food is wasted every year by each family in America. The waste of a single ounce of food each day in every home means a yearly loss of nearly 500,000,000 pounds of food; of a single slice of bread each day in every home a yearly waste of 335,000,000 loaves. We can also save much by purchasing wisely, serving no more than hunger demands, and presenting again unused portions."

BAKER REJECTS COAL AGREEMENT

Continued from Page 1.

eral Trade Commission would be the court of resort for the Government in all these matters and that prices would be fixed by determining cost of production and adding a reasonable profit, and not through the suggestions of the producers and manufacturers involved.

Secretary Baker's Letter.

The letter of Secretary Baker to Director Gifford of the Council of National Defense reads:

"My Dear Mr. Gifford:

"My attention has been called through the newspapers to the action reported to have been taken at Washington, D. C., during the past week by the so-called Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense, in co-operation with certain coal producers and representatives of coal mining enterprises, with regard to the price of bituminous and anthracite coal.

"The fact seems to be that the Coal Production Committee invited to Washington various coal operators and arranged conferences between them, members of the Coal Production Committee, and members of the Federal Trade Commission, leading to the adoption of resolutions in favor of an early and accurate determination of the costs involved in the production of bituminous and anthracite coal, as a basis for some future action by some official agency of the Government in fixing fair and just prices for these products, should such agency be given power to do so.

"Pending such an ascertainment of costs this meeting seems to have adopted a resolution whereby the operators present agreed to sell bituminous coal at a price not higher than $3 per ton, and that this obligation should remain in force until some such action had been taken by an authorized governmental agency.

"The color which has been given to this meeting and this resolution in the newspapers may well mislead the public into believing that the Council of National Defense has either undertaken itself to fix the price of coal or to sanction its being fixed by the Coal Production Committee or that committee in conjunction with the coal operators.

"I, therefore, as President of the Council of National Defense, write this to say that the Council of National Defense has no legal power, and claims no legal power, either to fix the price of coal or to fix a maximum price for coal, or any other product. The Coal Production Committee is a subordinate committee of the Council of National Defense, purely advisory in its character, formed for the purpose of advising the Council as to steps which might be recommended leading to a stimulation of production and distribution of coal.

"No power has been even attempted to be delegated to it to consider or deal with the question of price, and any action taken by that committee or sanctioned by that committee dealing with price, either fixed or maximum, for coal is clearly beyond the legal power of the Coal Production Committee and of the Council of National Defense, from which the committee derives whatever authority it has.

Calls Price Exorbitant.

"As you are aware, the Federal Trade Commission has been directed by the President to ascertain for his information the costs involved in coal production. I am to some extent familiar with the progress made by the commission. The information I have from that and other sources, I think, justified me in believing that the price of $3 suggested, or agreed on, as a maximum is an exorbitant, unjust, and oppressive price.

"The fact that these conferences were attended by members of the Federal Trade Commission and by members of the Council of National Defense, of course, adds nothing to their legal powers, and I am sure that none of my associates in the Council will dissent from the view I have herein expressed, both on the limitation upon the powers of the council and the Coal Production Committee, and the effect of the action alleged to have been taken.

"I write this for the information of the Coal Production Committee and for the guidance of all other sub-committees of the council.

"Very truly yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER,

"President of the Council of National Defense."

In a formal statement Secretary Daniels treated with the subject of fuel oil, gas oil, gasoline, and distillate situation, announcing that the Federal Trade Commission was now investigating the cost of production, and when it was determined the price to the producer would be fixed. Advance payments for fuel oil, he said, would be made on a basis of $1.28 a barrel delivered at Port Arthur, Texas, and $1.08 a barrel delivered at San Francisco.

"The lowest price offered for fuel oil delivered at Port Arthur in the bids recently opened," he said, "was $1.68 per barrel, whereas the present price paid by the navy is 83 cents a barrel. Aside from the great increase in price, the bids received for fuel oil do not afford the navy adequate supplies and facilities for meeting its requirements. This made it necessary to order at once the quantities required delivered as needed."

Daniels's Order to Suppliers.

Mr. Daniels served this order on the suppliers, directing that they be prepared to meet the Government demands without delay:

"Effective July 1, 1917, please be prepared to furnish your proportion of the total quantity of fuel oil, Diesel engine oil, gasoline, and distillate required by the navy for the period ending Sept. 30, 1917.

"The particular points at which deliveries of these items will be called for under this order as well as the terms of delivery required are to be stated under the various items alloted your company in the within schedule.

"The prices to be paid for such petroleum products as you may be required to deliver are to be determined later; and, as the result of this department's decision, as communicated to the committee on petroleum, Council of National Defense, will be contingent on the cost of production, data concerning which is now being prepared. As an advance payment, however, this department will allow the unit prices noted on the within schedule, although it is understood that any payments made at those rates will be subject to such increases or decreases as may be later decided upon as proper by reason of the ultimate decision with respect to the cost of production, plus such a reasonable profit as may be allowed.

"The advance payment allowed for deliveries of fuel oil at the various points noted has been arrived at by using the base price of $1.28 per barrel at Port Arthur, Texas, and $1.08 per barrel at San Francisco, Cal., while those used for gasoline and distillate are practically the same as the prices prevailing under contracts for the fiscal year of 1917, and allowances for coast patrol gasoline are those effective for deliveries of that item made under the special arrangements covering the period May 1 to June 30, 1917. Special consideration in the matter of payments has also been given to the quality of oil required for use in Diesel engines.

"It will be understood that the figure finally agreed upon as a proper amount to be paid your company will be subject to increase or decrease in transportation and labor costs as may be exacted of you during the period of the formal contract.

For Equitable Treatment.

"In making the allotments to meet the navy's petroleum products requirements during the period stated, every effort has been made to treat the suppliers equitably—consideration being given to the question of production, manufacture, convenience of transportation and other governing factors. However, in view of the inability to reach a definite agreement, as result of conferences held on this subject, it has not been practicable to, as yet, investigate as thoroughly as might be desired, so that, if it is found a possible injustice has been made any supplier, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence bearing out such contention, steps will be taken to remedy the same in subsequent allotments in the best interests of all concerned.

"In view of the necessity for careful accounting in the matter of items delivered under this arrangement, it is requested that invoices for such deliveries as you may make be promptly forwarded to the supply officers of the respective yards or districts concerned.

"It is also requested that your company submit to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., semi-monthly reports showing the quantities furnished by you under the respective items at each point covered by the within schedule."

The prices fixing agreement was reached after 400 operators called here by the Coal Production Committee had adopted resolutions authorizing their committees to give assent to such maximum bituminous prices as might be named by the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Coal Committee. The resolution was reported by Trade Commissioner Fort from a special committee. In presenting it for adoption Mr. Fort declared he believed it was entirely safe for the conference to adopt, and that any responsibility as to the legality of fixing prices was put on the Government and not on the operators, under the terms of the resolution. Some operators had expressed a fear that they might be prosecuted under the anti-trust laws if they entered into an agreement among themselves to lower prices.

One contention heard here today in connection with the coal prices was that while $3 a ton represented a loss to many of the operators as compared with the present prices, due to unusual conditions, it was considerably above the figure which they were able to command a few years ago, although most of them then were making a comfortable profit. All of these points will be taken up by the investigation of the Federal Trade Commission.

The informal call which President Wilson made on the Trade Commission on Saturday last and the developments since that time, which culminated in the action today over the coal and fuel prices, has left little doubt in official circles that the President has determined on a policy by which the Trade Commission will investigate production cost in all commodities over which disputes may arise, including lumber and steel.

Anthracite coal, which is used in great quantities by the households of the country, will not escape investigation. The impression was spread by some who had attended the recent bituminous coal conferences that there was little chance of a decided falling off in the present prices of anthracite. The Government is determined to get at the bottom of the situation, however.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Travelers should be careful of the water they drink. Ask for White Rock water It is the same all over the world

FIXES WAR TAX LEVY AT $1,652,170,000

Continued from Page 1.

single persons, $2,000 for married persons, and additional normal taxes of 2 per cent on incomes up to $5,000 and surtaxes graduated from 1 to 33 per cent. on larger incomes.

The committee also changed the plan of collecting income taxes from that of "collection at the source" to "information at the source" to accomplish direct payment.

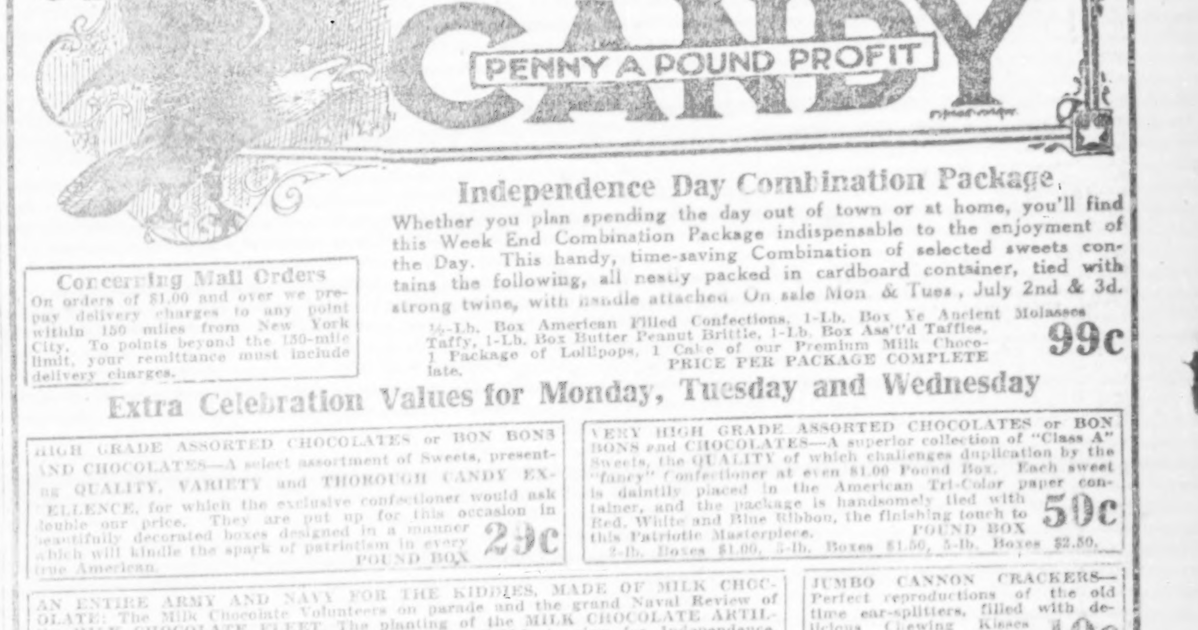
Comparison With the House Bill.

A comparison of the estimated revenue to be gained from other sources under the revised bill and the House bill, respectively, follows:

Liquors, $155,000,000 against $151,000,000; tobacco, $56,600,000 against $68,200,000; freight transportation, $77,500,000, unchanged; passenger transportation, $37,500,000 against $75,000,000; automobiles, $40,000,000 against $68,000,000, (payable under the revised bill by pleasure car owners and not manufacturers); amusement admissions, $23,000,000 against $60,000,000, and first class mail, $50,000,000 against $70,000,000 (by retaining the 1 cent increase for first class mail and striking out the increase upon post cards).

The committee struck out entirely the House 10 per cent. general tariff tax upon virtually all imports, estimated to raise $200,000,000. It substituted consumption taxes, totaling $86,000,000, and bearing more directly upon consumers, of half a cent a pound on sugar, 2 cents on coffee, 5 cents on tea and 3 cents on cocoa and substitutes.

Senator Simmons expects that the war revenue bill will be reported by Tuesday of next week, unless the Senate adjourns over the Fourth, in which event it will not go in until Thursday.



Independence Day Combination Package.

Whether you plan spending the day out of town or at home, you'll find this Week End Combination Package indispensable to the enjoyment of the Day. This handy, time-saving Combination of selected sweets contains the following, all neatly packed in cardboard container, tied with strong twine, with handle attached. On sale Mon & Tues, July 2nd & 3d.

½-Lb. Box American Filled Confections, 1-Lb. Box Ye Ancient Molasses Taffy, 1-Lb. Box Butter Peanut Brittle, 1-Lb. Box Ass't'd Taffies, 1 Package of Lollipops, 1 Cake of our Premium Milk Chocolate. PRICE PER PACKAGE COMPLETE 99c

Concerning Mail Orders
On orders of $1.00 and over we prepay delivery charges to any point within 150 miles from New York City. To points beyond the 150-mile limit, your remittance must include delivery charges.

Extra Celebration Values for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

HIGH GRADE ASSORTED CHOCOLATES or BON BONS AND CHOCOLATES—A select assortment of Sweets, presenting QUALITY, VARIETY and THOROUGH CANDY EXCELLENCE, for which the exclusive confectioner would ask double our price. They are put up for this occasion in beautifully decorated boxes designed in a manner which will kindle the spark of patriotism in every true American. POUND BOX 29c

VERY HIGH GRADE ASSORTED CHOCOLATES or BON BONS and CHOCOLATES—A superior collection of "Class A" Sweets, the QUALITY of which challenges duplication by the "fancy" Confectioner at even $1.00 Pound Box. Each sweet is daintily placed in the American Tri-Color paper container, and the package is handsomely tied with Red, White and Blue Ribbon, the finishing touch to this Patriotic Masterpiece. POUND BOX 50c
2-lb. Boxes $1.00, 3-lb. Boxes $1.50, 5-lb. Boxes $2.50.

AN ENTIRE ARMY AND NAVY FOR THE KIDDIES, MADE OF MILK CHOCOLATE: The Milk Chocolate Volunteers on parade and the grand Naval Review of the MILK CHOCOLATE FLEET. The planting of the MILK CHOCOLATE ARTILLERY with the MILK CHOCOLATE LIBERTY BELL to ring for Independence. What fun for the little folk! Each novelty is packed in neat cardboard container and tied with Red, White and Blue Ribbon.
MILK CHOC. TORPEDO BOATS 19c
MILK CHOC. CLIPPERS 19c
MILK CHOC. MEN OF WAR 19c
MILK CHOC. LIBERTY BELLS 19c
MILK CHOC. CANNONS 19c
MILK CHOC. VOLUNTEERS 19c

JUMBO CANNON CRACKERS—Perfect reproductions of the old time ear-splitters, filled with delicious Chewing Kisses wrapped in Red, White and Blue paper. 10c
CANNON CRACKERS — Patriotic novelties, sold separately. Each 5-7-10c

Our Army and Navy Package: Special Patriotic Offering
A neat, strong cardboard container holds the following carefully selected LOFT Goodies: 1-lb. Box High Grade Assorted Chocolates in patriotic dress, ½-lb. Box American Filled Confections, 1 Package Assorted Chewing Kisses, 1-lb. Box Butter Peanut Brittle, ½-lb. Box Sour Balls, 1 Package Chewing Gum and 1 Package of LOFT PEPPS, richly decorated with Red, White and Blue Ribbon. PRICE COMPLETE, as described. PER PACKAGE $1.00

Special for Monday and Tuesday, July 2nd and 3d

INDEPENDENCE DAY KISSES—Delicious morsels of the richest, mellowest Sugar Cream flavored with the luscious juices of Fresh, Ripe Strawberries and blended with the choicest Virginia Fresh Roasted Peanuts. POUND BOX 1c

PATRIOTIC DAINTIES—A collection of toothsome, long lasting candy favorites, daintily striped in the National Colors and presented in the form of Satinettes, Fruit Cuts, Buttercups, Baby Cuts, Twists, Cups and Curls. POUND BOX 15c

THE ROSETTE PACKAGE—These are long, fancy shape boxes, beautifully decorated in handsome floral designs, tied with red, white and blue ribbon and finished with a rosette. They are filled with delicious assorted Chocolates, in pleasing variety of styles and flavors. 15c, 20c and POUND BOXES 39c

GOLD SEAL ASSORTED CHOCOLATES or Bon Bons and Chocolates—The real masterpiece of LOFT Candy Making Artists, supreme in Quality, Style and Value, presented in a variety which affords the broadest choice to candy lovers of all tastes. They are attractively packed in handsomely decorated containers. The Gift Package Ideal for any occasion. PACKAGE DE LUXE $1.00

Extra Specials for Monday and Tuesday, July 2nd and 3d

OLD DUTCH STYLE CREAM CHOCOLATES—Those big, mouth-watering nuggets of deliciousness, having centres of the richest, mellowest cream in pleasing diversity of Pure Fruit flavors, completed by jackets of our Old Fashion Bitter Sweet Chocolate. Our reg. 34c goods. EXTRA SPECIAL for Monday and Tuesday only. POUND BOX 29c

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED CREAMERY CARAMELS—Big, toothsome cubes of Caramel deliciousness, generously embedded with tasty crushed Nuts, and enveloped in cloaks of our World renowned Premium Milk Chocolate. Unexcelled in Richness, Fragrance and Purity. Our regular 44c goods. EXTRA SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY, July 2nd and 3rd. POUND BOX 39c

OTHER ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS:

AMERICAN FILLED CONFECTIONS—A collection of lustrously finished, daintily flavored gems of hard candy deliciousness, having fillings of either toothsome crushed Nuts or tasty Homemade fruit Jellies. ATTRACTIVE POUND TIN 34c

MILK CHOCOLATE MARASCHINO CHERRIES—In the preparation of these dainties, we use the real French Cherries, rich in luscious juices. They are lavishly covered with our Celebrated Premium Milk Chocolate, after a bath in delicious Cream Fondant. POUND BOX 44c

RED, WHITE AND BLUE RIBBON CANDY—Tinted to represent the National colors. ...Lb. Box, 29c

MILK CHOCOLATE TORPEDOES—Wrapped in Red, White, Blue Foil. ½-Lb. Boxes, 29c

54 BARCLAY STREET Closes 8.30 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
29 CORTLANDT STREET Closes 11 p. m. Daily.
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST. Closes 12 p. m. Daily.
400 BROOME STREET Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
88 EAST 23D STREET Closes 10 p. m. Daily.
472 FULTON ST., B'KLYN Closes 11.30 p. m. Daily.

Loft New York

206 BROADWAY (Closed for alterations.)
11 EAST 42D STREET Closes 12 p. m. Daily.
266 WEST 125TH STREET Closes 12 p. m. Daily.
23 WEST 34TH STREET Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
149TH ST. & 3D AVENUE Closes 12 p. m. Daily.
157 MARKET ST., Newark Closes 11.30 p. m.; Sat. 12 p. m.
1289 BROADWAY, Brooklyn. Closes 11.30 P. M.—Saturday 12 P. M.
The specified weight includes the container

PATRIOTIC SHIELD SHAPE SATIN COVERED BOXES—Beautifully decorated in the National Colors and filled with choice Chocolate Covered Sweets. PRICES, 8c, 15c and 25c.

BRITISH A MILE NEARER TO LENS

Strong Series of Defenses Over Front of Four Miles Now Completely Cleared.

HARD FIGHTING AT VERDUN

Germans Deliver New Attacks Near Dead Man Hill, with Small Gains.

SOME GROUND RETAKEN

French Inflict Severe Losses, Then Drive Enemy Back in Counterthrusts.

LONDON, June 30.—The War Office this afternoon announced that as a result of the operations in the neighborhood of Lens the British line has been advanced a mile over a front of about four miles. A series of strong eGrman positions on both banks of the Souchez Brook, covering Lens itself, has been captured.

The text of the statement issued early today follows:

Additional information now available confirms the success of our recent operations in the neighborhood of Lens. Besides the captures of prisoners and machine guns already reported, an important advance has been made on a total front of about four miles to a depth of over a mile.

As a result of our attacks a series of strongly organized defensive systems on both banks of the River Souchez, covering the town of Lens, has been captured. Our troops have gained the whole of their objectives on each occasion with slight loss, while inflicting considerable casualties on the enemy. Positions of great strength and tactical and strategic importance thus passed into our hands.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night northwest of oGveancourt.

The official report issued tonight reads:

Our troops again made progress during the day south of Lens and captured a further portion of the enemy's trench system in this area with a few prisoners.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed this morning southeast of Gouzeaucourt.

Several encounters took place in the air yesterday between our airplanes and large formations of hostile machines. As a result five German airplanes were brought down and four others were driven down out of control. One other enemy machine was shot down by fire from the ground. One of our airplanes is missing.

Germans Attack at Verdun.

PARIS, June 30.—The resumption of fighting activity on a considerable scale in the Verdun area is noted in both official reports issued today by the War Office. It is not yet clear whether the German high command plans to institute another campaign against the Meuse fortress or hopes to relieve the ever-increasing pressure of the French armies on the Aisne and in Champagne.

The activity so far is confined to the west of the Meuse, and it is precisely in this district that the Germans had the least success in their great battles last year. Following Thursday's attacks west of Hill 304, the artillery fighting has been very violent on the whole front from Avocourt wood to Dead Man Hill. Late yesterday the French in a counterattack succeeded in recapturing part of the ground lost west of Hill 304 on the preceding day.

At the same time the Germans launched a very powerful attack on a front of over one and a quarter miles west of Dead Man Hill. Although the French fire cut wide swaths in the advancing troops, they succeeded in occupying the first line over the whole front attacked. The French immediately counterattacked, however, and drove the Germans out of the greater part of their positions. The enemy was able to maintain his positions on the slopes west of Dead Man Hill.

Great activity continued in this section throughout today, all enemy attacks being driven back.

The text of the War Office report issued this afternoon follows:

Northwest of Cerny (Aisne front) the Germans renewed their efforts, making two strong attacks in which jets of liquid flames were used on Bovelle. After a spirited combat they gained a foothold in a salient completely leveled by the bombardment.

The artillery fighting continued with extreme violence in the whole region between Avocourt and Dead Man Hill (Verdun front.) Late yesterday we made a counterattack west of Hill 304, where we regained part of the trenches ocupied by the enemy on the preceding day.

At the same moment the Germans launched a most powerful attack west of Dead Man Hill on a front of more than two kilometers. Our men resisted with the greatest valor the furious assaults of picked troops and almost annihilated the enemy. He succeeded in penetrating our first line over the whole length of the front attacked, but was driven out at almost all points by our energetic counterattack except on the slopes west of Dead Man Hill, where he is maintaining himself. We took eighty prisoners belonging to four different regiments.

In Champagne a strong enemy surprise attack west of Navarin Farm was repulsed completely.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

North of St. Quentin an enemy surprise attack on one of our outposts in the region of Gricourt was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse the activity of the artillery of both sides was very great between Avocourt Wood and Dead Man Hill. All the enemy attempts were driven back by our counterattacks. We took about twenty prisoners, including three officers.

Captured 825 French Prisoners.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London.)—German troops yesterday captured several enemy lines south of La Bovelle Farm on the Aisne front, Army Headquarters announced today.

A line 500 meters in length on the eastern slope of Hill 304, northwest of Verdun, was also captured, the official statement reports.

The announcement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The artillery fighting was within moderate limits, owing to the rainy weather, and there was heavy fighting at only a few places. In the afternoon a British company, supported by airplanes flying at low altitude, broke into our trenches southeast of Armentières. It was at once driven out by a counterattack. Enemy detachments reconnoitring at night were driven back on several occasions. Our own thrusts on the Yser and northwest of St. Quentin resulted in the capture of several Belgian and French prisoners.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—After effective preparatory fire Bavarian troops carried out a powerful reconnoissance southeast of Corbeny. Assaulting troops forced their way into the rear of the French lines over a front of 1,200 meters, and in spite of a solid defense blew up some dugouts. They returned with a large number of prisoners.

In the evening Westphalian regiments extended their gain of the previous day east of Cerny. By a surprise assault they captured several enemy trench lines south of La Bovelle Farm. The number of prisoners was increased appreciably. Simultaneously the French attacked twice with strong forces near Cerny. They were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

The gain achieved on the western bank of the Meuse Thursday has been extended on the eastern slope of Hill 304. A Posen regiment stormed about 500 meters of French positions, and storming detachments of Brandenburgers and Berliners took possession of enemy trenches in the ground stretching from Béthincourt toward Esnes. Here Thursday and Friday 825 prisoners were brought in. The enemy offered stubborn resistance and his losses were heavy. He increased them still further by making futile counterattacks on the southeastern fringe of Avocourt Wood and against the southwestern slope of Hill 304.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht—There is nothing important to report.

CLEAR PLAIN NEAR VIMY.

Canadians Make Gain Greater Than Any Since Capture of Ridge.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Friday, June 29, (by Canadian Press, Limited.)—Success, unexpectedly great and complete at a cost in casualties far less than in some recent unimportant engagements, has attended the drive of the Canadians along the valley of the Souchez, toward Lens, during the last week. The gain of ground is greater than in any actions since the capture of Vimy Ridge, and the land restored to France includes some of her most productive coal mines. Coulotte, Leavitte, and almost all of Avion are firmly held, and that part of the plain east of Vimy, where a week ago no one could show himself above the top of a trench without drawing the fire of snipers and machine guns, may now be traversed in the open.

Lying out in the water-soaked ground along the Souchez River this afternoon, still under fire, are the troops who attacked the enemy at 2:30 o'clock on Thursday morning in the outskirts of Avion. The Germans put up a resistance so strong that some of the advanced parties were forced to retire. At 7 o'clock in the morning they attacked again, and after hard hand-to-hand fighting, the result of which was seen in the number of German dead remaining on the field, they pressed forward toward the western part of the village. The same men took part in a third attack within twenty-four hours. This was launched at 7 o'clock last night, and after they had once again reached the goal set for them they surrendered to sleep, the sleep of utter exhaustion, in a downpour of torrential rain.

The situation on Friday afternoon is regarded as most satisfactory. The enemy by damming the Souchez River, by blowing up the highway and the railway bridges crossing the canal, and by obstructing the connecting channels through the marshes in the region southwest of Lens, has placed a belt of inundated land between himself and the Canadian corps along a front of more than a mile. The inundations are a cover to a weakness the enemy would not have betrayed even a few months ago, because they reveal his intention to wage a purely defensive warfare along this part of the line.

There are daily increasing signs that the German man-power is no longer what it was. The number of enemy troops in the field appears little less than before the opening of Spring operations, but the spirit of the men is no longer that of an assured victory. A prisoner taken yesterday spoke of the process of disillusionment the German people are now going through. If the war does not end soon, he said, there will be a revolution in Germany. This changed spirit is not due to underfeeding. Most of the German prisoners are well nourished. A big guardsman, at least six feet four in height, when cornered fought like a wildcat till he was badly wounded, and was so heavy that four bearers could make no headway carrying him over the wet and slippery chalk to a dressing station. The change in their idea as to how the war will end is all the more significant because it was not brought about by hunger or privation.

TELLS OF GREAT EXPLOSION.

Letter on German Prisoner Mentions Disaster at Detmold.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 30.—Some remarkable items of German news have been gleaned within the last few days from letters found in raided dugouts. One of them, written from Bielefeld, Prussia, June 6, tells of an explosion in a munitions factory at Detmold and continues:

"It was terribly sad. On Sunday ninety victims already had been buried. One woman, who has lost four sons in the field, has now lost her three daughters in the explosion. It is strange that the Westphalian newspapers give no report of the accident."

Another letter, written at Erfurt, Prussian Saxony, May 28, says:

"The church bells have pealed a farewell. This week all of them will be taken away to be smeltered down and turned into shells. No eye remained dry when the pastor mentioned that instead of ringing out tidings of an early peace they must now cause death and destruction."

REGRET GOMPERS'S ACTION.

Swedes Disappointed by Refusal to Enter the Swiss Labor Conference.

STOCKHOLM, June 30.—The refusal of the American Federation of Labor to participate in the International Congress of Trades Unions called to meet in Switzerland in September is a great disappointment to the Scandinavian labor federations, and particularly the Swedes, who issued the call. This disappointment is voiced by Herman Lindquist, President of the Swedish Federation of Labor, in the following statement to The Associated Press:

"The officials of the labor federations of the three Scandinavian countries have met frequently during the war, and it has been our constant wish that an international trades union conference might be held. In March, at the suggestion of the Swiss federation, we issued a summons for a conference at Stockholm in June. Delegates came from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Holland, Switzerland, Finland, and the Scandinavian countries. In view of the lack of representatives from so many large countries, however, we decided to call another conference, and, in order to give plenty of time for the notification to reach everybody and for everybody to come, we made the date Sept. 16 and the place Switzerland, and we notified the various federations by telegraph and also by letter.

"I cannot but express the deepest regret that the American Federation of Labor has taken a stand against official participation. I cannot understand how the labor men of any land can refuse to come together to discuss problems vitally affecting their own interests. I may add that our purpose never was to assume any attitude whatever toward, or even to discuss, the war, either as to its conduct or the responsibility for its origin. What we wanted was simply to get the world's federated labor men together to discuss problems which must be faced by labor after the war and to formulate the demands of international labor for a period when more than ever before it will be necessary for the world's workingmen to stand united."

"Could President Gompers and his organization have misunderstood your purposes?" was asked. President Lindquist replied:

"I consider it impossible. There was nothing ambiguous or uncertain in our summons to the Switzerland Conference. It is no part of our intention to serve any belligerent purpose whatever in any way. I could understand how labor federations that are at the same time political organizations might possibly refuse participation for Governmental reasons, but the American Federation is not a political organization, and its attitude cannot be understood and is regrettable."

ITALY PROTECTS COASTS.

Guns on Trains, Airplanes, and Warships Used Against U-Boats.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Some of the means by which Italy reduced the submarine sinkings of Italian vessels last month to only one vessel of over 1,600 tons were described in dispatches to the Italian Embassy. The coast at present is guarded, among other things, by coast guns on trains, fast motor boats, hydro-aeroplanes, small dirigibles, torpedo boats, and even submarines.

The Prince of Udine, head of the war mission here, in a talk today to American naval officers, told of his experience during two years of war as commander of a destroyer, and explained Italy's system of hunting submarines.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE NEAR, BERLIN SAYS

Increased Fighting in Galicia and Near Lutsk Regarded as Important.

GERMANS DIG NEW LINE

Preparing Trenches 20 Miles Behind Present Front, Petrograd Writer Asserts.

Two Russian Divisions Revolt; Shot Down by Own Artillery

PETROGRAD, June 30.—By order of M. Kerensky, Minister of War, after all peaceful efforts had been exhausted, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Divisions of Sharpshooters, which had refused to obey orders, were surrounded by detachments of cavalry and artillery Thursday in the village of Joukoff, which was twice shelled with shrapnel. Later the cavalry charged, and 500 of the sharpshooters surrendered and were disarmed.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London.)—Russian activity in East Galicia, says today's German official statement, indicates that attacks are intended. A strong Russian destructive fire, the German General Staff reports, has been maintained from the Lemberg-Brody Railway to the south of Brzesany. Infantry attacks in Galicia upon the upper Stripa as far as the Zlota Lipa failed.

The announcement follows:

Army Group of Prince Leopold—Owing to the increasing pressure of other Entente powers, the Russian fighting activity in Eastern Galicia begins to give the impression that attacks are intended. A strong Russian destructive fire has been maintained since yesterday against our position from the Lemberg-Brody line to the heights south of Brzezany. Near Koniuchy Russian forces made a night attack, but were driven back with heavy losses by our annihilating fire.

The firing activity also increased considerably north and northwest of Lutsk.

Tonight's statement says:

After a strong fire Russian infantry attacks were launched upon the Upper Stripa as far as the western bank of the Zlota Lipa. They broke down under our destructive fire.

VIENNA, June 30, (via London.)—The official communication concerning the Russian front today reads:

The enemy artillery fire, which had been increasing during the last few days, has assumed very great intensity since yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Brzezany and Koninchy. Where the situation rendered it necessary, our artillery replied with a vigorous and destructive fire.

An enemy infantry attack launched near Koninchy broke down under our curtain of fire.

PETROGRAD, June 30.—Increased artillery activity yesterday in Eastern Galicia is reported in the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. The text reads:

Western Russian Front—In certain sectors south of the Pripet marshes there has been increased artillery activity on both sides. The bombardment was especially intense in the directions of Zlochoff and Brzezany.

Rumanian Front—There were fusillades.

PETROGRAD, Friday, June 29.—Renewed activity of the Germans indicated in the reports from the front in the last few days presumably is the result of a revival of the Russian fighting spirit and a joint conviction that a separate peace is impossible.

The correspondent at Minsk of the Birzheviya telegraphs that the Germans, who, during the period of fraternization, almost completely laid bare their battle front, are now feverishly fortifying their trenches and are creating a new defensive line twenty miles behind the first in preparation for a retreat. Fraternization, the correspondent says, has entirely ceased and soldiers immediately fire upon parlementaires. The Germans have been obliged to return to their former system of propaganda—dropping from airplanes the pamphlets containing abuse of Russia and her allies.

From the Riga front comes a similar report. The Germans there are said to be fortifying their lines and to have been obliged to ask for reinforcements. The Germans at Mitau are reported to be awaiting the arrival of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Quartermaster General von Ludendorff.

RUSSIA BUILDING UP NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Government Asks Monopolies in Minerals, Fuel and Sugar—Income Tax Increased.

PETROGRAD, Friday, June 29.—Great activity is being shown by the Provisional Government with the object of improving Russia's financial and economic condition. The main items of the Government's program are better organization of the supply and distribution of food and raw material, resorting where necesary to State monopolies; the increase of national revenue and productivity, and the creation of new specialist State organizations to relieve or extinguish overlapping departmets.

Details were published today of the plan already announced for a Supreme Economic Council, representing all interests, which aims at the organization of national production. With the council will work a new Ecoomic Committee, also representing many interests, which will unify the measures of the different State departments, coordinate economic and financial statistics, and organize technical research.

The Provisional Government has issued a law increasing the existing progressive income tax to 30 per cent. on incomes over $200,000. Another new law increases the war tax on increment of industrial profits to 60 per cent. A third law establishes a supplementary progressive income tax, rising on the largest incomes to more than 30 per cent., and making, together with the highest ordinary income tax, 60 per cent. of the income.

Bills establishing monopolies in minerals, fuel, and sugar were submitted yesterday by the Government, and a bill transferring fodder supplies to the hands of the State has been drafted. The Minister of Supplies has approved a bill authorizing the local authorities to requisition for public use agricultural machinery which is not being effectively employed.

Ex-Foreign Minister Pokrovsky, in an interview published in the Birzheviya, declared that the United States was lending Russia incalculable assistance by her arrangements for payment of contracts made through American firms. He added, however, that if the Provisional Government desired to obtain the confidence of financial and industrial circles at home it must refuse to adopt the extreme program of the Socialists.

PETROGRAD, June 29.—Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Council and the labor member on the British delegation now visiting Russia, has transmitted to the Russian Foreign Minister a document in which the directors of a number of important undertakings, mainly British, working in Russia point out the serious position of industry. In many instances the stoppage of production is threatened.

The directors ask security for property and the adoption of all possible measures to prevent the threatened ruin of industrial enterprises, which are of the utmost importance for Russia. They suggest that Government control be instituted similar to that established in Great Britain.

Says Russia Faces New Era.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Unshackling and rejuvenation of Russian industry and finance were predicted today by M. Novitsky, financial head of the Russian mission. Already, in the short life of the Provisional Government, he said, the reconstruction has begun.

"Russia," M. Novitsky said, "is facing a new era of economic development, and there is no doubt that the United States may share largely in that development. The United States, with a surplus capital and a steadily increasing industrial production, requires the immensely large Russian market as an outlet for its trade and investment. The industry restrained by the old régime by prohibitory and selfish legislation will now be able to expand freely and attain its fullest development.

"The present low value of the ruble, selling at less than half par, was explained as due to the upheaval of Russia's foreign trade.

"The war has placed upon Russia an enormous financial burden, amounting now to $16,000,000,000. Her national debt, only $4,500,000,000 in 1913, has now reached $20,000,000,000. Nevertheless, compared to the country's national wealth and resources, this is much lower than the debt of other belligerents. The Government is at present drawing up an approximate estimate of the valuation, which will doubtless exceed all expectations.

"Since the unsuccessful Russo-Japanese war Russia has been steadily developing her economic and financial resources. During the next decade Russia's wealth more than doubled. You can imagine what the development will be when power and authority have passed to the people and the most powerful principle of efficiency, the principle of democracy, is established."

RUSSIAN ARMY IMPROVED.

Revolutionist, Formerly in New York, Cables His Impressions.

A Russian officer's opinion of the effect of the revolution on the Russian Army was cabled to Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward, yesterday by Nicolai Nakariakoff, a noted revolutionist and former editor of a Russian newspaper in this city. He reveals that thousands of high officers of the army were slaughtered by their men at the outbreak of the revolution.

Nakariakoff, who had been a refugee from Russia since the beginning of the European war, conducted his newspaper in New York under the name of Ivan Ellert. A week after the revolution started in Russia he left this country, revealing to his friends for the first time his true name.

Upon reaching Petrograd he was welcomed by prominent revolutionary leaders and introduced to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. They appointed him an officer of the Russian Army and deputized him to go out among the soldiers and agitate a continuance of the war against Germany. He is a strong pro-war advocate, and since he left Petrograd he has traveled the length of Russia and visited nearly every army division.

His cablegram follows:

"It has been revealed that immediately after the outbreak of the revolution in Petrograd many regiments killed some of their leading Generals and Colonels, thus disorganizing a vast section of the army. The officers who drew upon themselves the wrath of the men were such as had enjoyed an undesirable reputation.

"They had been known for their cruelty and barbarity. Prior to the revolution drastic measures had been intensified by the old régime, making the life of the rank and file utterly intolerable. The prevailing impression was that instead of fighting Germany the Czar was fighting his own people.

"When the revolution broke out the Generals and Colonels who had distinguished themselves by their cruelty were among the first victims. The good-natured officers—those who had treated the men properly—were all spared and are now treated with respect and affection, but the number of those that have been removed or put to death was large.

"In various divisions and regiments the result is felt rather keenly. When soldiers of two different regiments meet one of their topics of conversation is the cruel officers that the respective regiments had put out of the way. The conversation of this nature is carried on in monosyllables and with something like solemn reticence. The men hate to talk of this.

"At present there are harmony and good-will in the army. The men respect their officers, although they don't address them as slaves do their masters, as they had been wont to do under the old régime. Altogether there is a great psychological rebirth going on in the Russian Army, and it takes a deep observer to appreciate and realize all these changes."

JEWS FREE IN RUSSIA.

Cables Indicate They Enjoy Absolute Equality as Citizens.

The status of the Jews in Russia is now one of absolute equality with all other citizens, according to a cable dispatch from Petrograd to the Jewish Warheit. Everywhere their emancipation has been complete. Practically all the Jews support the Provisional Government, the only exceptions being a few extremists and anarchists who have recently arrived from New York.

At a recent mass meeting of Jews in Petrograd a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the war aims of the Allies and calling for a continuation of the war. Many Jews are volunteering for service in the army, and at Minsk preparations are being made for a congress of delegates representing all the Jewish soldiers, which will meet in the near future.

DEMAND AUTONOMY FOR CZECHS AND SLAVS

Reichsrat Deputies at Stockholm State That as One Condition of Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, June 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In a Czech-Slav communiqué issued by Messrs. Haberman, Memec, and Smerold, members of the Austrian Reichsrat, who are delegates to the conference here, the statement is made that the discussions of the conferees have been principally concerned with Socialist action for a general peace and national questions in Austria-Hungary and the rest of Europe. The delegates are convinced that the action of the Socialist International is now the sole fruitful attempt to find a way to peace. If this attempt should fail, the danger is that the war will not finish before the whole of Europe is exhausted and bleeding to death.

The delegates particularly ask their Russian comrades as soon as possible to fuse their initiative with that of the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee looking to united action for peace without annexations or indemnities, realizing that to insure self-government to all nations it is necessary to allow every nation to constitute its national independence, equipped with all its attributes. If this cannot be realized, at least national independence within State federations must be granted.

"Most expressly we declare," says the statement, "that we do not agree with the Austrian delegation that for this purpose autonomy in national cultural matters is enough for the Czech nation. We claim the establishment of the independence of the Czech State within the federal reorganized Danube dominions. We claim within this federation political ties uniting all Czechs and Slovaks, too, as far as they inhabit connected territory. For the Czech State we claim all the attributes of sovereignty, such as its own national Parliament and Government, responsible to it, the bounds of which may be drawn only by the necessities of foreign politics and defense and the securing of its necessary economic and financial functions.

"For Finland we demand self-government and acknowledge as self-evident the endeavor for the independence of Poland, but we consider that independence for the Poles need not colide with Ukrainian claims to the right of self-government.

"We consider the question of Alsace-Lorraine most important. We think the best way to settlement would be an agreement between German and French Socialists and recommend a plébiscite a posteriori."

For Serbia and Belgium the delegates demand re-establishment. All questions, they say, must be considered as international.

FOE UNDERGROUND, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

It's the Beginning of the End, He Asserts, When Germans Are Pounded Into Humility.

MUNITIONS NOW ADEQUATE

U-Boats Cannot Affect Supply Now—Promises to Keep Bread Prices Down.

DUNDEE, Scotland, June 30.—"We have driven the great army of Germany underground," said Premier Lloyd George in a speech here today, when he received the freedom of the city. "When a great army is driven to these tactics it is the beginning of the end; it means that we are pounding a sense of inferiority into every pore of the German military mind.

"It is good for the war, is even better for after the war. As long as the Prussians have an idea of superiority in their minds Europe will not be a decent place for people to live in in peace. It will be easier after this."

The Prussian, said Mr. Lloyd George, had many virtues, but a sense of humility had never been among them. The Premier added that the Prussian was now being taught the virtue of humility with a fierce and relentless lash.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if necessary the Government would resort to the Exchequer in order that the price of bread should be kept within reach of the bulk of the people.

Speaking of the sacrifices the people had been called on to make in the war, Mr. Lloyd George said there had been no privations in the country thus far and that while there were privations in Germany and Austria those countries were still fighting. Men restricted in their luxuries should not give themselves the airs of men who were enduring tortures. Complaints did not come from the men who were making the real sacrifices, but the country was entitled to ask the Government that restrictions and limitations should have a genuine war purpose; and he included in that the demobilization after the war. That rule he had applied to every restriction that had been made.

The restriction of horse racing, the Premier said, was entirely a question of the extent to which it could be permitted without interfering with the work of the war. Anything beyond that would be irritating and mischievous, and anything short of it inadequate to meet the case.

"If you apply those principles to the question of drink," he continued, "you will find that it will work out all right. No man in his senses would sacrifice the food of the country for any drink, however alluring it may be."

Cannot Permit Profiteering.

The second condition which the country was entitled to ask from the Government, the Premier continued, was that it should not permit the burdens of the country to be increased by what was called profiteering, as distinct from profit. Profiteering was unfair in peace; in war it was an outrage. That was why the Government had taken action to restrict profits, and proposed to deal very drastically with unfair profiteering in food.

The third condition which the people were entitled to expect, Mr. Lloyd George went on, was that food should be brought within the reach of the people. The present prices were largely dependent on prices over which the Government had no control, in America and elsewhere, but steps such as were within its power had been taken by the Government to keep the prices of food within bounds. The Government would even go to the extent of resorting to the Exchequer to see at any rate that the price of bread was within reach of the bulk of the people.

The Premier said that the people must not shirk under the burden of the struggle, but lift their eyes to Great Britain's purpose, which was clearer than ever. He continued:

"We are fighting for the rights of men and women, and we shall win. I always knew the struggle would be a prolonged one, and made plans on that presumption, but with continuous persistence and unfaltering will we shall win."

The Premier referred to the attitude which the Germans adopted in 1870-1, "when Alsace and Lorraine (those French provinces) were dragged from France," and continued:

"The doctrine of 1870 is the doctrine of today, and it is the doctrine we are fighting. So it is with Italy, who wants to live with those of her people, and so also with the Poles, who want to resume the thread of their national independence. It is our will that they shall. And so it is with Mesopotamia and Palestine. These men are not to be dumb-driven cattle that are to be transferred at the will of the Emperor. That is what we are fighting."

Defy U-Boats on Munitions.

The Premier referred to some of the measures taken to combat the Central Powers. Among other things he said:

"The lesson from the financial measures we took at the beginning of the war was this—that in war you must not be afraid of things which were never done before. And there might also be a lesson there for times of peace. The boldest measures are often the safest."

The Premier went on to say that the romantic story of how the country had organized and utilized its resources had been told by Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, a day or two ago in the House of Commons. He added:

"We have now such a reserve that even the German submarines cannot deprive us of necessary munitions for prosecuting the war to a successful termination."

It was his special pride, he said, that from the first he had advocated a great program of big guns and a superabundance of projectiles for the purpose of destroying the barbed wire and trenches of the enemy. There was no doubt now that the British Army had guns of the heaviest calibre and an abundance of ammunition to enable it to triumph over the foe.

SEES HIT AT NORTHCLIFFE.

London Star Quotes Lloyd George on John Bull in a Rage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 30.—The Evening Star says editorially:

"The Prime Minister spoke the mind of the nation at Glasgow. He asked the nation to keep steady. If we are not mistaken the answer of the nation will be to its leaders, keep steady, too. The nation was never steadier than it is today; it's nerve was never stronger, and we are not sure that it needs the help of the press to keep up its nerve. On the contrary, it could do without some of the help it is getting from the stunt press.

"We are glad to see that Lloyd George took advantage of the absence of Lord Northcliffe to read a lecture to the Northcliffe press. Here it is: 'I rather object to John Bull (I mean the old Britisher) always being represented as if he were in a towering rage with somebody or something, growling at his food and generally swearing at everybody. That does not represent him. As a matter of fact he is a good-tempered, forebearing, patient, tenacious old gentleman who has cultivated the habit of never giving in, once he has made up his mind about it. There are people who think the nation is like a petrol machine; that it can only be driven by a rapid succession of petty explosions, and unless they always hear its spluttering, they think the machine is at a standstill.' (The Northcliffe press has just published a cartoon of John Bull in a towering rage with cane in his hand like Mr. Squeers, threatening to thrash the old gang of which Lloyd George was so eminent a member).

"We are somewhat tickled by Lloyd George's description of the Northcliffe press and its passion for a rapid succession of petty explosions. Excellent! But what will the god across the sea think of it all?"

LONDON, June 30.—The speech of Premier Lloyd George at Glasgow yesterday, in which he said the war would come to an end when the allied armies had reached the aims which they had set out to obtain when they accepted the challenge thrown down by Germany, is mainly approved by the newspapers, but does not escape criticism from the extreme press of opposite camps, Radical and Tory.

Some conservative papers dissent from his assumption that difference of opinion exists between the German Government and the German people, and say that the German people are faithful to their Government because it accurately mirrors the spirit of Germanism. The Morning Post says that the Germans are all in this war up to the neck, and if the Premier thinks any change in the system of government would alter their spirit, he knows nothing of the German people. The Post contends that the idea that Germany is driven to war by a tyrannical Government and is groaning for liberation from the Hohenzollern yoke is pure fancy.

Referring to the difficulties of Russia from anarchical elements, subsidized by Germany, The Post complains that the British Government is showing indulgence and timidity toward secret enemies at home, allowing the formation of revolutionary committees to organize disaffection, and says this disaffection has been allowed to win a victory in Ireland.

At the other extreme, The Daily News finds that the speech falls short of expectations, and laments the lack of definiteness in declaring war aims. It says that the Premier cannot convince Germany by signals from the public platform, and it may be doubted whether he can wholly convince Russia.

"It is essential," continues The Daily News, "that the Allies should state their war aims once for all in a declaration, drawn up in concert and indorsed by every party to the alliance. Today, when the former subjects of the Russian Emperor are foremost in urging a statement of war aims of democracy, the force of the demand is irresistible."

The News suggests that war aims be formulated and submitted to Germany with the intimation that if peace is refused on terms proposed every port and market of the Allies shall be closed to her for a fixed period after the war.

With regard to the Premier's reference to Russia some editorials commend him for giving candid expression to the idea that the Russian upheaval postponed victory. His prediction that Russia will regain its strength and become more formidable than ever is indorsed by the Morning Post, which believes that Russians know Germany is their inveterate enemy and exploiter.

Concerning the future of the captured German colonies, The Express suggests that these, as well as Mesopotamia and Armenia, be administered after the war by international commissions until their people are able to govern themselves. The paper adds:

"The representation of the United States on such commissions would remove European suspicions."

The Manchester Guardian agrees with Lloyd George's statement that it would be a disaster if the war ended before the Allies obtained the objects for which they are fighting, but thinks that the country had better be under no delusions regarding the present position, as not enough has happened yet to make Germany relinquish her conquests.

"As to this relinquishment of all, including the most idealistic, the Russians are agreed," says the paper, "and all might therefore unite to fight on for the present, until this initial stage is reached. But what lies beyond? The Russians wish to repudiate annexations and indemnities. The Allies have drawn a distinction between indemnity and reparation, and we confess that the Premier would have been better advised to have adhered to guarantees against repetition."

Asking who would continue the carnage for a day on the question of money payments, The Guardian thinks that this is a point on which "we can go far toward meeting the views of the new democracy, which is our ally, and on whose sympathy so much depends.

"Our object," continues the paper, "is to beat Germany decisively, so that she once for all will relinquish hope of world domination. In this an indemnity is neither here nor there, but the hearty agreement of the Russian people is a very serious factor."

BRITISH SHIP FOUGHT WITH TWO U-BOATS

Disabled One and Remaining Foe Withdrew to Attack a Smaller Vessel.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 30.—A running fight between a British steamship and two German submarines, which took place June 8, about thirty miles off the Italian coast near Genoa, in which the steamship succeeded in eluding the U-boats by superior speed, was described by officers of the ship on their arrival here today.

The submarines came into sight some distance astern the steamer soon after she had left the Italian port, one of the officers said, and with their appearance they immediately opened fire from deck guns. Shrapnel was used by the Germans, and while no serious damage was inflicted on the steamer, her deck houses and funnel were considerably battered with flying metal.

The gun crew on the steamer returned the fire and soon succeeded in making one of the submersibles withdraw from the fight. The second enemy after an hour's chase gave up to go after a smaller vessel that appeared in the distance, and soon a wireless message was heard telling that a steamer had been torpedoed and asking for assistance.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK BY MINE; 38 LOST

The Kleber Was Nearing French Coast on Return from Africa—Was Here in 1907.

PARIS, June 30.—An official announcement was made last night that the armored cruiser Kleber had struck a mine off Point St. Mathieu on Wednesday and sunk. Three officers and thirty-five men were lost. The Kleber had come from Dakar, Africa, and was on its way to Brest.

The sinking of the Kleber was attended by dramatic scenes and marked by exceptional heroism on the part of the commander and the individual members of the crew. The Kleber sighted a mine and was attempting to destroy it by gunfire when another appeared, which the vessel hit before it could turn aside.

When it became evident that the Kleber was doomed, the commander gave the order for every one to save himself. He prepared to go down with the ship, and a plucky bugler insisted on standing on the bridge beside the Captain. The crew scrambled into the boats and went overboard as the vessel settled. The Captain was almost immersed in the water. The sailors vainly urged him to come to their boat, but he declined to do so, and the bugler remained with his chief.

It was a freakish wave finally that came to the commander's rescue. It tore him and the bugler from their posts and hurled them into the sea. They were rescued by a destroyer which had rushed to the assistance of the cruiser. The other officers of the Kleber showed great coolness and remained at their posts until the last moment.

The cruiser Kleber was built at Bordeaux in 1902, launched in 1902, and cost $3,651,600. She was 426½ feet long, had a 58½-foot beam, and a draught of 24½ feet. Her displacement was 7,578 tons. She had a horsepower of 17,000, and her maximum speed was 20 knots. Her armament consisted of eight 8-inch guns, mounted on four turrets; four 4-inch guns, two 3-inch guns, ten 2-inch guns, and four guns of smaller calibre. Her complement at the time of launching was 500 men.

The Kleber visited New York City on May 1, 1907, when she was sent over to represent France at the Jamestown Exposition. Her commander at that time, Admiral Thierry, made a formal visit to the City Hall, where he was received by Acting Mayor McGowan.

Point St. Mathieu is on the French coast not far from Brest.

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$3.50 to $25
At all high class stores, and at
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SAY ELKUS TRIED TO SEDUCE AUSTRIA

Pan-German Organs Thus Explain Recent Anti-German Demonstrations.

REVENTLOW GIVES WARNING

Declares That Negotiations for a Separate Peace Would Be Fatal to the Monarchy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 30.—Just as in Germany, Anglo-American spies were invented to account for labor disturbances, so now intrigues by Ambassador Elkus in Vienna are being invented by part of the Vienna press to explain the anti-German demonstrations in Bohemia, Moravia, and other agricultural and industrial districts of Austria.

The Pan German Viennese paper, the Ostdeutsche Rundschau, says:

"For some time past reports of intrigues have been received from different parts which can no longer be ignored, because they are of a nature to disturb the relations of Germany's allies and to create feeling that may influence the general political and war situation. There is an organized plan to spread the rumor, especially in industrial districts, that Austria-Hungary could long ago have had peace if it had not been allied with the German Empire. The Prussians alone, it is said in these districts, are to blame for the continuation of the war. This nonsense meets with credulity."

The Rundschau says that reports are also circulated of serious dissension between Austria and Germany, without any details or reasons being given, and it is even asserted that Germany is about to make war on Austria-Hungary. These, it says, are also believed, and they have led to a sort of panic in Silesia.

In other districts, especially in Inner Bohemia and Moravia, and even in Vienna, rumors are circulated that Austria's economical plight is due to the fact that she has been forced to send large quantities of grain to Germany, and only the Germans are to blame for the shortage.

"This last statement," says the Rundschau, "is obviously the work of allied spies and agents. * * *

"Neither as regards the political nor the war situation is the feeling against the German Empire a matter of indifference to us. The address from the throne spoke of our being loyally bound to our allies. Germany must insist that the Austro-Hungarian Government do something to counteract these rumors and deny these lies. These intrigues must no longer be countenanced. It would be a mistake and might entail serious consequences to the influence of our Parliaments if we allowed this incitement against our people to continue.

"Some time ago it was announced that the American Ambassador, Elkus, who was leaving Constantinople, had arrived in Vienna. According to witnesses, he was seen there with Czech members of Parliament. It is well known that America is still trying to break the Central Alliance. We know, too, how crazy this attempt is; nevertheless, it is of interest to ascertain if this incitement did not coincide with Ambassador Elkus's presence in Vienna. That Elkus has the stuff in him to grow into a Gerard we know.

"The rumor that the United States had made a peace offer to Austria, cabled by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent yesterday, is alluded to as further evidence of American Machiavellian policy.

Suspects Poles of Treachery.

Commenting on this rumor, Count zu Reventlow says in the Deutsche Tageszeitung:

THE HAGUE, June 30.—Commenting on the rumors of American negotiations with Austria for a separate peace, Count zu Reventlow says in the Deutsche Tageszeitung:

"We do not know whether Ambassador Elkus is really still in Vienna. He arrived there weeks ago, and the longer he stayed the more reason there would be for such reports. Anyway, his visit would be sufficiently remarkable. Naturally, all the reports are untrue, but they show in what direction the Americans and English are working. It is notorious that there is energetic collaboration between Poles in America and in Europe. It is also no accident that just at the moment when the Poles and Slavs in Austria have upset the Clam-Martinic Cabinet rumors appear regarding offers of a separate peace and negotiations to that end, and that at the same moment the Poles and Slavs in the Austrian Parliament force the discussion of an interpellation aggressively directed against the Austro-German alliance."

AMSTERDAM, June 30.—While rejecting the idea that Austrian statesmen would consider American negotiations for a separate peace, as a widely circulated rumor suggests, Count zu Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, remarks that the acceptance by Austria of a huge loan from America, with its logical consequences, would be looked upon as a victory of the elements in Austria hostile to the Austro-German alliance, and would be the monarchy's ruin.

Bethmann Hollweg's Paper Put Under a Censorship

COPENHAGEN, June 30.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, now is under a preventive censorship. The newspaper announces the discontinuance of editorial comment of war measures until further notice.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, during most of the war period, has been known as Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's organ, and it stood by him through thick and thin on the question of peace terms. Its Berlin correspondent is the Chancellor's most intimate newspaper acquaintance.

COPENHAGEN, June 30.—The Pan-German Conservative press of Germany reprints an article from the Ostdeutsche Rundschau of Vienna, the organ of the German Nationalists, which complains of machinations within the Dual Monarchy in favor of a separate peace for Austria. This article, in connection with the Polish peace interpellation in the Austrian Reichsrat, is used as a text by the Pan-German newspapers for a violent outburst against peace-making influences in Austria-Hungary.

The Austrian Poles and Slavs are attacked as traitors to the cause of the Central Empires. They are charged with living in the hope of negotiating a shameful peace through dickering with the United States, which country, in turn, is alleged to be at the bottom of intrigues to detach Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria from the common cause of the Central Empires.

The Tageszeitung attempts to support this contention by citing a set of wild rumors ranging from a report that Abram I. Elkus, former American Ambassador to Turkey, still is secretly in Vienna, to the reprinting of the Koelnische Zeitung's tale of an American offer of six or seven billion crowns to Austria-Hungary to induce that country to conclude peace.

The Pan-German newspapers' ravings apparently are of a type to further the process which they profess to fear.

CITY TO WELCOME ELKUS.

Mayor Appoints Committee to Meet Ambassador at Pier.

Mayor Mitchel appointed a committee of citizens yesterday to welcome the returning Abram I. Elkus, Ambassador to Turkey, who is expected to arrive soon. George W. Wickersham heads the committee, the members of which will meet Mr. Elkus at the ship and escort him to the City Hall. There the Mayor will make an address of welcome. Further details for the reception will be arranged by the committee and announced before the Ambassador lands.

The committee is composed of seventy-nine members, among whom are Charles E. Hughes, Dudley Field Malone, Cleveland H. Dodge, Professor Samuel McC. Lindsay, Charles A. Wimpfheimer, Charles Strauss, Ralph Pulitzer, Chester S. Lord, George McAneny, Bishop David H. Greer, Jacob H. Schiff, Herbert B. Swope, William C. Reick, James Speyer, Felix Warburg, Louis Marshall, Alton B. Parker, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, George Gordon Battle, Dr. Sidney Mezes, R. A. C. Smith, Oswald G. Villard, William C. Osborne, David Leventritt, A. R. Watson, Ervin Wardman, Edward S. Rumely, George Blumenthal, William Fellowes Morgan, William Jay Schieffelin, John B. Stanchfield, Snowden Marshall, R. Fulton Cutting, and Morgan J. O'Brien.

COLLEGE MEN AS FLIERS.

Over 1,000 Already Have Joined the Aviation Ground Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—More than a thousand university students have been admitted in the aviation ground schools at various universities. The total passed the thousand mark today. The aviation cadets are distributed as follows: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 182; Cornell, 188; Ohio State University, 154; University of Illinois, 162; University of Texas, 123; University of California, 185; total, 1,004.

These figures do not include Princeton and the Georgia School of Technology, which will open their "ground school" course on Monday. Princeton will begin with 32 students and the Georgia Tech with 80. Counting the daily increase in all other schools, it is safe to say that the total number of cadets by Monday will number something over 1,100.

Deserters in Riot at Narva.

PETROGRAD, June 30.—Deserters have clashed with workmen at Narva, on the south coast of the Gulf of Finland, and twenty persons have been killed, according to the Russkia Volia. It is further stated that the town is terrorized and has appealed to Petrograd for help.

FURS
REMODELLED
to the new Vogue—models distinctively original—the creations of the celebrated Fashion artist, Miss E. M. A. Steinmetz.
Moderate charges during the Summer months, and stored free.
Stein & Blaine
Furriers and Ladies' Tailors
8 and 10 West 36th St. New York

SLEUTH WATCHED AS COCCHI SAILED

Murderer Went to Italy on the Verdi, Which Detective Dillon Says He Guarded.

FELLOW-TRAVELER FOUND

Swann Starts a Missing-Girl Roundup and General White Slave Inquiry.

CALLS HOTEL PROPRIETORS

Wallstein's Police Investigation Will Reach Headquarters on Thursday—Montana Girl Lost.

Another instance of police failure in the Cruger case came to light yesterday when Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling learned that Alfredo Cocchi sailed on the Giuseppe Verdi for Genoa on Feb. 23. Detective Edward J. Dillon of the Fourth Branch testified on Friday before Commissioner Wallstein that he had searched that steamer and had watched until she left the harbor, but had not found his man.

The District Attorney's informant was John C. Leonard, who sailed on the Giuseppe Verdi in charge of a cargo of horses and mules from the La Prista-Miller Company of 66 Broadway, for the Italian Government. He described the clothes Cocchi is known to have worn, and easily picked out his pictures from among other faces.

Leonard said he noticed that Cocchi appeared anxious to avoid others, pulled his cap over his eyes, gave short answers to questions, and seemingly was worried. When the steamer reached Genoa on March 11, Leonard declared, Cocchi made a quick departure.

Mrs. Cocchi and Mr. Dooling have examined the passenger list of the Giuseppe Verdi, but have not found the name Cocchi used.

In an effort to trace sixty-eight girls reported to him or to Mrs. Grace E. Humiston as missing since March 1, Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, in charge of the vice crusade, started by the revelations in the Cruger case, said yesterday that he had subpoenaed the proprietors of nearly a dozen hotels to produce on Tuesday the leases of their premises, their registers, all ledgers and their room books, the latter to show how the rooms have been tenanted.

Mr. Smith said he had already returned one girl to her friends after causing the arrest of her alleged abusers. Her name is Mary Povash and she is now with the Children's Society awaiting a call before the Grand Jury.

"Mary told a story so shocking that at first I was not inclined to believe it," Mr. Smith declared yesterday. "After I had made a preliminary investigation, however, I was soon convinced that this little 15-year-old girl was telling the truth."

According to the Assistant District Attorney, Mary Povash's parents came to New York a year ago from Ohio. Two months ago when Mary sought work she learned that she must get her working papers in Ohio, so she made the trip to Ohio alone. When she applied for her papers she said the person in charge invited her to remain for a few days as his guest. Mary told Mr. Smith that she accepted and went to his home, believing he was married. This man, she declared, kept her a prisoner for three days. "I told him I would tell the police," she said, "and he sent me to a truant school, where I was kept for a week and wasn't allowed to write home."

The child said she escaped and hid in the caboose of a freight train, was discovered by the conductor and trainmen, who permitted her to ride to Cleveland. There she met a man who offered to buy a ticket for her to New York. He accompanied her to the city and took her to a house on West Twenty-third Street, where she was virtually a prisoner.

Later, according to Mr. Smith, this man sold her to two Italians, who put her into a resort in Forsythe Street. These two men after subjecting her to cruelties, Mr. Smith said, sold her to a Mrs. Rose Dannenberg, who, he said, ran a disorderly resort in East Fifteenth Street. Mary was discovered by the police when the place was raided last week. Mrs. Dannenberg is now under arrest.

"I shall let this child tell her story to the Grand Jury on Monday," Mr. Smith said. "If what she says is true her abusers ought to be severely punished."

Mr. Smith said he was also investigating stories told by out-of-town men, who said they had been fleeced by women to whom they had been introduced by hotel detectives and taxicab starters. Mr. Smith said he had damaging evidence against the house detective of one of the most exclusive hotels in the city.

Commissioner Wallstein, Deputy Commissioner Clarence King, Philip A. Johann, and Dr. Louis B. Blau, examiners in the Commissioner's office, and a squad of assistants were busy yesterday going over the record of Commissioner Wallstein's police investigation and preparing for continuing the investigation next Thursday. Mr. Wallstein will follow a lead to headquarters. Among those to appear before him are Commissioner Woods and Fifth Deputy Guy F. [illegible]

The Newark and Jersey City police [illegible] a search for Miss Thelma Pomeroy, a graduate of the University of Montana, and daughter of Judge C. W. Pomeroy, a wealthy resident of Kalispell, Mont., who dropped out of sight at midnight last Wednesday, after sending her father a telegram from the Jersey Central station in Jersey City, saying "Will be right home." The girl is described as good looking and appearing to be about five years younger than she is.

After her graduation last year, Miss Pomeroy decided to support herself, came East, found work as a stenographer, and went to live with a friend at the Linden Court, 125-127 Washington Place, facing Sheridan Square. At that address, it was said last night, Miss Pomeroy and a Miss Russell shared a three-room apartment, and that little was known of either.

On Tuesday Miss Pomeroy announced her intention to return to Kalispell. The next heard of her was through the telegram received by Judge Pomeroy, which had been filed at 12:20 A. M. in the Communipaw station of the Jersey Central. Judge Pomeroy wired to Roy F. Scule of 216 Lorraine Avenue, Upper Montclair, a friend of the Pomeroy family, who notified the Newark police.

CITY COLLEGE OPENS FIRST SUMMER TERM

Eight Weeks' Session Will Give Instruction in More Than 100 Courses.

WOMEN TO BE ADMITTED

Will Have Use of Gymnasium, Apparatus and Baths—Possible War Needs Taken Into Account.

For the first time in its history City College will open a Summer session tomorrow for a period of eight weeks. The expense of maintaining the extra session will be borne by Lee Kohns, a Trustee of the college, and the city will not be asked for an appropriation.

More than 100 courses of the College of Liberal Arts and Science and the Division of Vocational Subjects and Civic Administration are offered by the various departments, to be given by a staff of eighty-five men.

A noteworthy feature of the session is the organized recreational activity offered for both women and men. As a result of this course, women will for the first time be permitted the use of the gymnasium, apparatus, athletic field and showers. Instruction and supervision will be given to groups of twenty, for men on Tuesdays and Fridays between 4 and 5 P. M., and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings between 8 and 9 o'clock. This program for men will include instruction in marching, tactics and calisthenics; simple exercises on the horse, buck, parallel bars, &c., to develop co-ordination and skill; game periods devoted to play, utilizing various types of gymnastics and competitive games; open-air handball, tennis, baseball and the use of the track, indoor handball and basketball, and swimming for men. Non-swimmers will receive individual instruction in the elements of swimming, instruction in diving, plunging and the more important strokes will be given to those who are qualified.

Exercise for women, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 4 to 5 P. M., will include the lighter forms of calisthenics, graded exercise on selected apparatus, appropriate games and the use of the handball rooms and showers. The fee for the course is $3, for which each student is entitled to attend one regular class and select one other day for free recreational activity.

The popular accountancy courses which were first offered at the college last October will be continued all Summer, both at the college and at the Municipal Building. These courses are open for men and women, as are all the courses offered, and are designed to help train persons to take the places of men called to the front. The war itself has created more places for workers of this sort, and the demand for such help has increased considerably. The courses in the Municipal Building will be given from 4 to 6 P. M., and at the college at the regular evening hours. Other business and commercial courses offered are: Economics, economic development of the United States, money and banking, business law, bookkeeping and office practice, elementary and advanced stenography and manufacture of textiles.

The military curriculum includes the special course in military surveying and map drawing now being given under P. O. X. McLoughlin, C. E., which will be repeated, on account of the great demand, beginning July 17. This course treats of surveying, map drawing and reading and general military engineering procedure. Courses in telegraphy and telephony are offered under Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, and a course in the elementary theory of automobiles, their practical operation and repair, and the study of accessories and parts will be given by Professor George C. Autenreith, a consultant on gas engines and automobiles. There are also engineering courses in drafting, surveying, materials of construction, reinforced concrete, tunneling and excavating and electrical engineering.

Of special interest to teachers are the courses in the history and principles of education, educational and general psychology, principles and methods of teaching, and specialized courses on different subjects.

Fitting in with the need for a working knowledge of foreign languages is the group of courses in French, Spanish, Italian, Russian and even German, all to be taught by the natural conversational method. A course in elementary Latin is also offered in which the class will be conducted without using a word of English throughout the lesson. Models of Roman life are to be used to facilitate the thought and speech of the students. Aside from all these are the regular courses of the college given essentially as they are offered during the regular Fall and Spring terms.

Those desiring to enroll in any class should communicate immediately with the office of Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, Director of the Summer Session, College of the City of New York, 139th Street and Convent Avenue. Courses are open to all male and female residents of the city.

DIRECTORY GROWS 190,000.

Mr. Aaby Still Leads—Mr. Zzisko Displaces Mr. Zywsky.

Thirty tons of type were used in printing the City Directory, issued yesterday by the publishers, R. L. Polk & Co., with 190,000 more names in it than in last year's issue. Leaving out the 7,500 business, professional, and trade listings, there are 1,400,000 individual entries in the alphabetical section of the book.

Emil Aaby, who last year led the list of names, continues at the top in this year's edition, but Barnet Zywsky, who was the last of the Z's in 1916, was displaced by Ignatz Zzisko, who apparently is safe from competition for last place honors.

The first City Directory was printed in 1786 and was a scanty affair, with the "Van" descendants of the Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam taking up pretty nearly all the space. The first attempt to compile names of New Yorkers by business or trade was made in 1805, when a classified list was appended to the directory. At the top of each classification the publishers inserted the work of a poet whose lyre was turned to commerce; this, for instance, is the bard's thoughts on hairdressers:

> Ye ragged pates, your hair we'll crop
> And dress it vastly pretty;
> Or if your blocks are bare walk in,
> I warrant we can fit ye,
> With bag or queue or long pig-tail
> Or bushed wig or grizzled—

It was pointed out that the poet evidently had no trouble finding inspiration for each of the different "lines" he was called upon to sing about until he came to the list of [illegible], which was published without verse, leading to the belief that the strain of singing of food had been too much for the bard.

CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

SUMMER MOTOR DELIVERY SERVICE

Our Motor Service will deliver goods to the following points the day after they are purchased:

New Jersey Coast Resorts — Long Island Coast Resorts — Westchester County
New Jersey Suburban Division — Long Island Suburban Division

Mail and Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Phone 6900 Greeley

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Baronette Satin Skirts

For Women and Misses

Box pleated model, in white, flesh, gray, tan or purple; two-piece detachable belt.

18.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

NEW SUMMER STYLES

White Boots and Pumps

For Women and Misses

High laced Boots, also hand sewed Pumps, of highest quality white washable kidskin; with graceful long vamps.

9.50

NEW SUMMER MODELS

WOMEN'S WHITE DRESSES

At Special Prices

White French Voile Dresses,	18.50
White Georgette Crepe Dresses,	18.50
White Net Dresses,	29.50
White Embroidered Net Dresses,	39.50

Women's Silk Dresses

New Summer Models—At Special Prices

Crepe Meteor Gowns
In navy, black, French blue or taupe with self color sleeves and beaded vestee of Georgette crepe, skirt with inset side tunic, wide crushed girdle. 24.50

Navy Taffeta Silk Gowns
Of taffeta—the fashionable and practical Summer fabric, beaded, soutache braided or with emb'd yoke and collar of Georgette. 29.50

Women's Wool Jersey Suits

Made of Highest Grade Wool Jersey

In white or the new sport colors, belted coat with large convertible collar and patch pockets, shirred back skirt, detachable belt. *Special* 18.50

WOMEN'S MOTOR COATS

New Summer Models—At Special Prices

Palm Beach Motor Coats
New slip-on models of natural color Palm Beach cloth, set-in or fitted raglan sleeves. 9.75

Palm Beach Motor Coat-Capes
Of Palm Beach cloth in natural color, horn buttons down each side; full length belted coat-front with soft roll collar. 12.50

WHITE SPORT SKIRTS

New Summer Models—At Special Prices

White Cotton Gabardine Skirts
Two distinct models, with slot seam or rounded patch pockets, pearl or crochet buttons, wide detachable belt. 5.75

White Faille Silk Skirts
New sport model, panel pockets buttoned to skirt, detachable belt over gathered top. 12.75

Will Close Out Monday

Women's "Gossard" Corsets

"They Lace in Front."

This season's models for medium or full figures, of white broche with low top, medium or long skirt, many inset with elastic gores.
Heretofore $3.75 to $6.50 2.50

CLEARANCE SALE—Monday

Women's Silk Underwear

On Sale Underwear Shop—Balcony Floor.

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Tailored or lace trimmed models, in white or flesh.
Heretofore $3.95 to $4.95 2.50

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Kimono or Sleeveless models, trimmed with Georgette or lace.
Heretofore $5.95 to $8.95 3.75

Crepe de Chine Chemises
Envelope models, in white or flesh. Empire style, lace trimmed.
Heretofore $1.95 and $2.95 1.65

Satin Bodices
Also of Crepe de Chine, in white or flesh, tailored or lace trimmed.
Heretofore $1.45 to $2.95 1.00

Taffeta Silk Petticoats

For Women and Misses

This season's trimmed or tailored models, in plain or two-tone medium or dark colors.
Heretofore $3.95 to $5.95 2.85

French Lingerie Petticoats

Hand Made and Hand Embroidered

For Women and Misses, of white nainsook, deep flounce, hand emb'd, hand scalloped.
Heretofore $4.50 2.75

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Clearance Sale Monday

Boys' Washable Suits

Sizes 2 to 10 years—on Sale Fifth Floor

Regulation middy, belted middy, Dutch, Junior or beach models, of galatea, chambray, poplin or kiddie cloth, in white or colors. *Heretofore $2.95 to $5.00* 1.90

WOMEN'S WHITE WAISTS

New Models—At Special Prices

White Sport Waists
Of voile, dimity, linen or batiste. 4.75

French Lingerie Waists
Hand made, hand embroidered. 7.50

White Habutai Silk Shirts
With tucked shirt bosom. 5.75

French Lingerie Waists
Val. or real filet lace trimmed. 9.75

BATHING DRESSES

New Models—for Women and Misses.

Jersey Swimming Suits
Of wool Jersey in black or navy. 3.95

Satin Bathing Dresses
Of black or navy satin, chinese trim'g. 9.75

Silk Bathing Dresses
Smocked model of taffeta or satin. 7.95

Taffeta Bathing Dresses
Of black or navy taffeta, draped skirt. 14.50

NEW SUMMER MODELS

MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES

At Special Prices

Striped Voile Dresses,	9.75
Gingham Dresses,	14.50
Colored Voile Dresses,	15.75
White Voile Dresses,	18.50
White Georgette Dresses,	18.50

Misses' Silk Dresses

Six New Summer Models—At Special Price

Of taffeta silk, crepe meteor, Georgette crepe or foulard silk, in navy, French blue, taupe, flesh, white or black. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits

Featuring White—Now so much the Vogue

Four new models in this season's most wanted colors, also Chinese blue, salmon pink, or rookie; 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

Misses' Silk Jersey Suits

Featuring White—Now so much the Vogue

Two new models in light or dark shades, also black; one model is plain tailored, the other braided in self color; 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

SUMMER ACCESSORIES

At Special Prices

Women's Silk Hosiery

Plain Colors or with Novelty Stripes

Of pure thread silk in black, white or colors, also white or black with contrasting color stripes.
3 Pair for $2.75 .95

Fibre Silk Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Coat Model, in purple, Copen, maize, rose, white or black; sailor collar, patch pockets, long sash with tassel ends, self-covered buttons. 9.75

Women's White Silk Gloves

Of Superior Quality Milanese Silk

Two-clasp, with double finger tips and Paris point stitching. .85

White Midsummer Hats

Ten New Models, For Women and Misses

Of white satin, Georgette crepe or panne velvet, trimmed with flowers, ribbon or silk braid. 7.50

ALLIED FLAGS

Size About 6x9"

Sent By Mail Postpaid

FINE QUALITY SILK
AMERICAN—FRENCH—ENGLISH
SPECIAL COMBINATION
3 FOR $1.00
Including Metal Holder
Money Refunded If Unsatisfactory
POPE SILK FLAG CO.
845 4th Ave., New York City.
Dealers and Agents Supplied
All Sizes. Send for Catalogue.

HUGE TANK JARRED ON TO CROWDED SHIP

Falls Five Stories, Striking Departing Whaleback at Milwaukee and Killing Ten.

CRASHES THROUGH 2 DECKS

Steamer, Unmanageable, Had Struck Dock, Toppling Water Tank Off Nearby Roof—Score Injured.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30.—At least ten persons were killed and more than a score injured here late this afternoon when the whaleback Christopher Columbus, in swinging away for her return trip to Chicago, crashed into a dock on the Milwaukee River, causing a huge water tank to fall from the top of the five-story Yahr & Lang warehouse onto the deck of the vessel.

There were said to be approximately 400 passengers on the whaleback, including a number of students from the University of Chicago, who were returning from an outing.

Of the known dead six are women and four men.

At a late hour none of the dead had been identified.

The water tank tore through the bridge, pilot house and two decks and slid into the river when it struck the steel main deck.

The officers of the boat could give no explanation of the tragedy. They said James Brody, pilot, was at the wheel and that his wheel failed to respond. An unconfirmed report was that one of the tugs guiding the big vessel had its hawser cast off too soon.

The first ones to notice the plight of the passengers were the employes of a provision company. They put out in a steam launch and picked up three dead bodies and three persons who had been knocked unconscious as they were thrown into the river by the falling tank.

Fire Chief Clancy and Chief of Police Janssen ordered every available man under their command to assist in the work of rescue. Fireboat 15 was called into service to transport the bodies to the shore as they were dug from the wreckage by the firemen. Taxicabs and passing automobiles were pressed into service to rush the injured to hospitals.

John Minola, John Anninnaand, and John Candino, sailors, went over the side in a boat shortly after the accident. They rescued two men and a woman. The woman died before she reached the hospital.

Among the injured was David Cosflow, 40 years old, of New Orleans. He has a fractured skull.

FINGER PRINT ON TAG.

How Every Man in the United States Navy is Identified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Each officer and enlisted man in the United States Navy will wear a metal identification tag, which will bear the wearer's name and date of birth, enlistment, and appointment. On the reverse side will be etched the print of his right index finger. This is part of what naval officers regard as the best system of identification known.

The tag consists of an oval plate of monel, 1¼ by 1½ inches, perforated at one end and suspended from the neck by a monel wire inclosed in a cotton sleeve. A copy of each finger print on paper is supplied to the Bureau of Navigation, where it is filed by J. H. Taylor, finger print expert, who devised the tag.

Monel, which is the alloy used as the material for battleship propellers, was chosen in preference to brass or any similar metal because it resists heat, not melting until it reaches a temperature of 2,450 degrees Fahrenheit; it will not corrode and is not affected by salt water. The finger print is taken in ink on the metal and the name and dates written on the tag, which is sprinkled with powdered asphaltum and held over an alcohol lamp until the asphaltum melts into the ink. The tag is then placed for an hour in a nitric acid bath, which etches the finger print and inscription on the metal.

SHOT PARTNER AND HIMSELF

Owners of Garage in Ridgewood, L. I., Not Expected to Recover.

For three years Harry Maynard and Jeremiah Kubelka, two machinists, have kept bachelor apartments together at 1417 Hoeffer Street, Ridgewood, L. I. Last Winter, when Kubelka announced that he had saved up enough money to open a garage and enter business for himself, Maynard promptly pooled his savings and became a partner in the enterprise. The business flourished until several weeks ago, when another garage was built and a price-slashing competition was started, with the result that Maynard and Kubelka began to lose money and were in danger of bankruptcy.

When it finally became necessary to borrow money, Maynard announced yesterday morning that he would try to raise the amount needed among his friends. Shortly after 4 o'clock he entered the garage, where Kubelka was talking with a customer.

"Well, did you get it?" Kubelka asked.

"No," his partner replied, "but I've got something just as good." With that he flourished a revolver and fired four shots, all of which entered Kubelka's body. The fifth shot Maynard reserved for himself, applying the pistol to his stomach and firing. Both men fell to the floor. The customer, who narrowly missed injury himself, summoned help and the two men were taken to the German Hospital, where it was said their chances of recovery were slight.

TEACHER AND 3 GIRLS DROWN WHILE BATHING

Older Woman Sacrifices Her Life in Futile Attempt to Save Her Companions.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., June 30.—While bathing in a pond on the Isaac B. Hosford estate at Chapel Hill, in Middletown Township, this afternoon, Miss Edith Putney, 39 years old, a teacher in the Newtown High School at Elmhurst, L. I., and three school girls who were in her charge, were drowned. The other victims were Meta Janquaski, 17 years old, of 61 Corwith Avenue, Elmhurst; Katherine Halloran, 18 years old, of 41 Meyers Avenue, Elmhurst, and Kathaleen O'Connor, 15 years old, of 88 Sixteenth Avenue, Astoria, L. I. Miss Putney, who lost her life in attempting to save the girls, lived at 839 Broadway and Shell Road, Elmhurst.

The teacher and girls went to Leonardo yesterday for a five days' visit as the guests of the A. Y. Z. Club of School Girls of Elmhurst, at their place at Leonardo, near Melvin A. Rice's estate. The four put on their bathing suits this afternoon and went to Hosford's Pond, about an eighth of a mile away. Pushing out from shore on a home-made raft, the girls were having a merry time when the raft was tipped, according to the story told by Marjorie Gunard and Oliver Horne of Leonardo, the only witnesses of the drowning. They said Miss Halloran fell in, and Miss Putney, the only one who could swim, dived after her.

The teacher swam with the girl to the raft, but in an effort to get on to the raft, it tipped and the other two girls fell in. They all seized the teacher, who struggled hard to get back with them to the raft, but sank with the three a few feet away. The two young women on shore screamed for help, and James Kelch and Herbert Moran, two employes at the Hosford place, rushed to the scene. It was fully twenty-five minutes later that they brought the girls up with poles. Miss Putney and the stalwart girl were clasped in each other's arms. Drs. Hendrickson and Rosenwasser of Atlantic Highlands were summoned and used a pulmotor on the victims, but in vain. The victims' families were notified tonight.

Mr. Hosford had recently notified Melvin A. Rice of Leonardo, President of the State Board of Education, to tell the club girls not to bathe in the pond, as it was not safe. Mr. Rice showed them Mr. Hosford's letter, but they evidently paid no heed to it.

ITALIAN POSTS WITHDRAW.

Retire from Trentino Pass Because of Heavy Austrian Fire.

ROME, June 30.—The War Office announces that the Italian advance posts were withdrawn last night from Agnello Pass, on the front below Trent, owing to the prolonged and violent bombardment by the Austrians. The Italians still held the eastern end of the pass.

The text of the Italian statement reads:

Last night on the Asiago Plateau our advanced posts withdrew from Agnello Pass owing to a prolonged violent enemy bombardment. We occupy the eastern end of the pass. On the same night an enemy attack on our position on Piccolo Colbricon failed completely in spite of careful artillery preparation.

The artillery was very active yesterday on the Carso, south of Versic.

During the day one of our airplanes east of Gorizia brought down an enemy machine and forced another to land. One of our air squadrons effectively bombed enemy hutments in the Monte Hermada region. During the night enemy machines dropped bombs on our lines of communication in the Lower Isonzo and in various localities on the northern Adriatic coast. There were no victims and only very slight damage was done. As a reprisal our machines bombed the enemy aviation ground at Prosseco.

VIENNA, June 30, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning the Italian front:

Enemy airmen dropped several bombs in the vicinity of Trieste. So far, twelve guns have been brought in from Monte Ortigara.

CORRESPONDENT IS KILLED.

Serge Basset, Well-Known French Writer, Shot Near Lens.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 30.—Serge Basset, a distinguished French war correspondent attached to the British armies, was killed yesterday by rifle fire while watching the fighting about the Lens salient.

Although several correspondents have been wounded, Basset is the first journalist to be killed in the field during the present war. He had been awarded the Legion of Honor for literary and dramatic work. He will be buried tomorrow with military honors.

GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

Lieutenant Allmanroeder Had Won Thirty Victories Since January.

COPENHAGEN, June 30.—Lieutenant Allmanroeder, a German aviator, who was one of the brightest stars of Lieutenant Baron von Richthofen's battle squadron, has been killed in aerial combat.

Lieutenant Allmanroeder had a record of thirty victories, although he only passed the pilot examination last January.

DOORS OF ST. DENIS TO CLOSE TOMORROW

After 64 Years Hotel Will Give Way to a Loft Building.

ONCE HOME OF NOTED MEN

General Grant, Mark Twain, Roscoe Conkling, Chester A. Arthur, and P. T. Barnum Among Them.

The Hotel St. Denis, for sixty-four years at Broadway and Eleventh Street and once one of the leading hotels of the city, will close its doors tomorrow night. Desire of the Renwick estate, owners of the land, to use the site for a loft building; failure of the management to keep pace with the modern ideas in hotelkeeping and the changed character of the neighborhood were the reasons which caused the decision. According to Raymond L. Carroll, who has managed the hostelry for the last five years, another thing that contributed materially to the decline of the house was the fact that the late "Big Tim" Sullivan when he controlled the hotel made it a Tammany rendezvous. Many persons, particularly from the New England States, refused to take their families there.

The hotel was opened with much ceremony in June, 1853, and drew considerable patronage from the West and South. It was at the St. Denis that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt lived while on her first American tour and that General Grant began his famous memoirs. The General had some difficulty in getting a start, and to coach him Mark Twain, whose company published the book, took a room at the hotel for more than three months. Others who stopped at the hotel for considerable periods were Roscoe Conkling, Chester A. Arthur, P. T. Barnum, and Colonel William Cody.

Yesterday a general exodus was in progress, and many, like James A. Bradley, founder of Asbury Park, and George B. Barnett, the straw hat maker, who had lived at the St. Denis for forty-five and twenty-five years, respectively, quit their old home sadly. The heavy, old-fashioned silverware and the solid mahogany furnishings, many of which go back for half a century, will be disposed of at a public auction, to be held on July 12 and 13.

HIGHWAY FATALITIES GROW.

Autos Kill 302 in 6 Months, Against 257 for Same Period in 1916.

According to the report of the National Highways Protective Society, issued last night, 302 persons were killed by automobiles in the State of New York, including New York City, in the first six months of 1917, compared with 257 in the same period of 1916.

In June 33 persons were killed by automobiles, 9 by trolleys, and 7 by wagons in New York City, compared with 35 by automobiles, 4 by trolleys and 1 by wagon in June, 1916. In New York State, outside of New York City, 39 were killed by automobiles, 2 by trolleys, and 1 by wagon, compared with 23 by automobiles, 1 by trolley, and 3 by wagons in the same month last year.

For the first six months of this year in New York State, outside of New York City, automobiles killed 142 persons, trolleys 14, and wagons 8, compared with 105 by automobiles, 13 by trolleys and 12 by wagons in the same period last year.

Colonel Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the society, said he hoped the new law, which takes effect today, under which all operators of automobiles in New York must have licenses, would reduce the number of accidents.

In New Jersey in June automobiles killed 18 persons, a trolley 1, and a wagon 1.

In June 5 persons were killed at railroad grade crossings in New York and 8 in New Jersey. For the first six months of this year 33 persons were killed at grade crossings in New York and 25 in New Jersey, compared with 37 in New York and 19 in New Jersey in the same period last year.

CHARLEY CHAPLIN MAY GET $1,000,000 A YEAR

Reported That Movie Comedian Has Received Offer from National Exhibitors' Circuit.

Broadway theatrical and movie stars were startled yesterday when they heard that Charley Chaplin, the English comedian, had received an offer of a salary of $1,000,000 for his services for one year, beginning about Sept. 1. According to the report that reached the Rialto, Chaplin, who is now at work at Los Angeles on the final part of his contract with the Mutual Film Company, for which he is paid a salary of $670,000 a year, will average more than $20,000 a week in his new job, as he is to receive a bonus of $50,000 for signing the "million-dollar contract."

The report that Chaplin was to receive the largest salary ever paid to a performer in the history of the amusement world could not be confirmed yesterday through his brother and manager, S. Chaplin. Mrs. Chaplin, wife of the manager, who was at the Hotel Claridge, said her husband was away with a yachting party. Mrs. Chaplin said she had heard of negotiations for the services of her brother-in-law, but knew nothing of his signing a contract or what amount had been offered him.

S. L. Rothapfel, proprietor of the Rialto Theatre, said the offer of $1,000,000 a year had been made to Chaplin by the First National Exhibitors Circuit, a new picture organization, of which Rothapfel is the President, but he had no contract to show that the deal had been completed. Mr. Rothapfel said he expected to make an announcement to that effect within a day or two, or as soon as cash advances had been made to bind the agreement.

It was said that twenty-four other moving picture men were interested with Rothapfel in the First National Exhibitors Circuit, each of whom was to have exclusive rights to the Chaplain productions in certain territories.

A week ago it was reported that the Mutual Film Company had offered to raise Chaplain's salary to the million mark providing he would produce a series of twelve pictures during the year. This he considered too big a task. It is said that he will engage himself according to the Exhibitors' Circuit contract to produce a series of eight pictures.

NEW HEAD FOR THE "ANTIS."

Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth Succeeds Mrs. Dodge as National President.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President since its founding of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, has resigned from the association to make place for a Washington woman, as the association has voted to transfer its headquarters from New York to the national capital.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of the senior Senator of New York State, daughter of the late John Hay, has been elected to take Mrs. Dodge's place. Mrs. Wadsworth has been President of the District of Columbia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

SAYS SHIPYARD OWNERS WILL REFUSE TO YIELD

Representative Insists They Are Ready to Fight Strike—Union Leaders to Call Men Out.

Henry C. Hunter, lawyer of 30 Church Street, who represents the owners of the New York shipyards in the dispute with the Marine Trades Council, admitted yesterday that some of the employers had received notices from their men asking for a fixed minimum wage of $4.50 a day. In some of the old-established yards, he said, there had been no trouble, as the workmen had been there for years and many of them were stockholders in the concerns. The owners would stand firm, he added, in their decision not to deal with their employes through the Marine Trades Council or give in to the present demands. He did not believe there would be a general strike in the shipyards tomorrow, he concluded, but if it came the owners were prepared to fight it out.

Samuel Gompers declined last night to discuss the question of the labor troubles in the New York shipyards, but said he might make a statement today. W. L. Dixon of the Marine Trades Council said yesterday he did not care whether the owners recognized the union or not so long as they agreed to the minimum wage of $4.50 for the men.

"We decline to deal with H. C. Hunter," Mr. Dixon added, "and intend to confer with the shipyard owners individually. We will call out tomorrow only the men whose employers decline to accede to our demands, and it will take three or four days to call on all the ship owners in and around New York and we shall not ask any men to walk out until their employers have had a chance to accept or decline the new conditions of pay and working hours."

KINGDON GOULD TO WED ARTIST

Continued from Page 1.

boxer, in which sport he is often joined by his father.

George Jay Gould has seven children. Jay Gould, the second child, married Miss Annie Douglas Graham in 1911. Miss Marjorie Gwynne Gould, the third child, was married to Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., in 1910. Miss Helen Vivien Gould, who was born in 1892, married Lord Decies in 1911. There are three other children, George Jay Gould, Jr., born in 1896; Miss Edith Kinddon Gould, born in 1901, and Miss Gloria Gould, born in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould have eight grandchildren—Eleanor Gould and Annie Douglas Gould, children of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould; Edith Kingdon Drexel, Anthony J. Drexel, 2d, and Marjorie Gould Drexel, children of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., and Eileen Vivien de la Poer Beresford, Catherine Moya, and Arthur George Marcus de la Poer Beresford, children of Lord and Lady Decies.

Store open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Closed all day Saturday during July and August and September 1st.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

FOR MONDAY ONLY—SALE OF

WHITE KID WASHABLE BOOTS

For Women & Misses

8.50

Two lasts—one with Louis XV. covered heels and welted soles; another with ivory soles and low military heels.

SPECIAL VALUES—MONDAY

WOMEN'S BATHING FROCKS

Knit Fibre Swimming Suits — Slip-on model of knit fibre with sailor collar and sash of contrasting color. *Formerly 10.75* **7.95**

Satin Bathing Frocks — Fine black satin with wide box pleats. Trimmed with jersey cloth collar, belt and bottom. *Formerly 14.75* **9.75**

Taffeta Bathing Frocks — Fine quality taffeta piped with fancy silk. *Formerly 16.50* **12.75**

Skerry Worsted Slipovers — Scotch slipovers, several gathered at the waistline. In solid colors or with white collars and cuffs. **10.00**

Light Weight Wool Sweaters — V-neck model suitable for wear under a motor coat. In twelve new shades. **3.75**

JERSEY SLIPOVER SWEATERS

Formerly 22.50 to 32.50

19.50

Jersey cloth slipovers of English materials, handsomely embroidered. Also a number of coat models. In all colors.

Glove Silk Vests — In white and pink, trimmed with lace. *Formerly 2.95 to 4.95* **2.45**

Glove Silk Knickers — In white and pink, trimmed with lace and ribbon. *Formerly 3.50 to 5.95* **2.95**

Glove Silk Envelope Chemises — In white and pink, trimmed with lace. *Formerly 4.50 to 6.00* **2.65**

Pure Silk Hosiery — Superior quality all silk hose in black, white and sport shades. *Reduced to* **1.25**

Paris Clox Silk Hosiery — Superfine quality all silk hose with Paris clox. In black, white and colors. *Reduced to* **1.65**

CLOSING OUT—BROKEN SIZES IN

"BONTELL" CORSETS

Formerly 3.75 to 6.50

2.50

Closing out—odds and ends in corsets of brocade and striped batiste for small and medium figures. In pink only.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Monday—Exceptional Sale of

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON FROCKS

29.50 *Formerly 39.50 to 75.00*

Included in this collection are frocks of Georgette, striped satin, foulard combined with chiffon, heavy satin with gold thread embroidery and tussah in combination of white and colors.

WOMEN'S SUMMER FROCKS

Formerly 24.50 to 59.50

19.50

Distinctive frocks of foulard, crepe de chine, wash silk and Summer cotton fabrics.

WOMEN'S NEW SILK FROCKS

BEACH, LAWN & SPORT TYPES

35.00

Frocks of foulard combined with chiffon, satin and striped crepe; many with collars of white Georgette.

A Collection of About One Hundred

WOMEN'S DRESS & SPORT SKIRTS

Formerly 11.90 to 29.50. To be closed out at

8.75

Heavy brocades, satin in white combined with colors, figured faille and barred silks. Also wool guernsey skirts in all colorings.

Clearance Sale—Women's

AFTERNOON COATS

Formerly 27.50 to 35.00 **14.50**

Odds and ends in coats, featuring the smartest styles of the season in black-and-white checks, overplaids, and wool guernsey. Only one of a kind.

Clearance Sale—Women's

AFTERNOON COATS

Formerly up to 85.00 **36.00**

Included are distinctive types for afternoon wear of satin and silk. Also a collection of unusual wool guernsey coats suitable for motor wear.

WOMEN'S CLOTH TAILLEUR SUITS

15.00 *25.00* *35.00*

Formerly 29.50 to 95.00

Only one or two of a kind taken from the regular stock in plain tailored, waistcoat and dressy models. Suits of Tricotine, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Burella and Poiret Twill in the season's favored shadings.

SILK & JERSEY SPORT SUITS

Formerly 45.00 to 69.50

25.00 *29.50*

Typical sport suit of wool jersey and heather mixtures. Distinctive silk suits of Khaki-Kool, Rajah silk and silk jersey.

SPORT & OUTING SHIRTS

MAIN FLOOR

5.50 *7.50*

At 5.50, three typical models of handkerchief linen with tricot collars and deep cuffs. Large pearl buttons. At 7.50, unusual shirts of handkerchief linen, tucked bosom and sailor collar.

Unusual New Summer Fashions in

MISSES' DISTINCTIVE DAY FROCKS

17.50 *20.00* *25.00 to 49.50*

A collection of typical Bonwit Teller & Co. models developed in combinations of Georgette and taffeta or foulard; also demi-tailored frocks of taffeta. In navy and black. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Afternoon Frocks

35.00 to 49.50

A varied assortment of frocks in straightline, draped or tucked effects, suitable for street or dinner wear. In plain, striped or flowered Georgette, white, flesh, maize, dove, ciel, apricot, navy and black. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Voile & Gingham Frocks

9.75 to 27.50

Organdie and pique trimmed gingham frocks in several models including most unusual handmade types. English voile frocks in shirtwaist and cluster tucked skirt styles, trimmed with organdie or filet. Sizes 14 to 18.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

Final Clearance Sale

Best Values of the Season

Georgette, Taffeta, Satin or Foulard Gowns Formerly up to $65.00 *Now* 28.50

Afternoon and Street Gowns Various models and fabrics. Formerly up to $59.50 *Now* 23.50

Lace and Net Gowns Formerly up to $55.00 *Now* 24.75

Voile and Linen Dresses Formerly up to $18.50 *Now* 11.75

Afternoon and Street Dresses Highest Type Models. Formerly up to $95.00 *Now* 39.75

Evening Gowns—Highest Type Models Formerly up to $95.00 *Now* 39.75

Street, Motor and Silk Coats

10.00 — *Were 25.00*
25.00 — *Were 55.00*
69.50 — *Were 135.00*

None Sent C. O. D. or Exchanged

$41,736 IS ADDED TO RED CROSS FUND

New York's Total $38,255,799, Exclusive of $500,000 Given by A. T. & T. Co.

WORKING GIRLS GIVE $500

Employes of W. R. Grace & Co. Collect It in Donations of Five and Ten Cent Pieces.

The Red Cross Committee received additional contributions yesterday of $41,786.16, of which $7,189.73 was in small amounts by mail. This raised the total collected and pledged in New York to $38,255,799.21, exclusive of the $500,000 pledged by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which will be paid by branches in various cities. The committee also received $100,000 in payment of pledges previously announced. Among those who gave yesterday were: I. de Jonge, $10,000; Louis Marshall, $5,000; Sterling Salt Company, $2,500; Ada T. Huntzinger, $2,000; J. Herbert Ogden, $1,476; Joseph P. Chamberlain, $750; Harris Allan, Jr., $500; employes of William Salomon, $570; Millinery Division of the Red Cross (additional,) $2,000. The Wells Fargo Express Company yesterday increased its pledge of $20,000 to $40,000.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., as Captain of one of the Red Cross teams, has received a check for $500, the aggregate of a collection in 5 and 10 cent pieces among a large number of girls employed by W. R. Grace & Co. A few became deeply interested in the fund at a meeting last Sunday, and on their own initiative made an appeal to the others the following day. A letter from "An Englishwomen," expressing gratification at the generosity displayed in the Red Cross campaign, was received by THE TIMES yesterday. It inclosed an excerpt from a letter received by her from Detroit telling of money being showered into a Red Cross flag carried through the streets by Boy Scouts, and of a barrel in charge of a nurse at a street corner being half filled with bills.

"Only in this great country of magnificent and generous impulses could such a thing take place," she wrote. "It is such things as these that thrill the hearts of the Allies and give them everything to hope for."

The personnel of the "Harmony Committee," appointed by Frederick H. Allen to confer with a committee headed by Robert S. Lovett, on a plan for centralizing the work of the Red Cross and other relief organizations, was made public yesterday. It is:

John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the French Heroes Fund and of the Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany; C. A. Coffin, Chairman of the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies; Dr. Dutton, representing the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief; Felix Warburg, representing Jewish relief; Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the American Fund for French Wounded; Mrs. Barclay Warburton, head of the Emergency Aid Fund of Pennsylvania; Captain Philip Lydig, head of the American Ambulance in Russia; Mrs. Robert Lovett, of the New England Branch of the American Fund for French Wounded; Mrs. Hatch Willard, President of the National Committee of the Surgical Dressings Fund; Walter E. Maynard, President of the French Tuberculous War Victims Fund; Mrs. Russell Tyson, Director of the Chicago Red Cross; Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, head of the Committee for the Men Blinded in Battle, and B. G. Merrill, Executive Chairman of the National Allied Relief Committee.

Lewis Cass Ledyard has been requested to act as counsel to this committee. A preliminary meeting of the committee will be held at 360 Madison Avenue next Thursday, and on Friday Judge Lovett has arranged for a joint meeting with the National Committee of the co-operation of the American Red Cross.

The executive officer of the Epworth League, Dr. Wilbur F. Sheridan of Chicago, has invited the National Red Cross organization to send a lecturer and demonstrator of Red Cross work to each of the thirty-five Epworth League Institutes to be held in the country this Summer and present the various phases of Red Cross work. Dr. Sheridan has also sent out instructions to the 20,000 local chapters of the league and to its 850,000 members to co-operate in every possible way with the local Red Cross organization.

A concert for the benefit of the American Red Cross is to be held at Hilden, Mrs. William Barbour's country place at Rumsen, N. J., on Tuesday evening. Albert Spaulding, violinist, and Miss May Peterson of the Metropolitan Opera Company, are giving their services.

BENEFIT AT BROKAW HOME.

$10,000 Obtained for the Red Cross at Great Neck Entertainment.

Under an immense tent erected on the grounds of the W. Gould Brokaw home at Great Neck an entertainment was given last night for the benefit of the Red Cross, at which the receipts were in excess of $10,000. To an audience of 2,500 persons, Mme. Frances Alda sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Senor A. de Segurola sang an old English ballad and the aria from "Don Giovanni."

Contributions to the evening's entertainment were made by Miss Hazel Dawn, Miss Margaret Romaine, Miss Adele Rowland, Frank Tinney, Jefferson de Angelis, Donald Brian, and others from New York theatre companies. Dudley Field Malone made a brief address.

RED CROSS DAY FOR THEATRES

Managers, Under A. L. Erlanger, Will Give Nation-Wide Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, is planning the largest theatrical benefit ever attempted. A National Red Cross Theatrical Day will be designated, probably in October, and on this day it is planned to stage a nation-wide theatrical benefit in practically every theatre in the country for the benefit of the Red Cross. A. L. Erlanger of New York has been appointed National Chairman for the Red Cross Theatrical Day by Mr. Davison and already over 250 theatre managers throughout the country have volunteered to turn over their entire receipts on this day to the Red Cross.

In New York City a committee has been appointed, composed of many of the leaders in the theatrical world, to carry forward the project. This committee includes Marc Klaw, David Belasco, Lee Shubert, George M. Cohan, Sam H. Harris, Henry W. Savage, Oliver Morosco, Charles Dillingham, Arthur Hammerstein, Florenz Ziegfeld, Marcus Loew, E. F. Albee, Martin Beck, Alf Hayman, A. H. Woods, Selwyn & Co., John D. Williams, Sam Scribner, and Comstock, Elliott & Gest. Similar committees are being formed in all parts of the country.

New Jersey Central

Sandy Hook Route TO North Jersey Coast Resorts

STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK

West 42d St., 8:50, 9:55 A. M.; 12:30, 3:15, *4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 3:15, 7:05 P. M.
Cedar St., 9:15, 10:25 A. M.; 1:00, 3:40, *4:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:40, 7:25 P. M.
*Will not run July 4th or September 3d.

FIRST DIVIDEND IS PAID IN LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Pays $250,000—One Per Cent. Voted for Red Cross.

The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company yesterday paid a dividend of 5 per cent. in Liberty bonds, the first distribution so far made of the new 3½s by an industrial corporation. The dividend was paid on the preferred stock and amounted to $250,000 of the bonds. The temporary certificate representing the bonds can be exchanged by the recipient for the certificates issued by the Government.

Besides the bond dividend, the company disbursed 1 per cent. cash as an extra payment, and another 1 per cent. with the request to stockholders that it be turned over to the Red Cross. All of these dividends were additional to the usual quarterly payment of 2 per cent. on the preferred. The regular 1¾ per cent. on the common stock was paid out.

William G. Pearce, President, said in a letter accompanying the dividends that the munitions contracts had been finished and the profits were represented by the new Erie plant, which cost $2,000,000, and a reasonable amount of cash. The employment of the profit from munition work, he said, together with the regular earnings of the company, made it probable that the preferred stock dividend would hereafter be 3 per cent. instead of 2 per cent. quarterly, unless unusually heavy war taxes prevented.

Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company declared an initial dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, payable in quarterly installments on July 25, Oct. 25, Jan 25, 1918, and April 25, 1918.

JOFFRE SENDS HIS THANKS.

Writes in Appreciation of 500,000-Franc Gift for War Charities.

A letter from Marshal Joffre expressing thanks for 500,000 francs collected here in his honor for French war charities was received yesterday by Frank A. Vanderlip as Treasurer of the fund. The letter, dated Paris, June 13, said:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the check for 500,000 francs, which in the name of the committee of American citizens interested in our labors in behalf of the war sufferers you have so kindly sent me through the intermediary of our Ambassador at Washington.

"In accordance with the desires of yourself and your noble countrymen this amount will be employed in the maintenance of our war charities. With all my heart I wish to express my gratitude to you, with the request that you make yourself the bearer of my most sincere thanks to all the generous givers."

CALLS GREEK ARMY CHIEFS.

Venizelos Summons Them to Discuss a Macedonian Offensive.

ATHENS, June 30.—Premier Venizelos has invited the chiefs of the Greek Army Corps in the Peloponnesus to come to Athens. Most of the officers have accepted the invitation and are arriving in the capital. The Premier will discuss with them the question of sending forces to Macedonia.

AJACCIO, Corsica, June 30.—A party of prominent Greeks who were expelled from Athens through the joint action of France, Great Britain, and Russia, has arrived here aboard the steamer Vasilefs Constantinos. It comprises Demetrios Gounaris, formerly Minister of Justice in the Zaimis Cabinet; General Dousmanis, Colonel Metaxas, and M. Mercouris, and twenty-five other deported persons.

The Prefect and the naval authorities went aboard the vessel as soon as it arrived. All the Greeks will be brought ashore and distributed among the different hotels of the city.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

At 36th Street 394 Fifth Avenue At 36th Street

Specially Arranged Sales for Your Independence Day Outing

"La Mignonette" Taffeta Silk Dress 19.75

of warranted quality rustle taffeta, combined with Georgette. Blouse and pockets elaborately hand embroidered.

19.75 5.00 6.95 25.00

Newest Voile Dresses 6.95

Pastel shades in lovely designs Models of unusual grace and dash

Charming Silk Dresses 17.50 19.75 25.00

Taffeta—satin—Georgette—foulard—crepe—artistically designed—exquisitely fashioned

White Satin Skirts 10.50

Richest quality satin, guaranteed washable; detachable belts; novel patch pockets; best pearl buttons

White Gabardine Skirts 2.95 & 5.00

Faultlessly tailored — trimmed with patch pockets and best pearl buttons; detachable belt

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Avenue

Can You Swim?

Learn how at once in a few lessons. Get the most fun at the Beaches, and really enjoy the surf. We have taught thousands who thought they never could learn.

Complete Swimming Course, $5

A Two-Hour Dip in Pool, 50c

Women's Hours—Mon., Wed. & Friday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tuesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Men's Hours—Mon., Wed. & Friday Evenings after 10. Tuesday & Thursday Evenings after 4. Sat., Sunday & Holidays. All Day. All Night.

Complete Swimming Course for Men and Women, $5

Fleischman's POOL 42d St., Cor. 6th Ave.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Important Sale Monday

Women's Hand Knitted Imported Shetland Sweaters

Two smart sport models with large sailor collars, sport pockets and belts, in a wide range of attractive colors. *13.50 Values*

8.90

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Sweaters

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Sweaters, in attractive models, in self-color and combinations. 9.75

Surf Satin Bathing Suits

Slip-on model of superior surf satin in black with rose, Copenhagen and white pipings (no bloomers).

Exceptional Value 3.95

Wool Jersey Bathing Suits

One-piece model with bloomers attached, of wool Jersey in Copen, navy or black. 5.90

Other Bathing Suits . . . 7.90 to 25.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

On Sale Monday Only

Patent Leather Pumps

All Sizes, Including AAA and AA Widths

This season's most popular model, in patent leather with hand turned soles and Louis XV. heels

Special 4.75

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Unusual Sale Monday

Women's Summer Blouses

All Sizes to 46 bust measure

Several attractive models (three as illustrated) of superior voile, lingerie and linen, in tailored, lace trimmed and embroidered effects, showing the new collars and cuffs.

Specially Priced 2.00

Georgette Crepe Blouses

Of superior Georgette crepe in flesh and white, full frilled and lace trimmed models, eyelet embroidery, large collars and new cuffs. *Special* 3.95

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Important Sale Monday, July 2d,

Women's and Misses'

Blue Serge Tailored Suits

Offering Unusual and Exceptional Value

Several smart belted, pleated and plain-tailored models of superior navy blue men's wear serge. 20.00

Wool Jersey Sport Suits

High-class custom tailored models of superior wool Jersey in attractive colorings. *Extraordinary value* 16.50

Milanese Silk Sport Suits

New and distinctive model of superior Milanese silk in sport shades of beige, gold, rose, gray, jade green, copen and purple. *Exceptional value* 22.50

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Another Special Sale Monday

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

Consisting of new tailored, sport and afternoon models of Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and novelty summer silks.

Offering Phenomenal Values at

15.00

Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s Models—Specially Priced

Dresses of Novelty Voile
Attractive sport and practical models of novelty voile in prevailing colors, smartly trimmed. *Special* 5.90

Dresses of Gingham and Voile
In novelty plaids and stripes, pleated and flounce models in the new colors and combinations. *Special* 9.75

Dresses in Combinations of Voile and Linen
Full box pleated model of superior voile and linen in pastel colors, large sailor collar with lace insertions. *Special* 18.75

Dresses of Georgette Crepe
Beaded, braided and tailored models of Georgette crepe in white, flesh and summer colors. *Special* 29.75

Women's Summer Silk Dresses

Of taffeta, Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine and other silks.

19.75 25.00 29.75 35.00 and upward

Women's Sport Skirts

Skirts of Corduroy, Gabardine and Cords
In shirred, pearl button front and other sport models, with detachable belts and pockets. *Special* 2.95

Skirts of Wool Finish Bedford Cord
New tailored model, full shirred back, with smart pockets and belt, open at side. *Special* 4.95

Skirts of White Washable Silk Broadcloth
Full shirred sport model, with detachable belt and new triple effect flap pockets. *Special* 10.75

Skirts of White Serge..... 9.75
Skirts of Khaki-Kool..... 15.00
Skirts of Tonquin Silk ... 13.75
Skirts of Georgette Satin . 18.00

Misses' Summer Dresses

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for Women to 36 bust.

Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* Models for Street, Afternoon, Sport and General Wear in the materials, colors and combination now in vogue.

Attractive Dresses.....	6.90	9.75	10.75	12.75
More Elaborate Dresses.....	13.75	15.00	19.75	25.00
Summer Silk Dresses.....	15.00	19.75	25.00	35.00

WILL BE NO HALT IN RECRUITING WORK

Failure of 'Regular Army Week' to Fill the Ranks Only Cause for Greater Effort.

CITY'S QUOTA 1,800 SHORT

Friday Night's Parade Expected to Show Results Tomorrow—Good Work by British Mission.

"Regular Army Week," designated by the President for filling up the ranks, ended last night with New York's quota still lacking about 1,800 men. Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of recruiting for the metropolitan district, said yesterday that he was not in the least disheartened by the failure to finish the job in a week, and that he was confident twenty days would see all the men called for in uniform. A total of 126 men were enlisted in New York yesterday for the army.

"Don't let any one get the impression that we are through recruiting just because Army Week is over," said Colonel Walsh. "That would be a mistake. It is never too late to volunteer. All our recruiting stations will be open next week and the week after, and our recruiting campaign will be just as active as it has been during the past week."

Colonel Walsh said he did not expect to see the results of Friday night's big recruiting parade, staged by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, until Monday, because men who had made up their minds to enlist usually took twenty-four hours to settle their affairs, and then, if a Sunday or holiday intervened, waited until after that day for a farewell fling. Monday and July 5 would be big recruiting days, he said.

The Mayor's committee, through Chairman Alexander J. Hemphill of the Recruiting Committee, co-operated with the Queens County War Aid Association in another recruiting parade in Long Island City, Whitestone, Jamaica, and Flushing yesterday afternoon. The parade was followed by a mass meeting in the evening in the Court House, Long Island City, addressed by former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Bainbridge Colby, and Sheriff Al Smith of New York County.

General W. A. White, head of the British recruiting mission in this country, yesterday reviewed the results of the first month of his campaign, and declared that they were highly encouraging. In New York alone, he said, more than two thousand men, approximately two battalions, had enlisted and had been accepted. General White expressed himself as grateful to the recruiting officers of the United States Army, who, he said, had been doing work of great value in co-operating with him.

Nearly a hundred prominent British and Canadian residents of this city have been invited to meet at the Hotel Vanderbilt tomorrow evening to complete plans for carrying out a personal canvass of the city in the interests of recruiting British subjects. Most of the men who meet tomorrow night will act as captains of teams which will do the actual work. The assembly or election districts will be used as units, and in this way an endeavor will be made to get into touch with every Briton of military age in the city.

The British and Canadian clubs and patriotic societies of the city are furnishing the men asked to become captains of teams. Colonel Charles D. Murray of the recruiting mission said yesterday that general publicity mediums had been used with great success, but that every man should now have his duty brought home to him personally.

One of the most effective recruiting campaigns in New York during the past week has been that of Major Opdyke, Signal Corps, U. S. A., and a squad of men under his command who are looking for wireless men, telegraphers, linemen, trouble men, and experts in the handling and repair of all kinds of telephone and telegraph apparatus. Major Opdyke a few days ago established two signal stations on opposite ends of the big subway construction building in the middle of Times Square. Last night they had a wireless buzzer going, sending messages with such an aggressive crackle that nearly everybody on Broadway stopped to look up at them. Major Opdyke's own headquarters are in the Putnam Building, Forty-third Street and Broadway, and in the past week he has enlisted nearly 200 men.

ENGINEERS AID GOVERNMENT.

United Engineering Council Will Have Charge of Work.

To aid the Government to get engineers and to utilize to the fullest the inventive ability of its members, the United Engineering Society has appointed a council of twenty-four well-known engineers. The society, which includes the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, made this announcement yesterday. The personnel of the council is:

Civil—J. F. Stevens, George F. Swain, F. H. Newell, Alexander C. Humphreys, F. D. Galloway;
Mining—S. J. Jennings, B. B. Lawrence, J. Parke Channing, Edwin Ludlow;
Mechanical—I. N. Hollis, Charles Whiting Baker, John H. Barr, A. M. Greene, Jr., D. S. Jacobus.
Electrical—H. W. Buck, E. W. Rice, N. A. Carle, P. Junkersfeld, C. E. Skinner.
United Society—Clemens Herschel, B. B. Thayer, I. E. Moultrop, Calvert Townley.

The Government was notified of the creation of the committee, and H. W. Buck, A. M. Greene, Jr., and Edmund B. Kirby were appointed to find the best method of co-operation.

ENTERTAIN ENLISTED MEN.

Two Houses in Madison Avenue Opened for Their Club.

There will be two houses thrown open to the soldiers and sailors whom the National League for Woman's Service entertains every Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon and evening, 257 Madison Avenue and the house adjoining having been loaned for the purpose by Mrs. James Speyer. Last night, in addition to the entertainment, music, and dancing, the Countess Alice del Garcia was present to give French lessons to any of the men who wished instruction. Refreshments are served by the second canteen division of the league.

The hostesses for this week are Mrs. Herbert C. Halcomb, Mrs. Robert L. Bigelow, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Mrs. Herman Viele, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Mrs. Hart McKee and the Misses McKee, Miss Helen Winne, and Miss Belle Moses.

SPIRITED DRILL AT MADISON.

Athletic Contests Arranged for July 4 at the Training Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 30.—The regular weekly inspection of the full pack equipment of the reserve candidates occupied the greater part of the morning program at the Madison Barracks training camp today. With cool weather prevailing, the men passed through a spirited drill before the inspection. Afterward the instructors spent considerable time with the men explaining the rudiments of map reading.

James A. Whitmore, Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and George M. Randall, Executive Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will arrive at Madison Barracks tomorrow morning and speak briefly at the Y. M. C. A. services.

Jack Moakley, the Cornell coach, will referee the athletic contests on the parade grounds July 4, assisted by Dr. Huntington, coach at Colgate. More than $200 has been contributed by the students with which to purchase prizes.

Henry van Dyke, formerly Minister to Belgium, will be the principal speaker on the Fourth. A feature of the celebration will be competitive singing of college songs. Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Syracuse, and other colleges are well represented here, and have entered choruses. A silver loving cup will be given the winners.

Lieut. Col. Sample, the camp commander, who has been selected by the War Department to command the Thirty-eighth Infantry, received many messages of felicitation today. He will undoubtedly finish his work here before assuming his new command. The regiment he has been assigned to is in the process of organization at Syracuse.

FLANNERY ESTATE $1,413,361

Wife and Two Daughters of Lawyer the Beneficiaries.

The estate of Joseph A. Flannery, the lawyer who made a fortune out of condemnation proceedings, and who died on Sept. 20, 1915, not long after the Court of Appeals had affirmed his disbarment for unprofessional conduct, was appraised yesterday at $1,413,361. His wife, Viola M. Flannery, gets $442,702, and his daughters, Viola and Aileen Flannery, each receive $458,108.

The bulk of the lawyer's estate was in securities, appraised at $873,407, the largest blocks being 2,000 shares of Lehigh Valley stock worth $145,500 and $150,000 Missouri Pacific three-year notes appraised at $120,000. He had only $40,350 in realty, but his bank deposits aggregated $462,928.

Post Route Maps to be Reduced.

Postmaster Patten announced yesterday that, beginning Aug. 1, the price of post route maps would be reduced from 80 cents to 50 cents a sheet, in order to conform to the law, which provides for their sale at the cost of printing and 10 per cent. additional.

ONLY 8,000 RECRUITS OBTAINED IN WEEK

Drive to Fill Up Ranks Has Failed and Conscripts Probably Will Be Used for New Regiments.

OVER 50,000 STILL NEEDED

131,623 Men Have Joined the Colors Since April 1—1,290 Were Obtained on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The drive made during the last week to obtain 70,000 recruits for the regular army to complete its war strength was a complete failure. The Administration probably will have to resort to the selective draft to obtain the number of men needed to enable the War Department to form its new infantry regiments.

When the drive for army recruits began last Monday morning the figures showed that 124,949 recruits had been obtained since April 1. With five days of recruiting figures for the present week in hand at the War Department, the figures now show that 131,623 recruits have been taken in since April 1.

Comparison of these figures show that the total number of recruits obtained during the first five days of the present week was only 6,674. Today's figures will not be available until Monday, but are not expected to exceed 1,500, so that the net result of the drive for recruits was probably not more than about 8,000 men.

The regular army still needs a little over 50,000 men. At 8,000 a week it would take nearly two months to get them. There is a strong likelihood that the men needed to fill out the ranks of the regular army will be drafted. The Selective Draft act gives the President power to draft men for the army, as well as for the National Guard, whenever he is of the opinion that they cannot be obtained quickly enough through the volunteer system. The daily statement on recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obt'ned June 29.	Total to June 29.		Obt'ned June 29.	Total to June 29.
Alabama	4	1,862	Nebraska	7	2,338
Arizona	..	187	*Nevada	5	646
Arkansas	14	809	N. Hamp.	..	323
California	54	4,420	New Jersey	61	4,303
Colorado	57	1,250	N. Mexico	..	208
Conn.	..	1,126	New York	187	14,172
Delaware	8	215	North Car.	34	1,033
Dist. of C.	8	302	North Dak.	..	472
Florida	5	1,041	Ohio	40	5,895
Georgia	33	3,200	Oklahoma	13	1,709
*Idaho	7	744	*Oregon	17	2,277
*Illinois	82	12,565	Penn.	156	14,788
*Indiana	77	7,229	Rhode Isl'd	2	482
Iowa	28	3,671	South Car.	6	708
Kansas	13	2,883	South Dak.	11	750
Kentucky	14	2,305	Tenn.	23	1,757
Louisiana	15	1,538	Texas	27	4,704
Maine	21	608	*Utah	4	1,303
Maryland	11	767	Vermont	2	81
Mass.	74	5,447	Virginia	10	1,028
*Michigan	41	5,063	Washingt'n	16	1,524
Minnesota	21	2,067	West Va.	11	1,262
Mississippi	4	815	Wisconsin	5	1,571
Missouri	36	5,804	*Wyoming	3	450
*Montana	14	1,057			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 29, 1,290.
Total obtained since April 1, 131,623.

SHOW AT PLATTSBURG CAMP

3,000 Students in Amphitheatre Sing the New Camp Song.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 30.—Riding classes for the field artillery candidates will begin Monday and fifty-five men from each battery will be selected for this practice. The class will be in two sections, meeting each afternoon. This will be the first outdoor work for the artillerymen for some time, for, with the exception of physical drills, the work has consisted mainly of theoretical problems.

This morning the field artillery candidates had four examinations, with half an hour's hike thrown in for good measure, while the infantry continued their map sketching and target practice on the rifle range. Orders were received today from Washington that there will be no more musketry practice with the sub-calibre rifles and that students will not be required to shoot at the 500 and 600 yard targets. In trench warfare practically all the firing is at short range. Consequently the students will concentrate their efforts on rapid fire at the ranges of 200 and 300 yards.

A vaudeville performance, with actors from the Palace Theatre, New York, was held in the camp amphitheatre tonight, which was crowded with students and their friends. The Twelfth Coast Artillery Band supplied the music. The most picturesque sight of the evening came when the band played "Over There," a song which bids fair to become the camp "Tipperary." The 3,000 students in the theatre rose and sang the song at the top of their voices, while they waved their campaign hats in time to the music.

To-night's entertainment ended with a six-round boxing exhibition between Tommie Murphy of Harlem and his brother Hughie. Irving Hay refereed the match. Tomorrow night the Lambs Club of New York, with John Philip Sousa leading the Coast Artillery Band, gives it gambol in the amphitheatre, and tickets are at a premium.

July 4 will be devoted to sports, when the New York regiment will try to wrest from the New England regiment the Correspondents' Cup. In the forenoon there will be a military pentathlon, which will consist of pistol shooting, rifle firing, horsemanship with an obstacle test, and a race in which each contestant must first swim 400 yards and then run two miles. In the afternoon teams from the two regiment will face each other in a baseball game and a tug of war.

This afternoon Miss Esther Jenkins of Malden, Mass., was married to Demott Leterman, also from Malden and a member of the New England Regiment. The wedding, which was plannes for next May, was hastened by the possibility of men from Plattsburg being sent to France by January, 1917.

4,000 LEWIS GUNS ORDERED.

Savage Arms Company Hopes to Soon Turn Out 2,000 a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Since the discharge of the board of army officers, headed by Brig. Gen. F. H. French, which conducted the competitive tests of machine guns, an order for 4,000 Lewis machine guns has been awarded to the Savage Arms Company by the War Department. The order was based upon the findings of the test board.

These guns will be chambered for United States ammunition, but an additional order for several hundred Lewis machine guns chambered for British ammunition has also been placed for use on aircraft at aviation training schools. The Savage Arms Company has increased its facilities so as to deliver a maximum of 1,000 Lewis guns a month, and the manufacture is expected to reach 2,000 a month by September.

The board under General French without exception was declared today to have indorsed the Lewis gun. The American cartridge used by this gun has a muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet a second, whereas the British cartridge's muzzle velocity is only 2,300 feet.

RETAIL COAL PRICES ARE AGAIN NORMAL

Dealers Say Trade Board Will See That New York Gets its Proportion of Anthracite.

EARLY BUYING IS ADVISED

Price of $12 a Ton, That Obtained Last Winter, Not Likely to Occur This Fall.

There will be very little change this Fall in the present retail price of anthracite coal in the New York market, according to opinions expressed yesterday by dealers. They say the Federal Trade Commission has effected such changes in the situation that prices are now normal, considering increased costs of transportation and labor. No one expects that the retail price will go to $12 this year. For instance, stove coal is now quoted at $5.25 a ton retail and pea coal at $4.80.

"The Federal Trade Commission," said Arthur F. Rice of the New York Coal Merchants' Association, "is working out the matter of distribution and prices at the mine. There are many phases of the retail trade that have to be considered. The retailer must take what he pays for coal as a basis and add to that the cost of handling and a reasonable profit. This profit has not averaged 25 cents a ton on domestic sizes and 10 cents a ton on steam sizes in the last ten years. I imagine if things work out as now indicated there will be no panic this Winter. Much depends upon labor, and the outlook is now promising."

Dealers said yesterday the Federal Trade Commission had already investigated the local market. It has had agents at work quietly for the last few weeks, and, it was understood, all retailers would be required to make reports concerning the quantity of anthracite received by them during the first five months of 1916 and 1917. It was the opinion of one retailer that this action was probably the result of the complaints which the Retail Dealers' Association had made to the commission that New York City was not receiving its share of anthracite.

The retailers believed that coal was not being shipped here in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, but was diverted into more profitable markets. They expect this inquiry to show the justice of their complaint, and as a result the Federal Trade Commission will see that this city receives its proper share of the product. If this is done the retailers will then be able to deliver coal on orders taken in April and May, but which have not been put into the consumers' bins because there was no coal on hand to fill the orders.

Men in the trade believe that the inquiry into the local retail trade will bring also an inquiry into their profits and, as one of them said, there was nothing to fear from such an investigation, as the New York retailers have only been getting a fair margin of profit from the sale of anthracite.

This dealer said that some of his customers had called him on the telephone to inquire as to the effect on anthracite prices of the conference of coal operators in Washington last week. He explained that this agreement applied only to bituminous coal and had nothing to do with anthracite. He pointed out that the price of anthracite coal had been fixed by the Trade Commission two months ago, and that the New York customers were now benefiting by the reduction in prices. He said he expected the retail prices to advance in July, August, and September, as was the case in normal times. He predicted that, if the commission continued fixing the price at the mines and there were no labor troubles and no increase in railroad freight and harbor barge rates, the retail price of anthracite coal in this city would be only 30 cents more than in June.

The Trade Commission advises the consumer to place his order with his regular retailer for the smallest quantity of coal he will need next Winter, and allow the retailer to deliver this coal as soon as his supply will allow him.

"There will not be much readjustment in prices in New York," said George H. Cushing, editor of The Black Diamond. "Anthracite is the base of everything in the retail trade, and the Federal Trade Commission has already suggested that the major operators get 25 cents a ton over what they got on April 1 of last year. That is because of the increase in wages, and it makes the price about normal. The retail price is now an irreducible minimum. Coal will be cheaper than last Winter. It certainly will not go to $12 a ton.

"The retail situation is a crime of the commercial world. The distribution is the crudest, and the retailer has so little of a margin to go on, and so limited a field that he is working now for a minimum of profit when his overhead is considered."

MEXICAN PARTY EXPELS PRO-GERMAN LEADERS

Rafael Zubaran, Former Minister at Berlin, Dismissed by Constitutionalists.

MEXICO CITY, June 30.—Rafael Zubaran, former Mexican Minister to Germany and former representative of the Constitutional Government in Washington, now a leader of the Mexican Senate, and Jesus Uerta, best known orator in the country and one of the leaders in the House of Deputies, were last night expelled from the Constitutional Liberal Party, which has a majority in Congress.

The session at which this action was taken was secret, but it was announced that the reason was that the presence of these men within the ranks was detrimental to the party and was causing defections.

Señor Zubaran is widely known for his pro-German sympathies and Señor Uerta as one of the leaders of the opposition to President Carranza. Reports in political circles attribute the action to pro-German sentiments of the men expelled and say the action indicates a weakening of Presidential opposition in Congress.

MURTHA LOSES JOB APPEAL.

Court Refuses to Reinstate Ex-Warden on Blackwell's Island.

The application of John J. Murtha, former Warden of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, for a writ of mandamus directing Correction Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis to reinstate him, was denied yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Tierney. The court follows the ruling of the Appellate Division in the suit against the Commissioner brought by Mrs. Mary Dunphy, and says:

"I feel that the decision in this case is controlling in holding that the respondent had power to remove the relator without restriction of any kind. I have placed my decision on that ground without entering upon a discussion or consideration as to whether the relator did have an opportunity for making an explanation of the charges against him which he claims he was entitled to."

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday, July 2nd

The Annual Sale of *Franklin Simon Hand-Tailored* Suits for Men

Very liberally reduced from former low prices

$28 to $38 Suits reduced to . . **$23**	$40 and $45 Suits reduced to . . . **$35**

REMEMBER—the Plums, Like the Marines—GO FIRST!

IN view of the present high cost of woolens and the high cost of tailoring them exclusively by hand, such liberal reductions as these are unique.

But do not overlook the fact that whilst these suits are now reduced to the level of machine-made reductions, the Levelling Process ceases at the prices.

These Hand-Tailored Suits have nothing in common with other ready-for-service clothes except price—in cut, workmanship and fit they are radically superior.

Finally, they are our regular stock, kept at the high water mark of variety, and there are no so-called "special purchases" to dilute the wine of original selections.

Blues and Blacks included. **No Charge for Alterations.**

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO "THE HOME OF TRUTH"
Bloomingdales
59th to 60th Street Lex. to 3d Av.
To-morrow

Women's Smart Vacation Wear
TAFFETA FROCKS OF NAVY BLUE
As Low as $9.75
DAINTY SUMMER DRESSES OF TUB FABRICS
At $5.95
AND
OF DRESS FAILLE OR POPLIN (YARD WIDE).
At 68c. Yard

Est. 1879

DAILY MOTOR DELIVERIES TO JERSEY SHORE POINTS

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

SPECIAL VALUES FOR MONDAY & TUESDAY

Introducing Midsummer Fashions

that are Smart and Becoming, and at surprisingly low prices, considering their style distinction and Best's customary excellence of materials and making.

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Extraordinary Value
New Khaki-Kool Skirts
15.00
An entirely new model to be worn with sweaters; for Sports, Beach or outdoors. In white and midsummer colors.

Special Sale—New Model
Gabardine Coatfront Capes
25.00
In Navy or Black, trimmed with bone buttons and braid bound.

Special Sale—New Models
Beaded Georgette Dresses
29.50
Several new models in white and flesh, at a very attractive price.

Chic Taffeta Dresses
15.00 to 45.00
Of plain Taffeta or Georgette composé.

Midsummer Styles
New Silk Sports Blouses
5.00 7.75
Five new smartly tailored models of heavy quality Habutai or Jersey Silk, low or convertible collars, pearl button trimmed.

Best's Custom-made Shirts
High or low neck
7.75 *Special*
Three special Best & Co. models of Broadcloth or Habutai Silk.

Silk-Finished Surf-Cloth Smocked Bathing Dresses
Button in front, V neck model, hand smocked, sash belt. In black, with contrasting colored piping.
5.00 *Special*

Special Sale—New Fashion
Cretonne Knitting Bags
1.50
A necessary summer item for every patriotic woman, miss or child; of flowered cretonne, lined in contrasting colors and finished with gold cord.

Complete Showing
Women's Summer Negligees
1.95 2.95
In a variety of models and materials; at 1.95, of Dotted Lawn or Cotton-Crepe; at 2.95, of cotton Voile or Lawn.

Panelled Back and Front
Tub Silk Petticoats
2.95 3.95
Of excellent quality and full patterns with easily laundered tailored flounces.

The Department for Girls' Camp Apparel
is a busy place these days. Parents are taking advantage of this unusual service we have inaugurated; a service which includes Best Made Kamp Klothes and the free advice of an ex-camp councillor.

The Misses' and Girls' Departments

have prepared large assortments of these wanted items, so that there will be no last minute disappointment. Third Floor.

Misses' Silk Foulard Frocks
32.50
An exclusive Best & Co. dressy midsummer model combined with plain navy Georgette.

Misses' Gingham Frocks
13.50
of imported colored check gingham and trimmed with white pique.

Misses' White Sport Skirts
3.95
of gabardine, tricotine and rippline.

Girls' Military Serge Capes
12.95
navy blue with brass buttons and braid binding, 8 to 14 years.

FIRST INTRODUCING *Justhesuit* for Misses or Girls—3rd Floor

Because of its interchangeable features this is the most serviceable suit yet introduced—practical yet becoming. It can be used for

Aviation, Canoeing, Equitation, Gardening, Golfing, Hunting, Military Pursuits, Motor Cycling, Sports

Monday and Tuesday Only—Patriotic Flag Sale—25% Off

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

SOLEMNITY TO MARK CELEBRATION OF 4TH

Mayor's Committee, in Arranging Gatherings, Guided by Realization We Are at War.

NO NOISE OR FIREWORKS

Instead There Will Be Community Song Rallies and Athletic Events for the Youth.

The completed programs for Fourth of July demonstrations all over the city were announced yesterday by the Mayor's Independence Day Committee. Without noise or clamor or flare of skyrockets, Fourth of July will be celebrated as a day of solemn consecration. There will be ceremonies, rallies and games, but the spirit permeating the occasion will be marked by a deeper regard for the significance of the historic declaration which gave America her freedom.

In announcing the schedules for Fourth of July demonstrations yesterday, James Gordon Battle, Chairman of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, said:

"Let us all unite to maintain the flame of patriotism in our community, to pledge our faith to our noble allies and to give the whole world an abounding proof that the heart of America, which is New York, is engaged in this war and is determined to see it through to a triumphant conclusion."

The commemoration of America's Independence Day will begin at sunrise, when the Stars and Stripes will be flung to the breeze at an official flag raising at the Blockhouse in Central Park. For those who can get up early enough, this ceremony will be made particularly interesting by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mrs. C. L. Morehouse.

Meetings at All Borough Halls.

At 10 o'clock the official city celebration will begin at City Hall, with Mayor Mitchel presiding. He and Controller Prendergast will make the speeches. Similar meetings will be held at the same hour at the borough halls of all the boroughs, with the Borough Presidents presiding. At about the same time there will be a historic and patriotic parade along Broadway from Forty-sixth Street to the Maine monument.

In the evening arrangements have been made for a demonstration in the City College Stadium, with Secretary of War Baker and Representative Murray Hurlbert delivering the addresses. Patriotic songs will be sung by the Community Chorus and a number of patriotic tableaux will be staged under the general direction of Dr. George F. Kunz. The subject of two of the principle tableaux will be "Paul Revere's Ride" and "Molly Pitcher."

Brooklyn will have a big demonstration in Prospect Park, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. Sarah Bernhardt will deliver a selection from "L'Aigdon" and the speakers will be Senator William M. Calder and Senator Wesley Jones of the State of Washington. Borough President Pounds will preside.

Throughout the city there will be athletic programs in the parks and playgrounds. It is planned to have Secretary Baker visit a number of these centres and observe how New York takes care of the physical upbuilding of its youth. Professor Henry D. Fleck of Hunter College has arranged a series of song rallies to be held in the various boroughs. Noted concert and oratorio singers will assist in these events. Owing to the growth of the community singing movement, it is expected the song rallies will form a striking feature of the Fourth of July celebrations. A proof of the interest in this part of the program is indicated by requests from various sections to Professor Fleck, that he arrange more meetings for them than the present schedule contemplates. The biggest song rallies will take place at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Arch at the Prospect Park Plaza in Brooklyn, in Flushing, in Linoleumville, Staten Island, in Manhattan at City Hall, the City College Stadium, in Central Park and at Grant's Tomb.

The schedule of Fourth of July events for Manhattan follows:

SUNRISE.

5:30 A. M.—Meeting Blockhouse, Central Park, 110th Street—Raising United States flag, reading Declaration of Independence by Mrs. C. L. Morehouse.

MORNING.

10:00 A. M.—Washington Square, Alderman James Hatch, Chairman—Children's celebration, parade, drills by Boy Scouts and Junior American Guard, folk dancing, patriotic addresses, band concert, choral singing.

10:00 A. M.—Colonial Park, Alderman Frank Mullen, Chairman—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

10:00 A. M.—Union Square, E. W. Estes, Chairman—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

10:00 A. M.—St. Gabriel's Park—Band concert.

10:00 A. M.—110th St. and 7th Av.—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

10:30 A. M.—Mt. Morris Park, Alderman John McKee, Chairman; Alderman McGillick, Vice Chairman—Patriotic addresses, singing, band concert.

10:30 A. M.—City Hall, George Gordon Battle, Chairman—Official borough celebration.

10:30 A. M.—Columbus Circle—Parade of the Spanish War Veterans, United State Naval Militia, band concert, patriotic addresses.

10:30 A. M.—Grant's Tomb—Band concert, patriotic addresses, choral singing.

NOON.

12:00 M.—Governors Island—Salute 48 guns

12:00 M.—Mt. Morris Park, Alderman Charles J. McGillick, Chairman—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

AFTERNOON.

2:00 P. M.—Bryant Park—Band concert.

2:00 P. M.—Jefferson Park—Band concert.

2:00 P. M.—Yorkville Playground, E. 101st St., between 1st and 2d Avs.—Band concert.

2:00 P. M.—Olympic Field—Parade of the Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard, band concert, patriotic addresses.

2:30 P. M.—17th St. and East River—Band concert.

4:00 P. M.—Central Park Mall—Orchestral concert, Courtesy of Elkan Naumburg.

4:00 P. M.—Washington Headquarters, (Jumel Mansion, West 160th St., near Amsterdam Av.)—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

4:00 P. M.—Isham Park, E. P. Gaudineer, Chairman—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

EVENING.

8:00 P. M.—Chelsea Square, Alderman Frank L. Dowling, Chairman—Band concert, motion pictures, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—Grant's Tomb—Patriotic addresses, choral singing and quartet, band concert, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—Hudson Park—Motion pictures.

8:00 P. M.—John Jay Park, and Cherokee Place—Motion pictures, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—St. Gabriel's Park, Charles W. Eldt, Chairman—Motion pictures.

8:00 P. M.—Children's Playground, 5th St. and Riverside Drive, Alderman Thomas A. Williams, Chairman—Motion pictures, band concert, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument—Patriotic addresses, band concert, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—Washington Square, Greenwich Village Association, Charles Bohlen, Chairman—Patriotic addresses, singing, band concert, motion pictures, illumination, decorations.

8:00 P. M.—Battery Park, Alderman Bernard E. Donnelly, Chairman; Mrs. Laura Prisk, Vice Chairman—Patriotic addresses, motion pictures, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—Isham Park, E. P. Gaudineer, Chairman—Motion pictures, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—Abingdon Square Park—Motion pictures, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—72d St. and Riverside Drive—Illuminations, motion pictures, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—Carl Schurz Park, Alderman Edward Gilmore, Chairman—Band concert, motion pictures, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—Sath St. and Park Av., Alderman Lauren Carroll, Chairman—Patriotic addresses, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—Central Park, under the auspices of Sons of American Revolution—Address by Borough President Marks, band concert, decorations, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—Sheridan Square—Motion pictures.

8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Seward Park—Motion pictures.

8:00 P. M.—St. Nicholas Park—Band concert.

8:00 P. M.—Henry Hull Settlement—8th St. and Avenue A—Band concert, song rallies, patriotic addresses.

8:00 P. M.—Morningside Park—Motion pictures.

8:00 P. M.—City Hall—Song rally, patriotic addresses.

8:00 P. M.—De Witt Clinton High School—Song rally, patriotic addresses.

8:30 P. M.—Stadium, City College, George Gordon Battle, Chairman—Official borough celebration, band concert, patriotic addresses, choral singing.

BLOCK CELEBRATIONS.

(Each to include band concert, dancing, patriotic addresses, and motion pictures, beginning at 8 P. M.)

Dominick St., between Hudson and Varick Sts.

Henry St., between Scammel and Grand Sts.

West 35th St., between Ninth and Tenth Avs.

West 39th St., between Fifth and Sixth Avs.

East 48th St., between Second and Third Avs.

East 62d St., between First and Second Avs.

West 63d St., between Amsterdam and Eleventh Avs.

West 96th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.

East 106th St., between Madison and Fifth Avs.

West 118th St., between Lenox and Seventh Avs.

West 126th St., between Amsterdam and Broadway.

West 131st St., between Seventh and Lenox Avs.

Start of "Safe and Sane" Idea.

This celebration of Independence Day in New York City is eighth under municipal auspices since the adoption of the "safe and sane" idea. Noisy demonstrations with firearms and bells characterized the independence demonstrations before that time, this manner of celebration being more or less prescribed from the very first, when John Adams, writing to his wife on July 3, 1776, of the adoption on the previous day of Richard H. Lee's resolution declaring the colonies free and independent States, declared:

"The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by the succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with show, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

It was on the following day, the fourth, that Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and it was this day, rather than the second, that received the official designation of Independence Day. The early celebration of Independence Day in the big cities such as New York consisted usually of the firing of thirteen rounds of cannon at sunrise at City Hall. At 8 A. M. the bells of the city used to ring for an hour, and at noon the Mayor, Aldermen, and other city officials would pay their respects to the Governor and President of Congress, while the bells were rung and the cannon were fired as before. At sunset the cannon salute would be repeated.

From such beginnings the Fourth of July celebration developed into a noisy, dangerous and destructive festival through the use of firearms and firecrackers, which resulted each year in injuries and death to many children and adults. About ten years ago public sentiment demanded a reform in Fourth of July celebration, and in 1910 the late Mayor William J. Gaynor took up the matter in a practical way by appointing a Citizens Independence Day Committee to arrange and plan a series of orderly and patriotic celebrations, with a ban on firearms.

Decrease in Fatal Accidents.

The adoption of a "safe and sane" Fourth has materially decreased mortalities and injuries resulting from the use of firearms and explosives, as indicated by the statistics published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The figures which follow include returns for the whole United States:

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1903	466	3,983	4,449
1904	185	3,984	4,169
1905	163	4,904	5,176
1906	153	5,308	5,466
1907	164	4,249	4,413
1908	163	5,460	5,623
1909	215	5,092	5,307
1910	131	2,792	2,923
1911	57	1,546	1,603
1912	41	947	988
1913	32	1,131	1,163
1914	40	1,496	1,536
1915	30	1,135	1,165
Totals	1,862	42,089	43,951

The figures given by the same authority for New York City for the past nine years are as follows:

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1907	22	422	444
1908	11	316	327
1909	7	559	566
1910	6	179	185
1911	3	91	94
1912	1	58	59
1913	0	65	65
1914	1	94	95
1915	0	272	272
Totals	51	2,056	2,107

In 1909, the year before the "safe and sane" celebrations began in New York City, there were 223 fires on the Fourth of July.

For this year's celebration, the city appropriated $25,000, placing the money in the budget for the first time. In previous years the appropriation was made by the Board of Aldermen. This fund is insufficient to meet the expenses of the celebration, and the public is asked to subscribe to a special fund to augment the city appropriation. Last year $14,000 was subscribed from private sources. This year $9,500 has been subscribed so far. While no pageants will be conducted this year, thus cutting down some of the expense, the committee still needs several thousand dollars to carry out its present program successfully. Contributions may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, 37 Wall Street.

SUFFRAGE TABLEAU ON 4TH.

Pageant Will Be Part of the Program at Stadium Gathering.

A big suffrage pageant tableau, in which Columbia and Justice will be central figures, is to be given at the Fourth of July celebration at the Stadium by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, which is taking part at the request of George F. Kunz, Chairman of the Mayor's Fourth of July Committee. Miss Henrietta Crosman will arrange the tableau.

Mrs. Robert Cummings will take the part of Columbia. Justice will be played by Miss Alma Chester, and Suffrage by Miss Charlotte Tittell. There will be representative groups of women, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany will direct the doctors' group; Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton a group of woodcraft girls; Miss Charlotte Delafield the Red Cross nurse group; Miss Ethel Watts Mumford arts and letters group, and Miss Helena Smith Layton the sculptor group.

At the end of the tableau the American flag will be raised with an electric sign under it, "Vote for Woman Suffrage, Nov. 6."

NEED 10,000 BOYS TO WORK ON FARMS

More Than 12,000 Are Already on Duty and Farmers Call for More.

PAY IS $1.50 TO $2 A DAY

Squad Leaders, Too, Are Wanted to Care for Camps Where Many of the Cadets Live.

On returning from a tour of the cadet farms, which have been established throughout the State since the beginning of war to supply boy labor to farmers, Arthur W. Wilson of the Federal Department of Labor declared yesterday that at least 10,000 more boys could be used at once to meet the labor shortage which now prevails in the agricultural districts of the State. Ever since the movement was begun the response to the call for boy labor has been very great, and according to Mr. Wilson, more than 12,000 boys collected from the big cities, are devoting their energies to the raising and harvesting of crops.

"These boys are all making good," said Mr. Wilson yesterday. "The farmers are so pleased that they are constantly calling for more boys than the Secretary of the Farm Cadet Bureau of New York State can supply. As an illustration of the need of this class of labor, Cattaraugus County has twice as many boys on the farm as the initial census showed any demand for. The boys are earning from $1.50 to $2 a day without board, and many are getting $30 a month with board. Several thousand have gone on individual farms, but there are also over forty squads of from fifteen to twenty boys living together in camps under competant leaders."

The camps were established as concentration places for boy farm labor. The boys live in the camps under canvas and are hired out to the farmers in the immediate vicinity. The boy returns to the camp for his three meals a day and sleeps there. To pay for the boy's board the camp director subtracts from $3 to $5 a week from what the boy receives from the farmer. As members of the farm cadet camps the boys lead a healthful and sanitary life under the careful supervision and guidance of competent squad leaders. Mr. Wilson, in speaking of the work done at the camps, emphasized yesterday the need of squad leaders to take care of the camps. Many more camps will be established within the next few months, as there are hundreds of farmers eager to utilize boy labor under an arrangement where they would not have to provide room and board.

To be eligible for this work boys must generally be between 16 and 21 years of age. They must pass a physical examination and then take an oath of allegiance, just like any man enlisting in the army and navy. They must be in actual farm service for three months before they get the badge of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. At the end of the Summer a bar is attached to the badge with this commendatory inscription: "Honorable Service, 1917."

"Thus far," said Mr. Wilson yesterday, "not half the boys needed have been enrolled. Of the 12,000 boys now on the farms, the district of which New York City is a part supplied 2,700. There is easily room for 10,000 more boys, and we expect them to flock to the service from all the big cities."

The Long Island Food Reserve Battalion is preparing to conduct farm cadet work on an extensive scale. Attached to each camp will be one or more men who have had practical farming experience. A regular course of instruction will be carried on for the cadets under the direction of the School of Agriculture, the farm bureaus, and practical farmers from the neighborhood. A plot of ground adjacent to the camp will be cultivated for practice and demonstration work. Every effort will be made to train the cadets as efficient farm laborers, making a large force of experienced labor available within a few months. Volunteers for farm labor from New York City can enroll with Arthur F. Payne of the Farm Cadet Bureau at 98 William Street.

WORK FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Educational Alliance Issues Report on Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

An account of the proceedings that marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Educational Alliance has been published in book form. The volume includes addresses by Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, President of the alliance; Mayor Mitchel, William C. Popper, Dr. Jacob B. Grossman, Professor Israel Friedlander, Rabbi Z. H. Masel ansky, Marcus M. Marks, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Dr. John H. Finley, and Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo.

The volume also contains the annual report of the institution, describing its work in the education of immigrants. In the period covered by the report classes were held in domestic art and science, in English, telegraphy, physical training, ethics, and other subjects, and there were lectures in history and civics and moral topics. Religious services for adults and children, clubs, social circles for girls, concerts and other entertainments were features of the alliance's program of activities. More than 200,000 persons attended the entertainments. The expenditure exceeded $100,000.

Leonard's The House That Specializes in Distinctive Maternity Apparel.

24 West 39th St., Between 5th and 6th Aves.

CLEARANCE SALE

Big Reductions

Stylish Maternity Apparel

SUMMER DRESSES
In all the Summer fabrics.
Formerly up to $18.50, Now 6.75

SILK DRESSES
Crepe de Chine, Georgette or Taffeta.
Formerly $29.50, Now 16.75

SILK DRESSES
A collection of the very newest modes in all the fashionable silks.
Formerly $39.50, Now 25.00

NO C. O. D.'s. NO APPROVALS

Store Opens 9 A. M.—Closes 5 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY 34th Street

MEN'S SUMMER FURNISHINGS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

4000 SCARFS—Four-in-hand Scarfs in Crepe, Faille, Foulards and Fancy Silks. } 45c

4000 SCARFS—Four-in-hand Scarfs made of Mercerized Materials.

6000 NEGLIGEE & OUTING SHIRTS—Made of Madras and Mercerized Fabrics; soft cuffs and neckbands; also in White Oxford with collar attached. } 1.00

2000 NEGLIGEE & OUTING SHIRTS—Woven Madras and Mercerized Materials; soft cuffs and neckbands; also in White Oxford with collar attached. } 1.55

2000 SILK SHIRTS—Made of extra heavy Tub Silk in an extraordinary range of colorings and stripes. } 2.95

1500 MADRAS SHIRTS—Made of good quality Madras with Russian cord or silk and fibre stripes; neat and novelty effects; absolutely fast color. } 2.35

1000 SILK SHIRTS—Made of Silk Crepe in a large selection of patterns and colors; Custom finish. } 4.85

750 PAIRS TENNIS TROUSERS—Made of Flannel or Serge with Stripes. } 3.75

300 BATHING SUITS—Worsted Bathing Suits in Black, Blue or Gray. } 3.85

Robinson's

25 and 27 West 42nd St.

FINAL SALE

MONDAY

MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY

92 Silk and Cloth Suits of Silk Jersey—Wool Jersey—Gabardine—Serge—Tricotine—Khaki Kool or Taffeta. $10

125 Silk and Cloth Coats of Silk Jersey—Wool Jersey—Gabardine—Serge—Taffeta and Mixtures. $10

Former prices up to $50.00

Holiday Special

600 BLOUSES of Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Cotton Voile, Jap Silk, Novelty Plaids, Laces and Jerseys. $1.50 Former Price $5.00

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY 34th Street

Semi-Annual Sale

FAMOUS ANGLO-PERSIAN, FRENCH WILTON & KARNACK WILTON RUGS

For a limited time only, we will offer the discontinued patterns in these well-known weaves

At Greatly Reduced Prices

These very popular rugs are positively the finest machine-made rugs in the world; the patterns and colorings are beautiful, and there are designs to harmonize with the decorations of any room.

9x12 ft	56.75	regularly 82.50
8.3x10.6 ft	55.75	regularly 74.50
6x9 ft	39.75	regularly 50.75
36x63 inches	11.50	regularly 13.75

IN ADDITION

SEAMLESS ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Size 9x12 ft 39.50 regularly 49.50

ORIENTAL RUGS

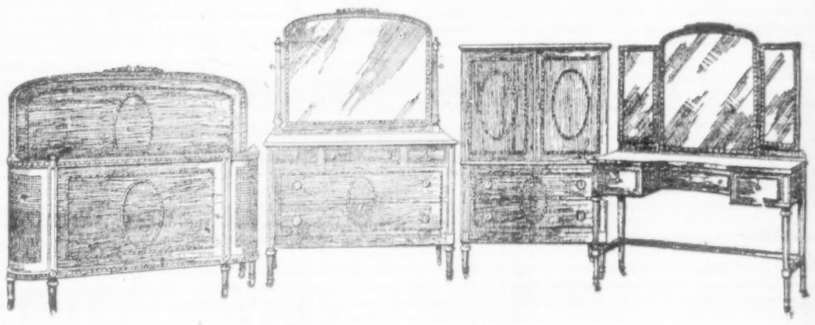
Reduced 20% to 30% From Regular Prices

Annual July Sale

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

At Remarkable Savings

PURCHASES WILL BE HELD FOR FUTURE DELIVERY, IF DESIRED.

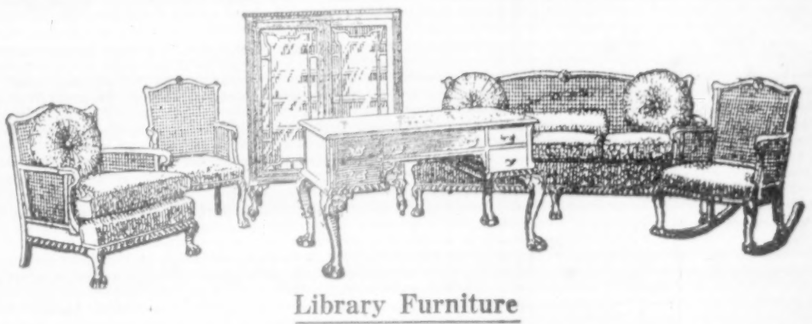


Chamber Furniture

Louis XVI Model Suite, as illustrated, made in Walnut, Mahogany or finished in Ivory Enamel. Suite consists of Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed with bow foot ends and cane panels. 298.50 regularly 395.00

Four-piece English Model Suites finished in Brown Mahogany; Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed, regularly 250.00, 198.50

Nine-piece Chippendale Model Suites in Solid Mahogany; Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table, Night Table, Twin Beds, Chair, Rocker and Bench, regularly 1424.00, 995.00



Library Furniture

Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated, with frames of solid Mahogany; upholstered in Damask.

Sofa regularly 189.50 149.50
Armchair regularly 90.00 69.50
Bookcase regularly 67.50 55.00
Table regularly 75.00 54.00
Small Chair or Rocker regularly 51.00 43.50

Separate Pieces

Solid Mahogany Telephone Stand and Chair. Special 12.00

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon; four rubber-tired wheels; tray 18x26 ins. Special 15.00

Solid Mahogany Chair (or Rocker) with cane backs. Special 12.50

Solid Mahogany Nests of Tables—four tables. Special 15.00

"Priscilla" Work Tables of Solid Mahogany. Special 4.75

"Martha Washington" Work Tables. Special 10.75

Solid Mahogany Muffin Stands with scoop shelves. Special 3.95

Beds & Bedding

Enameled Iron Beds with 2-inch posts, 2-inch square cross rods and one-inch filler rods. regularly 15.50 13.00

Special Hair Mattresses with roll edge; 47-pound weight. regularly 38.00 33.50

Brass Beds with 2-inch posts, square top rods; seven 1-inch filler rods. regularly 27.50 22.50

Layer Felt Mattresses with roll edge. regularly 14.50 12.00

James McCreery & Co.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

5th Avenue

July Sale

"McCREERY QUALITY HOSIERY"

Special Purchases Make Possible These

Extraordinary Values

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery, —fine gauge. Black or White, also fancy striped effects.
pr. 95c

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery, —novel effects in various styles; also Richelieu ribbed styles in plain colors.
pr. 1.65

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery in plain Black, White and leading shades; extra reinforced.
pr. 1.35

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery, —superior quality. Plain Black, White and Colors; Black or White with hand-embroidered insteps or clox.
pr. 1.95

Women's Light Weight Cotton Hosiery—full fashioned, Black or White, pair, 35c—6 pairs 2.00

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

For Best Values

Largest variety of new weaves and styles, and most complete color assortments in America, in stock at all seasons of the year.

Georgette Crepe	yd. 1.28 to 3.00
Crepe de Chine	yd. 1.28 to 3.00
Rajah Pongee Silks	yd. 1.25 to 3.50
Imperial Dress Satin	yd. 1.25 to 3.50
Natural Ecru Pongee Silk	yd. 75c to 3.00
Military Striped Taffetas	yd. 98c to 3.00
Plaid Taffetas and Satins	yd. 98c to 3.00
Washable Gingham Stripe Silks	yd. 98c

SPECIAL

25,000 Yards of

WHITE SUMMER DRESS SILKS

White Washable Japanese Habutai	yd. 48c to 1.95
White Washable Satin	yd. 85c to 2.50
White Shantung Pongee Silk	yd. 75c to 2.50
White Bridal Satin	yd. 1.25 to 3.00
White Crepe de Chine	yd. 1.28 to 3.00
White Georgette Crepe	yd. 1.15 to 2.50

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Discontinued Models—Greatly Reduced

Fibre Silk and Mercerized Cotton, Shetland Weave and Worsted Sweaters in attractive colors. 4.75 formerly 5.90

Fibre Silk and Mercerized Cotton Sweaters, in various colors, plain or trimmed with white. 6.90 formerly 7.90

Glove Silk, Fibre Silk, Jersey Cloth and Worsted Sweaters in a variety of colors. 8.90 formerly 10.90, 12.75 and 14.50

NO C. O. D.'s NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

Exceptional Offerings

"McCREERY LUGGAGE"

English Russet Cowhide Bags,—full cut, Oxford design; French edges with sewed corners; hand-sewed frames; solid brass mountings; set-in lock. Size 18 inches. 14.75 regularly 22.50

Week-End Cases made of Black Enameled Duck,—steel frames; corners and edges well protected; straps all around; extra catches; separate tray. 24, 26 and 28 inches. 5.95 regularly 7.50

Traveling Bags of Genuine Cowhide in Tan or Black; full cut; two pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. 7.95 regularly 11.00

Regulation 45-inch Wardrobe Trunks made on three-ply veneer basswood frame; covered with hard vulcanized fibre; five drawers, ten hangers, shoe pockets, laundry bag. 29.75 regularly 35.00

July Clearance

2,000 BOYS' WASH SUITS

Radical Reductions

Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

1.10.....formerly 1.45 and 1.95
1.85.....formerly 2.45 and 2.95
2.75.....formerly 3.45, 3.95, 4.75

The materials include Galatea, Repp, Imperial Chambray, Devonshire Cloth, Crepe, Silverbloom Cloth, Linen and Blue Palmer Cloth. The prettiest models are represented such as Junior Norfolk, plaited front and back; Russian Norfolk, Middy, Oliver Twist, and Military Trench. A wonderful variety of colors and color combinations; some suits are plain, others have fancy trimmings.

Every garment guaranteed absolutely fast color.

WOMEN'S GENUINE PONGEE & WOOL JERSEY SUITS

9.50

A special purchase of new Sport Suits in very smart models, attractively trimmed, in the season's newest colors.

Genuine Pongee Suits, in smart models, trimmed with contrasting colors.

Attractive Wool Jersey Suits, in very desirable models, suitable for slender figures; most popular colors.

TO CLOSE OUT:—A number of Fine Suits in Silks and other materials, greatly reduced for absolute clearance.

McCreery's

JULY WASH DRESS GOODS SALE

Commencing Monday, July the 2d

50,000 Yards of
this season's most fashionable weaves and colors
will be offered at

18c to 65c a yard

New Dress Ginghams
Novelty Striped Voile
Printed Floral Voiles
Sport Suitings
Madras Skirting
Kimono Crepe
Romper Suiting
Sport Stripe Skirting

ALSO

Plain White Gabardine, Voile, Pique, Swiss, Poplin, Organdie and Crepe.
yd. 18c to 65c

The Biggest Sale of the Season

1,500 WOMEN'S TUB SKIRTS

1.75

This offering of an enormous purchase of all new Skirts affords an excellent opportunity to supply your Summer requirements at extremely low prices.

—smart styles
—novel pocket effects
—tailored and detachable belts
—button trimmed

Suitable for town or country, street or sport wear.

2.75

NOTE: All sizes from 24 to 36 inch waistbands in each group illustrated.

3.75

Khaki, Cotton Gabardine and Pique. 1.75

Fine quality Cotton Gabardine, Pique, Velvet Corduroy. 2.75

Linen, Cotton Gabardine, Fancy Stripe Pique and Khaki. 3.75

Satin Stripe Poplin, Needle Cord, Fine Linen, Cotton Gabardine and Fancy Cords. 4.75

4.75

34th Street

Clearance Sale

ODD BLOUSES

A Collection of Attractive Models Taken from Regular Stock and Offered at Prices That Cannot Be Duplicated This Season

In many instances there are only one or two of a kind; all sizes represented in the sale, but not all sizes in each model, therefore early selections will be advantageous.

2.95 and 3.95
formerly 5.00 to 8.95

Crepe de Chine Blouses in smart and attractive models. White or Flesh Color.

Georgette Crepe Blouses in effective models, in White, Flesh Color and Pastel shades.

GARDEN SMOCKS in Tan Japanese Cotton Crepe, with square neck; trimmed with blue linen bands; finished with pocket and belt. 2.95

Extraordinary Clearance

WOMEN'S SMART COATS

Presenting an exceptional opportunity to purchase High Class Street and Semi-evening Coats

At Substantial Savings

67 Beautiful Silk Coats in most effective models and specially selected materials; taken from regular stock and offered at these very low prices:
25.00 35.00 45.00
formerly 45.00 to 75.00

117 Afternoon, Street and Semi-evening Coats in models that have been popular this season and materials that are most desirable.
15.50 19.50 28.00
formerly 32.00 to 45.00

NO C. O. D.'s NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

A timely sale of Silk, Mohair and Jersey Bathing Suits in the newest and smartest models.

At Very Low Prices

150 Bathing Suits of Silk or Jersey, in new and attractive models, trimmed in various combination effects; excellent quality materials.
5.95, 6.95 and 8.95

187 Mohair Suits—very smart models, attractively trimmed in combination effects; good quality fabric.
2.95 and 3.95

Also a large variety of Caps, Shoes and Hats at moderate prices.

Decided Price Reductions

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON DRESSES

Every dress is an extraordinary value—embodying all the latest style features—made of Satin, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Net and Serge—most fashionable colors. As there are only one or two of a style, early selections are advisable.
29.50
formerly up to 50.00

Early Showing

NEW EVENING DRESSES

A charming new model, developed in Silk Net over Cloth of Silver, with lace effectively arranged in waist. Attractive colors and Black. 27.50

185 MISSES' SUITS

Decidedly Reduced for Absolute Clearance

Materials	Colors	Styles
Serge	Navy Blue	Plain Tailored
Gabardine	Black	Belted Effects
Tricotine	Gold	Sport Styles
Burella	Tan	Braid Bound
Homespun	Green	High Waisted
Gunniburl	Gray	Semi-fitted

An excellent opportunity is presented in this sale to purchase suits of high grade manufacture and good quality materials, in the season's smartest models, at a very low price. 16.75
formerly 29.50 to 42.50

NO C. O. D.'s NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Silk Glove Special

Women's 2-clasp Pure Silk Milanese Gloves in black and white with Paris point stitching and double finger tips.

An 85c Value.

Monday **.55** Tuesday

A 2 Day

July Clearance Sale

Monday and Tuesday

Sports Silk Hose

For Women

A splendid stocking of heavy lustrous Pure Thread Silk, in smart black and white two-tone plaid effects, with cotton soles and tops.

Actual Value $1.50 pair

Monday **.85** Tuesday

For Monday and Tuesday Only

500 Fresh Cool Blouses

For Vacation and Over the Fourth

The *illustration* is typical of the dainty styles in this new purchase of French Voile Blouses, trimmed with lace, or with all over embroidered effects.

Regular Value $2.50

Two day **1.65** Sale only

No. 2—GEORGETTE CREPE with embroidered Jabot. **5.00** *Value $6.00*

No. 3—HANDKERCHIEF LINEN in Tailleur models—all white. **3.00** *Value $3.95*

No. 4—CHIFFON VOILE in tucked model, with deep collar, lace trimmed. **2.50** *Value $3.50*

No. 5—CHIFFON VOILE, with embroidery and lace insertings. **2.50** *Value $3.50*

An Entirely New Purchase of

Men's Fine Summer Shirts

25 to 40% below present retail value

All Sizes—All Newest Patterns—All Colors

GROUP I.—**Pure Silk Shirts**—New weaves with fancy Jacquard stripes. Finest making throughout. **4.85**
Regular value $6.50

GROUP II.—**Mercerized Madras Shirts**—very fine light weight in staple and novelty patterns, with collars to match. **1.75**
Regular value $3.00

GROUP III.—**Mercerized and Madras Shirts**—fast colored stripes woven through—from the neatest pin stripe to extreme novelties. **1.45**
Regular value $2.00 & $2.50

GROUP IV.—**Japanese Cotton Crepe Shirts** — white and plain colors with separate collars to match—also neat fancy stripe. **1.95**
Regular value $3.00

10% Discount on

American Lingerie

Cool, dainty undergarments in fine Nainsook, Batiste or Cambric, including some styles in flesh color.

NIGHT GOWNS, 95c. to 7.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, 95c. to 5.00
DRAWERS, 65c. to 3.00
CORSET COVERS, 50c. to 1.25
SKIRTS, 95c. to 12.50
— 10% Discount

Silk Lingerie

Exquisite effects in Crepe de Chine or washable Satin, combined with fine lace, Georgette or embroidered Batiste.

NIGHT GOWNS, 3.95 to 22.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, 1.95 to 22.50
CHEMISES, 5.00 to 10.00
BLOOMERS and DRAWERS, 2.95 to 5.00
CAMISOLES, 1.00 to 5.00
COMBINATIONS, 3.95, 5.00
VESTS, 1.95
— 10% Discount

Silk Remnants

One to five yard lengths

In a large assortment of the season's most fashionable weaves for Day, Evening and Sports Apparel, also for trimmings.

Regularly $1.00 to $6.00 yard

To **.75 to 4.50** Close

Misses' and Small Women's

Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses

14 to 20 years and Small Women

(As illustrated) A smart frock of excellent quality Taffeta, combined with Georgette, front and collar embroidered in silk and handsome beaded effects; also other new Summer models in the collection.

At the Remarkable Price

Monday **16.50** Tuesday

Regular Retail Value $24.50

Misses' White Dresses

About ½ Price

Chiefly models in net or net and lace combined—not all sizes in each style, but a good selection—some slightly handled.

Formerly to $27.50 Reduced to **12.00**

The Balance of Misses' Khaki Suits

In regulation Army model, finely tailored.

Formerly $16.50 Now **14.50**

Women's Georgette Frocks

(As illustrated) Long tunic of superior quality Georgette, with bands of Crepe de Chine and braided in Soutache; underskirt of Crepe de Chine; in Flesh, White, Navy, Beige and Black.

Regular Retail Value $32.50

Monday **24.50** Tuesday

Women's

Colored Silk Hose

Pure Thread Silk throughout, unusually lustrous—strongly reinforced soles and tops.

Sizes 8½ to 10

Suede	Navy	Pearl
Silver	Champagne	New Blue
Fawn	Bronze	Beige
Gray	Nile	Pink
Peacock	Emerald	Reseda
Gold	Shadow Lawn	Hunter
Turquoise	Lavender	Sky
Rose	Flesh	Yellow
Smoke	Black	White

1.65

3 prs. for 4.80

Women's

Colored Silk Hose

Pure Thread Silk, excellent quality, desirable weight—Cotton tops and soles.

Smoke	Suede	Navy
Champagne	Ivory	Turquoise
French Blue	Sky	Flesh
Copen	Pink	Rose
Claret	Green	Yellow

Actual Value $1.50 pair

Specially **1.25** Priced

Women's

Lisle Combinations

Of excellent quality, fine ribbed, cool and ideal for Summer wear; all sizes, with tight knee.

Value .95

Specially **.68** priced

6 for 4.00

Monday and Tuesday Specials In

Bathing Suits for Men and Women

Women's Merino Jersey

Bathing Suits

Of superior quality in a one-piece model in black and colors, with fancy border and trimming; lacing in front.

Value $8.50

Monday **7.00** Tuesday

Men's All Wool

Bathing Suits

Non-shrinkable—Fast Colors—Made of steam shrunk, hard twisted yarns that shed the water and wear well. All desirable styles.

Value $5.00

3.95

Continuing the Clearance of

Fashionable Summer Silks

Georgette Crepe

40-inch; superior quality

Ivory	Alice
Pink	Navy
Olive	Copenhagen
Brown	Heliotrope
Black	Orchid
Turquoise	Gold
Myrtle	Mulberry
Taupe	Pearl

Actual Value $2.00

Monday and Tuesday only

Specially **1.65** priced

Imported Taffeta

40-inch; of superior grade

Navy	Ciel
Black	Wistaria
Rose	Helio
Ivory	Taupe
Brown	Copenhagen
Gray	Green
Belgian	Tan
	Mais

Actual Value $2.50 yard

Monday and Tuesday only

Specially **1.68** priced

Black Silks at Important Reductions

BLACK SATIN CHARMEUSE—Very rich and lustrous in effect. Pebble back finish; 40 inches wide. **2.25**
In regular stock at $3.00 yard

BLACK RADIUM—All silk, light and cool, for Summer wear; 43 inches wide. **2.00**
In regular stock at $2.50 yard

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE—A heavy, durable quality for handsome frocks; 40 inches wide. **2.25**
In regular stock at $2.50 yard

BLACK DRESS SATIN—A beautiful quality—Imperial finish and pure dye; 36 inches wide. **2.25**
In regular stock at $2.75 yard

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed **all day**

B. Altman & Co.

VACATION AND TRAVEL OUTFITS

including

every essential of the Summer costume for Women Misses and Juniors

Sports Garments for Men, Youths and Boys

Suit Cases, Travel Bags and Kodaks

An Extraordinary Sale of Men's Negligee Shirts

(all soft-cuff models)

will take place on the First Floor, to-morrow and Tuesday

and will offer unsurpassed values in

SIX HUNDRED DOZEN NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

(a special purchase consummated under unusually advantageous conditions) exceptionally priced at

$1.65, $2.25 & $2.85 each

and

FOUR HUNDRED DOZEN NEGLIGEE SHIRTS at $1.10 each

All of the materials used in the making of these Shirts are striped shirtings of Spring, 1917.

A Special Reduction Sale of Silk Lengths

commencing to-morrow (Monday)

will offer 20,000 Yards of Choice Dress Silks, cut in Lengths suitable for all purposes and reduced to

55c., 65c., 90c., $1.15 & 1.45 per yard

Included will be

Black Silks — White Silks
Sports Silks — Novelty Silks
and Printed Chiffons

Inexpensive Summer Frocks

DAINTY AND COOL

suitable for either town or country wear, are extensively featured in the Department for Women's Cotton Dresses, on the Third Floor (Madison Avenue section).

A number of pretty styles, the sizes of which are incomplete, are obtainable at the remarkably low prices of

$3.50, 5.00, 6.90, 9.75, 10.50, 12.50, $15.00, 16.50 & 18.50

Also SEPARATE COTTON SKIRTS for sports and general wear, at $2.90 & 4.25

A Clearance Sale of Semi-made Serge Skirts

(fine twill; plaited or plain tailored) marked at radically reduced prices because of incomplete sizes,

will take place to-morrow (Monday)

It will comprise

Semi-made Skirts in navy blue or in blue-and-green plaid . . . . at $3.50

Semi-made Skirts in navy blue, ivory white, black-and-white check or a variety of plaids, at $4.50

These Semi-made Skirts are admirably adapted for country, shore or mountain wear, and will form an attractive and useful addition to the vacation outfit. Very little work is needed to finish them.

(Wool Dress Goods Dep't, First Floor)

For the Summer Out-of-doors

All-wool Jersey Sports Suits

at $16.75

are an attractive and paying investment.

Featuring the wanted sports colors, these Suits are of decidedly superior quality.

(Women's Sports Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

FEDERAL AGENT ENDS UTAH COPPER STRIKE

Conciliator Settles Trouble at Tulle and Takes Up Butte, Mon., Situation.

GERMAN INFLUENCE FELT

Companies Determined Not to Recognize Bands Believed to be Supported by I. W. W.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor was notified today by John McBride, one of the Federal Government's conciliators, who was sent to the scene of the strike at the request of the Governor of Utah, that the smelters' strike at Tulle, Utah, had been settled. Mr. McBride has now gone to Butte, Mon., where, with William H. Rodgers, he is endeavoring to effect a settlement of the miners' strike at that place.

The lace workers' strike at Paterson, N. J., affecting about 350 employes, has been settled by an increased scale of wages for the workers, according to a telegram to the Department of Labor today.

The department has been notified of a strike of 225 retail clerks at Memphis, Tenn., and has sent Charles Bendheim to Memphis to represent the Government in attempting to effect a settlement.

Reports that the copper mine strikes were being engineered by I. W. W. agitators working in German interests were supported in advices received yesterday from their Butte, Mon., correspondent by Charles A. Stoneham & Co. of 41 Broad Street. The Stoneham informant is a man who is thoroughly in touch with the mining situation in the West. In a dispatch yesterday the Butte correspondent wrote this:

"Evidence has been steadily accumulating that the Industrial Workers of the World, under the direction of W. D. Hayward, who at one time was a power in the Western Federation of Miners, are the moving spirits in the new metal mine workers' organization in Butte. The companies are determined that under no consideration will they recognize this band. The leaders in the movement in Butte are the same men who started the revolution against the old Butte Miners' Union, and succeeded in breaking that up. They are known in this community for their radical views of the most violent socialistic type.

Seeking German Sources.

"Government officers connected with the Secret Service Department are working on the clue that the present Butte strike is being engineered from German sources and financed by German money. It is known that the strike leaders have plenty of money. Where it comes from has not been proved yet."

The strike has reduced the country's output of copper by 25 per cent. The great Butte mining camps are seriously affected. The Anaconda copper mines, those of the North Butte and East Butte Mining Companies, and the Butte and Superior mines are 60 per cent. idle. The total reduction of production because of the strikes, which is estimated at 50,000,000 pounds a month, threatens the plans of the Government in procuring a large amount of copper for manufacture of munitions of war.

The Stoneham correspondent said that the agitators took advantage of the feeling engendered by the Granite Mountain fire, which caused a loss of 121 lives and engineered the strike.

"Taking advantage of the feeling, organizers for the I. W. W. and sympathizers with the German cause," he wrote, "have sought further to complicate the situation and paralyze the copper and zinc industry of Butte. To carry out their plans they started a new union. Tom Campbell, who was expelled from the Western Federation of Miners some years ago, returned to Butte from Arizona to take charge of the organization of this union."

The correspondent told how the strike had been called at a meeting without the presentation of grievances to the companies.

"Without waiting for their committees to meet," he wrote, "the leaders put through a resolution to strike at all the Butte mines at once. No list of grievances or no demands of any sort had been prepared or presented to the managements of the various mines.

"In selecting a Grievance Committee a significant incident took place. A motion to appoint a Committee of Ten was adopted and it was decided to select one man from each nationality represented in the Butte mines. An Irishman was named first, then a Finlander. 'There is a German over there who would make a fine man on the committee,' shouted one of the Irishmen. This remark was greeted with tremendous applause, which was meant to show the sympathy of the men in the meeting for the German side in the great war. The German was named.

Butte Miners Suspicious.

"The Cornish, Welsh, and Serbian miners, together with the loyal Americans, form over 50 per cent. of the miners employed in Butte, and these men have consistently refused to have anything to do with what they regard as an effort engineered by German sympathizers to stop the mining of copper and zinc.

"In Butte there is an organization composed of radical Irish, called the Pearce-Connolly Club. It has a membership of some 800, and those men have been attempting to keep the youngsters of Butte from registering for conscription, and in other ways have shown their sympathy for Germany and their hostility to the United States. These were the men largely instrumental in the so-called union. They managed to secure the active cooperation of the Finns by misrepresentation and by circulating a story to the effect that all Finlanders were to be drafted into the army and sent to Europe to fight.

"There is no possibility of the companies giving the new union recognition. The principal reason for this is the known fact that the men in control are of the most radical anarchistic type, and back of it is the intention of closing the mines in the interest of Germany. The companies have issued a statement making their position on this plain. They are now going ahead attempting to secure absolute protection for their men, and they hope within two weeks to have all the miners needed to operate every mine to its capacity."

A

PACKARD

SALESROOM

IN THE

FINANCIAL DISTRICT

Our Downtown Office in the City Investing Building Arcade, at 165 Broadway, extends Packard Service in a highly useful form to every intending buyer of first quality motor cars with business interests in that section of the city.

Packard Motor Car Company of New York

DELCO

Factory Service

Delco has placed in our hands complete factory testing standards covering their equipment on your car.

Every Delco system we adjust or repair must pass inspection to these standards.

A complete stock of parts is furnished us direct from Delco Laboratories.

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE INCORPORATED

MOTORS SERVICE TRADE MARK

New York Branch

289-241 West 56th St. Phone Circle 3526

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours : 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Extraordinary Sale

2,000 Semi-made Skirts

of French Cotton Eponge

in the most desirable colors, also white.

$1.85

All Sizes and Lengths.

Ground Floor.

Corsets—Reduced

To Much Below the Usual

To meet the Summer demand for inexpensive but correctly fashioned Corsets—these timely offerings:

Lord & Taylor Special Corsets

$2.50 Model $1.45

Striped coutil; low bust, medium skirt. Lightly boned.

$5.00 Model $2.95

Pink broche, daintily lace trimmed model, medium bust and length; for average and well developed figures.

Second Floor.

Pre-inventory Clearance Sale

Morning Dresses

$2.95 to $5.95

Formerly $3.95 to $10.75

Ginghams, Voiles, Linens, Tissues, Crash, Sport Striped & Novelty Cottons.

A great variety of models; size and color ranges incomplete, but excellent choosing in the assortment.

New Morning and Porch Dresses

Specially Priced.....$1.45, $1.95 and $2.75

Clearance Sale of Smocks

Extraordinary Values at

$2.50, $2.95 and $3.95

Colored Trouville Cloth, Basket Weaves and Linens, in smart models for garden and Sport wear.

Second Floor.

3,500 Pairs of Women's

Pure Silk Gloves

Closing Out at

55c

Two clasp Milanese Silk Gloves, double finger tipped. In white, black, navy, tan and pongee shades. Not all sizes in each color, but all sizes in the assortment.

No Mail or Telephone Orders. None C. O. D.

Ground Floor.

An Important Sale

1,000 Midsummer Blouses

Cool, Dainty Washable Fabrics—Models Purchased Especially for This Occasion—and Providing at These Prices Exceptional Values.

White Tub Silk Tailored Blouses

$2.95 & $3.95

Striped Tub Silk Tailored Blouses

$1.95

White Washable Net Blouses

$2.95

Lace Trimmed Voile and Batiste Blouses

$2.95

White Batiste and Voile Blouses, 98c, $1.65 and $1.95

Ground Floor.

Clearance of Lingerie Blouses

$1.95 to $6.95

Formerly $3.95 to $12.75

Third Floor.

An Exceptional Sale

Women's Summer Dresses

Several Especially Purchased Collections Assembled for This Event and Offered at Prices That Make These the Most

Extraordinary Values of the Season at

$5.95, $6.95, $8.50, $10.00, $12.50 & $14.50

Dresses of Sheer Novelty Voiles
Dresses of Fashionable Ginghams
Dresses of Colored Linens, also
Dresses of White Voiles and Novelty Cottons.

Models are the latest and most fashionable, ranging from the new Shirtwaist Dresses to the daintiest Summer Afternoon Frocks. Scores of styles from which to select.

Third Floor.

July Clearance Sale

Women's Fine Footwear

Beginning Monday, this important Annual event affords unusual economies. The season's smartest novelties are especially featured at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Pumps and Colonials in White, Patent and Dull Leathers. Formerly $7.00 $5.50

562 Pairs *Colored Low Shoes* Formerly $5.50 and $6.50 $2.95 (Sizes Incomplete)

Pumps and Colonials in Colored Kidskin Formerly $8.00 $4.85

1000 Pairs Cut Steel Buckles

Formerly $5.00.....$2.50 | Formerly $8.00.....$4.00

Second Floor.

Value Remarkable

Smart New Sweaters

of Wool or Fibre Silk

$4.85

Light weight Wool Sweaters in rose, emerald, gold, Copenhagen, corn and white. Coat models with sailor collars, sashes or belts.

The fibre Silk Sweaters in all Sport colors.

Shetland Wool Sweaters

At the Special Price

$5.50

Extremely effective model with deep sailor collar and sash. In choice shades of Nile, rose, lavender, Copenhagen and white.

Third Floor.

Satin Bathing Suits

Exceptional Values at

$5.95

Two new and decidedly effective models—in heavy black Satin. Pipings and trimmings of contrasting color emphasize the smart lines of these semi-Princess and waist-line Suits

One-Piece Jersey Suits

Heavy quality knit Suits, in black or navy; bordered with gay Roman stripes in fibre Silk. Special $6.95

Taffeta, Satin and Mohair Suits

Complete assortment of smart new models.

$3.50, $3.95, $4.50, $4.95 to $39.50

Third Floor.

A New Showing

Midsummer Hats

A Notably Charming Collection of Latest Millinery creations, featuring smart models in—

The Fashionable White, Pink and Purple Satin, Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Hats,

also, Hats in sand, navy and black, effectively trimmed with ribbons, braid, burnt hackle bands.

The Display includes Felt and Velour Hats in all Sport Colors.

Exceptional Values at

$6.50 to $10.95

These Hats are all new and made especially for this showing

Fourth Floor.

1,500 Rompers

Worth 85c to $1.95

On Sale Tomorrow, Monday, at

45c to 95c

Chambray, Gingham and Striped Galatea. Several models for children of 6 months to 5 years.

Ground Floor.

Seasonable Silks

At Less Than Current Prices

Tub Silks In desirable styles and colors; 32 inches wide.....Special, yard 98c

Black Taffeta Dress Silks 36 inches wide.....Special, yard $1.50

Fancy White Crepes For Waists and Summer Gowns Yard $1.50

Black Liberty Habutai A beautiful fabric for Summer Gowns Usual price $2.00 yard $1.25

Navy Blue Chiffon Taffetas Regular $2.00 quality.....yard $1.58

Soft Black Taffetas 40 inches wide.....yard $1.58

Ground Floor.

Women's Coats and Suits

At Very Special Prices

Linene Dust Coats .....$4.95 Full length belted models; in natural color.

Palm Beach Coats .....$12.50 Full length flaring model; natural color or grey.

White Tub Skirts—Reduced $1.95, $2.95, $3.95 & $5.00

New Tweed Coats .....$19.50 Light weight grey or tan tweeds.

Tweed Touring Coats.....$10.75 Belted, flaring models.

100 Summer Suits Colored Ramie Linen and Cotton Eponge. $12.50

Third Floor.

Clearance Sale

Summer Rugs

Summer Rugs of every description—Braided Oval Rush Rugs—Oval Braided Cretonne Rugs—Fibre Rugs and Rag Rugs.

Japanese Oval Braided Tea Room Rugs

Size	Were	Now
3x 6 feet	$4.75	$3.75
8x10 feet	$22.75	$14.75
9x12 feet	$29.50	$19.50

Japanese Oval Cretonne Braided Rugs

Size	Were	Now
3x 6 feet	$7.50	$5.50
4x 7 feet	$14.50	$10.50
6x 9 feet	$19.50	$14.50
8x10 feet	$29.50	$22.50
9x12 feet	$39.50	$29.50

Fifth Floor.

Clearance of All

Summer Furniture

33⅓ to 50% Off

The collection includes Willow, Reed, Fibre, Chinese Sea Grass, Canton Peel, Old Hickory and Cretonne Covered Upholstered Furniture, in Suites and Odd Pieces—Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Lamps, Chaises Longues and Novelty Furniture.

Sixth Floor.

38 Sample Bed Spreads

At Half Price to Close

Embroidered on fine sheer lawn, and heavy linen sheeting.

Formerly $13.50 to $45.00. $6.75 to $22.50

Second Floor.

July Sale

Household Linens

Presenting an unusual opportunity to secure Summer Furnishings at reduced prices.

Table Cloths

Size	Were	Now
2x2 yds.	$4.50	$3.50
2x2½ yds.	$5.65	$4.50
2x3 yds.	$6.75	$5.75

Napkins to Match (dinner size) Reduced from $6.75 doz. to.....$5.65

Breakfast Table Cloths Pure linen; hemmed, ready for use. Reduced from $3.00 to.....$2.65

Huckaback Towels Reduced from $2.75 doz. to.....$1.95 Reduced from $3.50 doz. to.....$2.75

Linen Sheets Reduced from $12 pair to.....$9.75

Pillow Cases Reduced from $2.25 pair to.....$1.95

Madeira, Hand Embroidered 13 pc. Luncheon Sets Reduced from $5.50 to $3.75

Second Floor.

ASKS CONCRETE DATA ON TRANSFER PLEA

Service Board Calls for Actual Value of Third Avenue Railroad Property.

OPERATING COSTS WANTED

Commission Wants to Know In What Details Additional Charge of 2 Cents Is Justified.

The Public Service Commission has asked the Third Avenue Railway Company to submit concrete data on important matters before the close of the hearings on the application for permission to charge 2 cents for first transfers. One of the important details is the actual value of the physical property of the company at the present time.

A detailed statement is asked of any inventory or appraisal of the property which the company proposes to submit. Another question asked by the commission is this: "Has the system or any company thereunder any evidence which it desires to present as to the value of its properties other than the valuations annually reported under oath to the State Tax Commission and reproduced in its reports to the Public Service Commission?"

The commission has asked also detailed statements from the company's books showing the experience and results in instances where certain of the constituent companies undertook to charge more than a single fare for trips involving transfers. What the commission seeks to discover is whether the company considers that there is less profit in a five-cent fare when the passenger rides half a mile on the fare and another half mile on the transfer than if the passenger should ride a mile without transferring.

What the Commission Wants to Know.

Information is also desired by the commission concerning the results of any attempt by the company to increase its rate of fare. The requests are phrased in this way by William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the commission, under the general heading of "Concrete data desired":

"Any available data as to the average length of ride by passengers who use transfers and by those who do not use transfers.

"Detailed statements from the petitioners' books showing the experience and results in instances where certain of the constituent companies of the Third Avenue Railway system undertook to charge more than a single fare for trips involving transfers. For example, what were the results of this plan as to the Westchester Electric and the Yonkers companies? What were the details of the financial results brought about by the Belt Line Railway Corporation, (formerly the Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company) when it tried the experiment of charging more than a single fare for trips involving transfers?

"Any concrete evidence showing—if it be the fact—that additional operating costs or other factors warrant charging 7 cents to a surface railroad passenger who makes an "L"-shaped trip of, for example, a mile, under routing conditions which require him to change to another car at the intersection point, but only 5 cents to a passenger who rides a mile or more over an "L"-shaped route where no change of cars is required, or a mile or more in the same general direction without change of cars.

"In other words, what proof is there for presentation showing warrant for an additional charge to the passenger whose trip is in such a direction or directions that under the routing conditions he can reach his destination only by a change of cars and so by obtaining a transfer? When all factors are considered, can it be shown to cost more to carry such a passenger? If so, by what items of additional cost?

The Question of Revenue.

"Any concrete evidence which the petitioners have for presentation, in order to show that authorization of a charge for transfers in excess of the statutory fare would actually increase the gross or net revenues of the system and each of its constituent companies. For example, if increase of net revenue is the objective sought, would not this more adequately and advantageously be secured if no change were made in abrogation of existing privileges or increase of existing statutory fares, but transfer privileges on crosstown lines were accorded to passengers on subway and elevated lines on payment of two cents? What have been the financial results of the three-cent transfer accorded to New York City Interborough passengers from rapid transit lines?"

Other information desired by the commission is the annual cost of the accounting and auditing departments of the company, and how much of the amount is applicable "to the preparation of financial reports to the Public Service Commission."

HONOR CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

Founder of Little Mothers' Aid Remembered with a Tablet.

A memorial tablet to Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston, who founded the Little Mothers' Aid Association twenty-seven years ago, was unveiled in the Happy Day House, headquarters of the association, 236 Second Avenue, yesterday morning. Mrs. Johnston was the first President of the association and its Honorary President until her death on May 2 last.

The work was begun through Mrs. Johnston's interest in the little girls she saw near her own home caring for baby brothers and sisters. There were ten little mothers, all under 12, whom she took first for an outing in Pelham Bay Park to bathe in the Sound and play on the grass. The unveiling of the tablet was informal, with short addresses by Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the association, and friends of Mrs. Johnston. The actual unveiling was done by a granddaughter, Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston Bangs.

Manhattan Beach BATHS

Finest, most exclusive

OCEAN

bathing resort

Sport Features

New Bath Houses, Handball Courts
Much Bigger Beach, Tennis Courts
New Sun Shade, Medicine Ball
New Lunch Room, Baseball
Band Stand, Water Slide

Admission to Baths:
Sundays and Holidays.........75c
Saturdays.........50c
Week Days.........25c

Admission to Beach:
Sundays and Holidays.........15c
Week Days.........10c

Take Brighton Beach (B. R. T.) Trains at Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y. Get off at Sheepshead Bay Station and transfer there to Manhattan Beach Car or take Free Bus.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try It and Be Convinced!

Representation

of manufacturers of foods and liquids, also foreign products is desired by Comptoir International des Grandes Liqueurs, 3, rue d'Arcole, St. Etienne, (Loire) France. We are also buyers.

THE IDAHO LAUNCHED UNDER HEAVY GUARD

Public Excluded as Precaution Against Plots and Spies When Battleship Takes the Water.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 30.—The superdreadnought Idaho was launched from the New York Shipbuilding Company's yard this morning. The launching was in every way a success, but was surrounded with the greatest precautions against enemy conspiracies or the presence of spies. For the first time in the history of the yard the public was not admitted to a launching. Only the sponsors and a few newspaper men having passes signed by the Vice President of the company were permitted to enter the yard. Armed guards were at the entrances, and a detail of sailors from the Philadelphia Navy Yard were lined up on the launching platform.

Henrietta Amelia Simons, granddaughter of Governor Moses Alexander of Idaho, smashed the bottle of champagne against the steel prow, while at the same time Miss Monroe Dever broke against the side of the ship a bottle containing water from Snake River, Idaho. The red, white, and blue ribbons of the champagne bottle stuck to the prow, floating gaily in the smoke arising from the ways until the ship made her bow in the Delaware. A collision with a tug towing three empty barges up the river was narrowly averted, the tug swinging the barges around just in time to escape fouling the Idaho.

Governor Alexander was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. William Simons; Colonel Louis Doplin of his staff, Attorney General T. A. Walter, and several personal friends. Secretary Daniels wired at the last moment that he could not be present, and the Navy Department was represented by Captain C. H. Dickens, chaplain from the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Idaho is the heaviest vessel ever built at the Camden yard, and is 70 per cent. completed. Her keel was laid Jan. 19, 1915, and she will be completed in six months. She is a sister ship to the Mississippi, recently launched at Newport News, and the New Mexico, built at the New York Navy Yard. Her length is 624 feet; breadth, 97 feet 4½ inches; displacement, 32,000 tons, and mean draught, 30 feet. Her armament consists of twelve 14-inch guns, twenty-two 5-inch, four 3-pounders, four anti-aircraft guns, and two torpedo tubes. She will be manned by fifty-six officers and 1,141 men.

WARNS NAVY OFFENDERS.

Daniels Says They Are Liable to Severer Punishment in Wartime.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A general order issued by Secretary Daniels relating to naval courts-martial declares that in times of war a higher degree of criminality attaches to offenses committed by persons in the United States Navy service than in peace times, and that "in lieu of the limitations of punishments fixed by the President, which may not be exceeded in time of peace, the only limitations are those prescribed by the articles for the government of the United States Navy."

In order that records of general court-martial cases of those who commit offenses during the period of war may clearly show why the more severe penalty attaches, the order directs that hereafter the specifications of the charges preferred against such offenders contain "the particular averment that the United States was then in a state of war."

"The inclusion of such an averment in a specification," says the order, "is not intended to imply that it is contemplated that general courts-martial will therefor adjudge sentences in excess of the peace limitation, except in cases where the circumstances attending the commission of the offense, including the time and place thereof, were such as, in the opinion of the court, require a greater penalty in view of the war conditions actually prevailing."

SOCIALIST PAPER HELD UP.

St. Louis Postmaster Refuses to Distribute National Party's Organ.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The issue of June 19 of The American Socialist, organ of the National Socialist Party, has been held up here since that date, editors of the paper were informed at the Post Office today. It was said that for three weeks the Postmaster at St. Louis has been declining to distribute the paper.

Objection to the present issue is said to have been based on an advertisement of a Socialist pamphlet entitled "The Price We Pay," and in general to the tone of the paper in opposing the war and the draft.

RADICALS CAMPAIGN FOR 'NO INDEMNITY'

Peace Agitation Along Lines Said to Have the Approval of Germany.

PLANS OF PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

Also Seek Volunteers to Oppose Conscription—Expensive Offices Maintained Here.

The so-called People's Council of America, which has been formed for the announced purpose of agitating for a peace in America along lines said to have the approval of the German Government, began its campaign on the east side last night, when a meeting was held in the Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue, to enlist the aid of the United Hebrew Trades Union, the Workmen's Circle, and other radical organizations in the propaganda of the People's Council.

The meeting in Stuyvesant Casino was termed the First Conference for the Maintenance of Workers' Rights and Standards, and, according to one of those in attendance, the 600 delegates present represented 300,000 working men and women. Algernon Lee, the Socialist, who could not obtain a State Department pass to attend the Stockholm Peace Conference, and Professor Lindley M. Keasbey of the University of Texas, were present as the representatives of the People's Council of America. Mr. Lee argued that the time had come for the working masses to organize "to make the United States safe for democracy," while Professor Keasbey said he was there to urge "the mobilization of the democracy of the United States."

Professor Keasbey in the course of a conversation with a reporter was informed that ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans in this country were of the opinion that the so-called People's Council was working for a German brand of peace. He denied this was true and asserted that the Council had a following much greater than anybody not in the Council supposed.

"Would you favor a peace which would leave Belgium as she is without reparation for the wrong done her, and which would keep Alsace-Lorraine German?" Professor Keasbey was asked.

"I cannot argue with you," he replied, "but I will say that I think this talk about France and Belgium is 'piffle.'"

One of the speakers who talked in Yiddish denounced Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, and no single utterance received so much applause as did that one. He also prophesied a general strike in Canada if that country adopted conscription, which was a remark that also was approved by those present.

The reason for the Gompers denunciation was the remark made on Friday night by Mr. Gompers when he referred to last night's gathering as a "movement to create discontent—not the right sort of discontent, but discontent through misrepresentation and vilification. It is a movement to organize a workers' movement fashioned after the Russian revolution."

That organized labor in the United States will refuse to become entangled in the so-called People's Council movement was the staetment made last night by one of the best known labor officials in the United States. The American Federation of Labor, he said, would have nothing to do with the organization, and if necessary would throw its full strength into the field to oppose what he termed the un-American activities of the organization.

"Is the People's Council a German affair?" this man was asked.

"I don't know whether it has German backing or not," he replied, "but I do know that Germany must be deeply grateful to them for the work they are doing to further German-made peace in the world."

At last night's meeting in Stuyvesant Casino, those present voted to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of joining the People's Council. It was said that it was certain the report would favor such action.

The Council is now busy every day spreading its propaganda, which calls for a peace through the United States with no annexations and no indemnities. The organization also announces that it has started a campaign against the conscription law, and that it seeks to create in this country a committee of some sort which shall be patterned after the Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee in Russia.

Government agents are following the activities of the persons connected with the propaganda, and it is admitted that the organization appears to have more strength and greater financial backing than any of the other anti-administration organizations formed in America since war was declared on Germany. The organizing committee employs a large force of secretaries and stenographers in offices at 70 Fifth Avenue.

The committee says among the recruits who have joined the propaganda for a "no annexation, no indemnity" peace, and a Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee for America, are Congressman William E. Mason of Illinois, Miss Laura Hughes, a daughter of General Sir Sam Hughes, the former Canadian Minister of Militia; Professor James McKeen Cattell of Columbia University, father of Owen Cattell, who was convicted a week ago for being in a conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States; L. Hollingsworth Wood, the Rev. Dr. Paul Jones, Episcopal Bishop of Utah; Professor Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania, and Harry Weinberger, a lawyer, who was one of the principal speakers at the anarchist anti-conscription meeting held recently in the Harlem River Casino.

Concerning the acquisition of Miss Hughes, it is stated she will agitate for the Council in Canada, but that she will be in Chicago next Saturday, when she will be one of the principals at a convention to be held in that city for the purpose of accelerating the propaganda in the Middle West. Miss Hughes is quoted in one of the press pamphlets issued by the New York committee as saying that she is certain "that it will not be long until Canada has a great labor party powerful enough to stand for liberty in every part of the world."

"We in Canada," she is quoted as having said, "have been much maligned. We know what it is to be called traitor. We have a right to say what we will fight for, how long we will fight, and when we will stop. That isn't treason, for you can't commit treason against yourself and the people are the source of power."

At another meeting, which has been arranged for San Francisco, it is announced that ex-Senator John D. Works of that State will try to prove that the President did not favor war in order to safeguard democracy the world over. Besides Mason and Miss Hughes, others scheduled to speak at the Chicago agitation are Morris Hillquit, the New York Socialist, and James H. Maurer, the Pennsylvania labor leader.

O'CONNOR OFF TO CAPITAL.

With Fellow-Irish Envoy He Expects to See President.

T. P. O'Connor and George Hazleton, the Irish Nationalist leaders now in this country for the purpose of exchanging views with Irish-American leaders regarding the coming Irish convention, left here this afternoon for Washington, where they hope to have an interview with President Wilson and put before him their side of the Irish question.

Mr. O'Connor before leaving reviewed the results of his first week in this country, and found them, he said, "joyous." During the week, he remarked, he had written many newspaper articles, had seen several hundred people, and had been compelled to decline scores of invitations to speak before Irish-American gatherings in all parts of the country.

"I want, also," he said, "to thank all the New York newspapers for their cordial and helpful attitude toward us and our errand. They have been very generous to us, and I have tried to show my appreciation by giving up all the time they asked to the New York reporters. It is owing to them in no small measure that our mission has been so successful, and that public sentiment here toward us and toward the Irish Convention has been so favorable."

FIT WOMEN FOR WAR WORK.

Columbia Opens Courses in Banking and Even Corporation Finance.

The important places which women are expected to take in business as a result of the war draft upon men is recognized by Columbia's Summer session and extension department. The usual courses in teaching and practical arts have been elaborated, but the most important change is in the courses offered to women for the first time in banking, higher economics, advanced secretarial work, and even corporation finance. The Summer session will open on July 9 and will continue until Friday, Aug. 17.

The great stress in both of these departments will be upon equipping women to take the place of men whenever and wherever required.

DORSEY BECOMES GOVERNOR

Prosecutor of Frank Inaugurated, Succeeding Nat E. Harris.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 30.—Hugh M. Dorsey was inaugurated today as Governor of Georgia, succeeding Nat E. Harris.

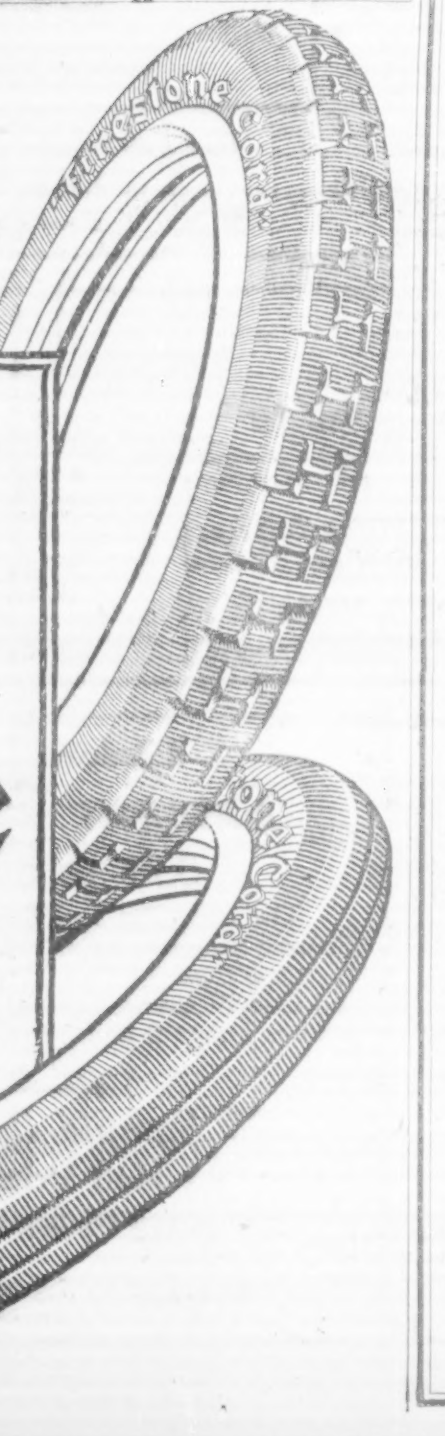
In his inaugural address Governor Dorsey recommended that the Legislature create a State Council of National Defense to aid the Federal body, pleaded for new taxation for schools and better schools for negroes, mentioning the fact that approximately 50,000 negroes recently had left Georgia for the North and East.

Mr. Dorsey attracted nation-wide attention as the prosecutor of Leo M. Frank.

"I am Guided by the Lamp of Experience"

P. Henry

(Patrick Henry)



IN developing the Firestone Super-size Cord Tire only the facts of road performance dictated manufacturing policy. Perhaps the relentless Firestone road tests are responsible for the marked differences between Firestone Cord Tires and others. Super-size, that is, greater girth and larger air column, is one of these differences. A special arrangement of the cords is another. The Firestone tread compound is another. All of these have been definitely tested and proved by experience, road experience.

Firestone

Your preference for Firestone Super-size Cord construction can come only as a result of your experience with them. But you'll find that just a short test is necessary to convince you of their greater resilience, speed and gasoline economy. Conviction regarding Most Miles per Dollar will follow later.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER CO., INC.
Bedford Ave. and Sterling Pl., Brooklyn — 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. — 84 Bank St. Newark, N. J.
Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (*Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues*) West Forty-third Street

Very Exceptional Values Monday, in a Sale of Women's Summer Dresses, Suits and Skirts

At the following exceedingly low prices:

Dresses, at $5.00, 7.50 and 9.75
Of voiles, tissues, linens, ratines and crepes.

Dresses, $12.50, 15.00 and 19.75
Made of embroidered cotton voiles and nets

Dresses, $14.50, 19.75 and 29.50
Crepe de Chine, taffeta and Georgette crepe.

Suits, - $13.50, 19.75 and 29.50
Made of linen, khaki, ratine and ginghams.

Washable Skirts, at $1.50, 2.95, 3.95 and 5.00
Of Bedford cord, pique, corduroy, khaki, linen and gabardines, in white or novelty effects.

Women's Summer Blouses

Providing decided price inducements.

Unusually fine quality Voile Blouses, embroidered and lace trimmed; extremely good value $1.50

Very New Blouse Styles in Japanese Silk, French Voiles and Tailored Handkerchief Linens; very superior materials,..........at $2.95

Smart Dressy Blouses, of Georgette Crepe, French Voiles and Crepe de Chine, excellent materials and workmanship,..........at $3.85

Women's Trimmed Sport Hats

At very substantial savings

Rough Straw Sailors, former price $1.35, at 75c

Wenchows, in all colors, at $1.25

Natural Leghorns, white & colored trimmings at $1.95

Fancy Milans and White Hinokis, at $2.95

Excellent Corset Values

Will be offered on the Second Floor.

Stern Brothers' Special Corsets
Made of white mercerized broche, low top, and medium length,
Sizes 20 to 28

Stern Brothers' 'Alpha' Corsets
Made of white and pink broche; topless; lightly boned,
Sizes 22 to 26

At $2.65

These are worth while economies.

Table Cloths and Napkins

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Heavy Irish All Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths, each $3.75
Size 2 x 2½ yards; no matching napkins.
Regularly $5.00 each

Dinner Size Napkins, - at $5.50 a doz.
Heavy All Linen Satin Damask; 25x25 inches,
Regularly $7.50 a dozen

Sharp Reductions have been made on our remaining stock of Reed, Rattan and Willow Furniture

New effects in design and color treatment in Suites and Separate Pieces, selected for this season's selling, including

Chairs, Tables, Swings, Rockers, Tabourets, Desks, Couches, Footrests Settees, Ferneries, Bird Cages, Tea Wagons, Magazine Stands, Chaises Longues, Baskets, etc.

This sale will be held on the Fifth Floor

Women's Daytime Coats

Of Burella cloth, tricotines, serges and coverts; new collars and pockets; desirable colors; special

at $16.50

Women's Mohair Coats
For motor wear, of fine quality mohair, in fashionable colors and with large pockets,
at $15.00

Women's Dust Coats
Smart models, made of linon, Palm Beach, also khaki; with new collar and large pockets,
at $3.95 to 9.75

Girls' Smart Dresses

Non-crushable linen, pongee or taffeta; some embroidered, others effectively trimmed; to be closed out

at $7.50 and 9.75

Girls' Summer Dresses
Made of voiles attractively trimmed; Empire and waist-line models, suitable for beach or town wear,
at $2.95 and 3.75

Sport Smocks
Made of Trouville or "Wonder-lin" cloth, many elaborately hand-smocked; desirable colors,
at $2.95 and 3.75

Vacation Specials for Monday and Tuesday:

Organdie Collar and Cuff Sets
Also Organdie Vestees, hand-embroidered with net ruffle, in French blue, biscuit, rose and white,
Unusual value at 89c

Children's Shetland Sweaters
In rose, white and maize; sizes ranging from 2 to 5 years,
Special at $1.85

Women's Silk Stockings
Medium weight; serviceable lisle soles and tops; in champagne, cocoa, Russia calf, chestnut and grey; reg. $1.10,
Very special at 95c

Women's Underbodices
Made of Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin, in pink and white,
Special at 89c

Pink Batiste Night Gowns
Tailored and lace-trimmed models,
Special at 98c

Women's Handkerchiefs
A new importation of French Linen Handkerchiefs, in a large variety of styles and colors,
at 50c each *Per doz. $5.50*

500 MORE OFFICERS FOR RESERVE CORPS

300 of Newly Commissioned Men Are Ordered to Report at Governors Island.

DR. SIMON FLEXNER IN LIST

Member of Rockefeller Institute Is Made a Major in the Medical Department.

Army orders published yesterday include the names of more than 500 new officers of the Reserve Corps, U. S. A., of whom 300 report to the Eastern Department headquarters on Governors Island. Among the ne wmedical Majors from New York City is Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute. The Governors Island list, with the date of the commissions, follows:

JUNE 18—Allen B. Foster, 1st Lt., Cav., New York; Frank H. Fay, 1st Lt., Sig., New York; R. E. Hamilton, Major, Q. M., Washington; Joseph H. Galliher, Capt., Q. M., Washington; Duncan Hannegan, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Herbert W. Ferris, 1st Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; Edwin R. Hodge, Capt., Med., Washington; W. C. Hollopter, Capt., Med., Philadelphia, Penn.; Frederick A. Hunt, Capt., Med., Jamesville, N. Y.; Max Einhorn, Capt., Med., New York; William A. Fisher, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; John W. Fredette, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; F. J. Herbig, 1st Lt., Med., Staten Island; C. H. Holcombe, 1st Lt., Med., Trenton; Emanuel M. Freund, 1st Lt., Med., Albany; F. P. Hannon, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Francis M. Fitts, 1st Lt., Med., New York; John E. Hume, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Erwin H. Erney, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; William E. Grove, 1st Lt., Med., Johnstown; Charles L. Fulmer, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Andrew Flanagan, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Asa L. Hickok, 1st Lt., Med., Meshoppen; C. F. Howland, 1st Lt., Med., New York.

JUNE 15—James H. O'Reilly, 1st Lt., Inf., Fort Slocum; L. S. Nottingham, Jr., 1st Lt., Inf., Richmond, Va.; William Eastman, 1st Inf., Roslyn, N. Y.; A. E. Purchas, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., New York; B. W. Peabody, 2d Lt., Inf., Mt. Vernon; Henry T. Kent, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Princeton; J. P. Hollingsworth, 1st Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; Charles F. Doyle, 1st Lt., Cav., Rochester; William F. Philips, 2d Lt., Cav., New York; Philip T. Quirn, 2d Lt., F. A., New York; Arthur C. Roberts, Major, Engrs., Washington; Theodore S. Pattison, Capt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; F. K. Perkins, 1st Lt., Engrs., Mt. Vernon; A. J. A. Peterson, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; William J. German, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; James R. Hoss, 2d Lt., Engrs., Ambridge; Frank M. Gunby, Maor, Q. M., Washington; Evan Shelby, Major, Q. M., Washington; J. L. Hascall, Capt., Q. M., Hamilton, Ont.; Irving R. Pierson Major, Q. M., New York; Merrill P. Galliher, Capt., Q. M., Washington; Joseph H. James, Capt., Ord., Pittsburgh; Francis Kingsley, 1st Lt., Ord., New Rochelle; Reuben F. Fisher, 1st Lt., Ord., Jamestown; Joseph L. Seligman, 1st Lt., Ord., New York; Robert L. Radcliff, Capt., Sig., Elizabeth; Frank C. Page, Capt., Sig., Garden City; Edward J. G. Beardsley, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; John R. Bradley, Capt., Med., Rochester; Harry R. Stone, Capt., Med., New York; Harold L. Hunt, Capt., Med., New York; Charles C. Osborn, Capt., Med., Albany; Scott D. Breckinridge, Capt., Med., Washington; Edward G. Seibert, Capt., Med., Washington; James P. Erskine, Capt., Med., New York; Ellis E. W. Given, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; George J. Heuer, Capt., Med., Baltimore; Robert E. Caldwell, 1st Lt., Med., New York; A. B. Edgar, 1st Lt., Med., Old Point Comfort; Sidney J. Reppiler, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Harry P. Mencken, 1st Lt., Med., Astoria; Rowand P. Stanley, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Roy C. Fravel, 1st Lt., Med., Richmond; Robert E. Buckley, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Wythe M. Rhett, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Romer P. Prowitt, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; Otto L. Mulot, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; Ernest S. Hansdell, 1st Lt., Med., Camden; Frank E. Browning, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Claude W. Page, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; Joseph Price, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Lowrie W. Blake, 1st Lt., Med., New York; G. G. Ornstein, 1st Lt., Med., Port Chester; Francis J. Powers, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; J. W. H. Pollard, 1st Lt., Med., Lexington, Va.; Alexander Milcau, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., New York; William J. Martin, 1st Lt., Med., Wilkinsburg; Laurent G. Feinier, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; I. L. Stein, 1st Lt., Med., Long Island City; Ord L. Sands, 1st Lt., Med., Orange; Marion H. Powers, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Francis A. Stiles, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Camille J. Stamm, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Clarence J. Slack, 1st Lt., Med., Trenton; Elam K. Fee, 1st Lt., Med., Lawrenceville; Louis R. Steibel, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Edward R. Plank, 1st Lt., Med., Carlisle; Harry R. Selinger, 1st Lt., Med., Norfolk; William T. Phillipy, 1st Lt., Med., Carlisle; Lawrence Shields, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Norman J. Quirn, 1st Lt., Med., Atlantic City; Stephen Campbell, 1st Lt., Med., Woodbury, N. J.; C. E. G. Shannon, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; George A. Poux, 1st Lt., Med., Meadville; R. W. Rodman, 1st Lt., Med., Allendale; George F. Gracey, 1st Lt., Med., New York; J. F. Park, 1st Lt., Med., South Bethlehem; William G. Hoe, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; George H. Musgrave, 1st Lt., Med., Boykins, Va.; James H. Arnett, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Thomas I. Orain, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Joseph Moore, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Earle G. Breeding, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; John G. Root, 1st Lt., Med., Hoboken; Cecare Mondini, 1st Lt., Med., New York; J. P. M. Snyder, 1st Lt., Med., New Kensington; Arthur G. Quinn, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Lester Neuman, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; William F. O'Donnell, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; Joseph Rosenfeld, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Buckner M. Randolph, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; Frank B. Netherland, 1st Lt., Dental, Washington; Francis J. Rogers, 1st Lt., Dental, Washington; Clayton A. Beald, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington; William J. Brown, 2d Lt., Vet., Frederick, Md.; Alexander F. Malcolm, 2d Lt., Vet., Accoquan, Va.; Monte C. Smith, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington; Alverda J. Dawson, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington.

JUNE 19.

Morgan Farrell, 2d Lt., Inf., Washington; Charles J. Benner, 2d Lt., Inf., Washington; Clement B. Wood, Capt., Cav., Philadelphia; L. A. Smith, Capt., Cav., Hastings-on-Hudson; George F. Tucker, 1st Lt., Cav., New York; Edgar B. Clerk, 2d Lt., Cav., Albany; Luke G. Thomas, 2d Lt., Cav., New York; W. P. Hazlegrove, 2d Lt., Cav., Roanoke; James V. Brooks, 2d Lt., Cav., Baltimore; George A. Wold, Capt., C. A., Washington; Norman S. Moose, 2d Lt., C. A., Washington; Roger H. Williams, Major, A. G., New York; Chauncey W. Reed, 1st Lt., Engrs., Chrome, N. J.; Francis B. Wheaton, Majojr, Q. M., Washington; Donald H. Sawyer, Major, Q. M., Washington; O'Kelly Myers, Major, Q. M., Washington; Henry McConnell, Capt., Q. M., Washington; Robert A. H. Vorteld, Capt., Q. M., Washington; John J. Deeming, Capt., Q. M., Philadelphia; Joseph L. McGree, Capt., Q. M., Philadelphia; Franklin D. Shawn, Capt., Q. M., Philadelphia; Charles Stewart, Capt., Q. M., New York; Richard L. Parker, Capt., Q. M., New York; William G. Wilkinson, Capt., Q. M., Aldan, Penn.; Louis H. Tripp, Capt., Q. M., Washington; Bernard Thomson, Capt., Q. M., New York; John A. Broderick, Capt., Q. M., New York; William E. Mannear, Capt., Q. M., Wilkes-Barre; Philip G. Mumford, Capt., Q. M., New York; Samuel H. Wolfe, Capt., Q. M., New York; John E. Brooks, Capt., Q. M., Washingtoin; Charles S. Bryan, Major, Ord., New York; James C. Heckman, Major, Ord., Buffalo; Lewis H. Van Dusen, Capt., Ord., Philadelphia; Alex. P. Osborn, Capt., Ord., Washington; Mason A. Stone, Jr., Capt., Ord., New York; Samuel Wiley, Capt., Ord., Metuchen; Ross C. Blanchard, Capt., Ord., Washington; Charles W. Kennedy, 1st Lt., Ord., Princeton; William L. Rich, Jr., 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; Samuel C. Latta, 1st Lt., Ord., New York; George R. Metcalf, Jr., 1st Lt., Ord., Erie; William H. Brett, Jr., 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; William Woodyard, 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; Forrest E. Brooks, Capt., Sig., New York; Albert F. Combs, Capt., Sig., Philadelphia; Walter E. Ballard, 1st Lt., Sig., Washington; John W. Stepp, 1st Lt., Sig., Washington; F. K. Lane, Jr., 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., Washington; Alex. B. Thaw, 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., New York City; Stephen J. Idzoreck, 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., Washington; Jos. H. Stevenson, 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., New York; Clarence P. Young, 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., Washington; Harry T. Lewis, 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., Washington; Archibald C. Harrison, Major, Med., Baltimore; Simon Flexner, Major, Med., New York; Hugh H. Young, Major, Med., Baltimore; David A. Kraker, Major, Med., Newark, N. J.; Charles F. Nassau, Major, Med., Philadelphia; William C. Le Compte, Major, Med., Bristol, Penn.; Frank Martin, Major, Med., Baltimore; George Walker, Major, Med., Baltimore; Josiah P. Thornley, Capt., Med., New York; James C. Wilson, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; Grant C. Madill, Capt., Med., Ogdensburg; Harry Winsor, Capt., Med., Haverford.

Clyde G. Guthrie, Capt., Med., Baltimore; William E. Butler, Capt., Med., New York; Harvey B. Stone, Capt., Med., Baltimore; Walter A. Baetjer, Capt., Med., Baltimore; William A. Fisher, Jr., Capt., Med., Baltimore; Homer G. Duncan, 1st Lt., Med., Braddock, Penn.; Roy E. Fallas, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Charles B. Reitz, 1st Lt., Med., Allentown, Penn.; Linwood M. Gable, 1st Lt., Med., New York; John H. King, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; William H. McKeever, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; James F. Wagner, 1st Lt., Med., Bristol, Penn.; Clyde L. Curll, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; Bartholomew M. Allen, 1st Lt., Med., Seaford, Del.; J. B. Wintersteen, 1st Lt., Med., Moorestown, N. J.; George H. Preston, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; H. M. Hawkins, 1st Lt., Med., Saggeretown, Penn.; James J. L. Young, 1st Lt., Med., Newark; B. L. Crawford, 1st Lt., Med., Richmond; Lloyd F. Allen, 1st Lt., Med., Gorham, N. Y.; C. K. Wagener, 1st Lt., Med., Edgewood Park; Albert C. Margulies, 1st Lt., Brooklyn; Leo G. Weishaar, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; H. E. B. Pardee, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Thomas E. Cooney, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Victor C. Von Unruh, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Richard E. Stifel, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; John I. Meagher, 1st Lt., Med., Montclair; Ephraim E. Campbell, 1st Lt., Med., Butler, Penn.; Sutherland Miller, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; Webb W. Weeks, 1st Lt., Med., New York; H. T. Hawkins, 1st Lt., Med., Irvington, Va.; H. W. Jackson, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Wilbur C. Davison, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Samuel W. Dodd, 1st Lt., Med., Montclair; Floyd G. Reed, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; W. D. Witherbee, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Samuel Jaffe, 1st Lt., Med., Norristown; Louis J. Ladinski, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Allen V. Carl, 1st Lt., Med., Numidia, Penn.; D. A. Kenneth Allen, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Frank W. Bradner, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; Henry L. Bibby, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Henry E. Marks, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Russell La F. Cecil, 1st Lt., Med., New York; R. F. W. Campbell, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Joel Grosner, 1st Lt., Med., New York; John G. Archer, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Stephen H. Curtis, 1st Lt., Med., Troy; W. E. Low, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Richmondville, N. Y.; Frederic Crounse, 1st Lt., Med., Albany; Sidney W. Thompson, 1st Lt., Med., Owego; Robert M. Deming, 1st Lt., Med., Schenectady; George R. Moffit, 1st Lt., Med., Harrisburg; Emilio L. Hergert, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; John W. West, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Joseph W. Dennin, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Benjamin W. McKenzie, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Theodore Melnick, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Jas. W. Levering, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Calvin B. Witter, 1st Lt., Med., Schenectady; William H. G. Mackay, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; F. D. Thomas, 1st Lt., Dorranceton, Penn.; C. G. Berardinelli, 1st Lt., Med., Newark.

Charles W. Hoffman, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Harold G. Walker, 1st Lt., Med., Wyckoff, N. J.; Mortimer Warren, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Anthony C. Zehnder, 1st Lt., Med., Newark; Richard Bow, 1st Lt., Med., Atlantic City; J. O. Parramore, 1st Lt., Med., Mount McGregor, N. Y.; Harry M. Stein, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Thomas M. Holmes, 1st Lt., Med., Delmar, N. Y.; A. H. Williamson, 1st Lt., Med., New York; William Goldstein, 1st Lt., Med., Bronx, New York; F. H. Coerr, 1st Lt., Med., Bronx, New York; Edward S. Dillon, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; William W. Southard, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; Cyril F. Lauer, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; John F. Zychowicz, 1st Lt., Med., Scranton; Robert W. Johnson, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Fred. W. McSorley, 1st Lt., Med., Salem, N. Y.; G. W. Van Gorder, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; Erwin E. Mayer, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Noel B. Leggett, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Wm. F. Patten, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; James E. McDowell, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Edward R. Easton, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Prentiss Willson, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; Benjamin S. Kline, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Livins Lankford, Jr., 1st Lt., Dental, Baltimore; J. R. Merrill, Jr., 1st Lt., Dental, New York; John G. Vandervoort, 1st Lt., Dental, New York; Faber W. Croll, 1st Lt., Dental, Philadelphia; Wiltshire C. Clayton, 1st Lt., Dental, Brooklyn; N. W. Trimpi, 1st Lt., Dental, East Orange; James J. Nelson, Jr., 1st Lt., Dental, Folcroft, Penn.; Lloyd Y. Beers, 1st Lt., Dental, Washington; Frank P. K. Barker, 1st Lt., Dental, Gladwyne, Penn.; Chalmers L. Crist, 1st Lt., Dental, Plainfield; Wilson G. Hunt, 1st Lt., Dental, Asbury Park; George L. Cassel, 1st Lt., Dental, Johnstown; F. E. Hendrickson, 1st Lt., Dental, Rochester; W. P. Crawford, 1st Lt., Dental, Clifton Heights, Penn.; William H. Houston, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington; Ira H. Arnold, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington; Jacob H. Behney, 2d Lt., Vet., Roanoke; Thomas A. Breen, 2d Lt., Vet., Bridgeville, Del.

DOG BILL IN EFFECT TODAY.

Animals Must Be Licensed and Kept from Running Wild.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—The Wicks dog law becomes effective tomorrow. The act makes mandatory the licensing of dogs throughout the State by town and city clerks and then includes a provision of the county law in regard to the killing of unlicensed dogs. A dog without a tag attached to the collar will be treated as an unlicensed animal.

For the last few weeks town and city clerks have been doing a big business in the licensing of dogs. Licenses taken out prior to July 1 are good for a year, after which the license fee is materially increased. The law calls for a fee of $2 for each male and $3 for each female dog, with special licenses of $20 for pure-bred kennels.

Under the former county law, a dog might be killed within seventy-two hours after a notice had been posted setting forth the fact of the seizure, but under the new law the dog must be held for ten days. The Commissioner of Agriculture can issue an order restraining the owner from permitting the animal from running outside the premises when he is dangerous to persons, domestic animals, or fowls. Power is also given the Commissioner to order the confinement of all dogs in certain districts between sunset and sunrise.

Any representative of the Commissioner or any peace officer may kill on sight any dog running at large in violation of the law, but that person must have made a reasonable effort to secure the dog and failed.

The law was made primarily for the protection of the sheep raising industry of the State. It is expected that when the farmers of the State realize that the ravages of dogs will be stopped thousands of them will re-enter the sheep raising business.

In many districts of the State during the last few days a dog census has been taken, which has caused many owners of dogs to take out licenses for their animals. Owners of dogs that are captured and placed in dog pounds must pay a $10 fine, regardless of the fact that the dog is killed or released.

JUMP INTO FIREMEN'S ARMS.

Children Rescued in Tenement Fire—Man Saved by Rope.

Ten persons caught in their rooms by a fire that burned out two floors of a five-story tenement house at 1,787 Madison Avenue early yesterday morning were saved with difficulty by firemen. More than 100 tenants in the building were awakened by the clanging of a street car gong before the fire had reached the upper floors and they made their way to safety down the fire escapes.

Samuel Friedman was hemmed in by the flames in his room on the top floor with a window opening on a court as his only way of escape. Louis Markowitz, who lived across the court in a wing of the house untouched by the fire, saw his neighbor on the window ledge with the flames almost reaching him. He threw a rope across the court and Friedman made his way out of danger by going hand over hand on the rope, sixty feet above the ground.

Bernard Jaffe and his two sisters were caught on the third floor. Ladders raised by Hook and Ladder 26 were too short, but the firemen rescued the three children by catching them as they jumped from the window ledges. One of the children slipped from the grasp of Fireman Lahey, but she fell into the arms of other firemen on a ladder fifteen feet below. Several other persons were carried down the fire escapes. The loss was only $3,000, but it was necessary to turn in two alarms for apparatus.

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Luggage for Summer Tours

At June Sale Prices

Short-Trip Wardrobe Trunks

Formerly $25.00

$21.50

(as illustrated)

Open-top model, constructed of 3-ply veneer basswood throughout; covered with hard vulcanized fibre.

Cretonne lined and with shoe pockets and convertible hat drawer; fitted with spring locks. Made exclusively for Lord & Taylor to our own specifications.

Full Size Wardrobe Trunk Very Special,

$25.00

45 inches; of basswood, covered and interlined with hard, vulcanized fibre; cretonne lined in rose or blue; fitted with draw bolts and spring locks; top drawer is divided into compartments and can be locked. 12 assorted hangers, shoe pockets and interchangeable hat drawers; tapes in drawers.

Traveling Bags, Special, $8.95

Cowhide leather of excellent grade, with sewn-on, reinforced corners. Lined with leather throughout; 3 inside pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches.

Fourth Floor.

Two Very Good Reasons Why Our Prices Are Lower Than Others: WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH We Sell at Moderate Profits.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

To Save Your Time, To Avoid Mistakes, To Return Change Quickly, 56 NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS

Business Hours 9 to 6
Closed Saturdays during July and August, as originated by us 17 years ago.

No Curtailing of Summer Stocks

Our Buyers Are Instructed to

"KEEP UP ASSORTMENTS"

No Inventory Until End of Summer—That Is Why You Always Can Find What You Want HERE

FOLLOWING for MONDAY and TUESDAY:

Holiday Blouse Needs

May Be Satisfied Here—Huge Assortments in Interesting Variety, Priced at Our Usual Low Prices.

At **1.44**—Special—Our Reg. $2.00
Sports Blouses—Striped Poplins, Sage, Rose, Copen, Navy—Straight line and Norfolk styles—Smartly tailored with white collars in various effects—New ideas in Belts, Pockets and Cuffs—Buttons are a feature and not by any means the least important.

At **2.38**—Our Reg. $2.85
Poplins, Crepe, Beach Cloth and Linon—Practical or fancy styles and Sports designs as well—White collars and cuffs on some, while others show effective self trim—all sizes.

At **1.85**—Our Specialized Price
There are so many styles at 1.85 that any description gives only a very vague idea of assortment—Every good style and color is shown at this price—Every day the assortment is "filled in," as it were, with new and worthy models—you just can't help but be suited if you are looking for a blouse about this price.

HATS Oh, So Different!

Because They're Our First

Advance Models

(As *illustrated* above.)

Value $7.50 and $8.50.

5.75

(a)—A Smart Tailored Mushroom of pleated mirror, satin finished with snappy band and bow of velvet. In black, navy and various combinations.

(b)—A New Style Tricorne, mirror satin, effectively trimmed with hand-made flowers of satin and Georgette. Black, navy and attractive combinations.

(c)—Fetching Model with black maline brim and velvet crown—chic velvet bow and jet ornaments.

ALSO:—

Untrimmed Hats—
Milan hemp—large and small shapes in black, white and colors—our reg. $1.87.... 1.15

Trim'd free if materials are purchased here.

Trimmings—
Wings—bands and fancy feathers, in black and white. Also some navy blues. our reg. .95 to $1.17.... .75

HANDKERCHIEFS

Men's Handkerchiefs. Corded border—colored initial—broken assortment. Special........ 9 Half dozen, .50

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs All pure linen—broken assortment—our reg. $.50 half dozen. Special........1.00

Women's Handkerchiefs Wreath design initial—all pure linen—½ dozen in box—our reg .14 each. Special........ .12 Half dozen, .65

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs. Corded and colored tape border—fancy designs—colored initial—our reg. .12½ each. Special........9 Half dozen, .50

Women's Emb'd Handkerchiefs. White and colored—some all pure linen—many designs. Special........ .11 Half dozen, .60

BATHING SUITS for MEN

Navy blue worsted shirts—sleeveless—trunks to match—all sizes 2.95—others at 4.95

BOYS'

one and two-piece Suits—in all colors—
.94 to 2.94

Plain and Novelty

WHITE GOODS

40 inch Gabardine Skirting—plain and novelty patterns—Special .58

36 inch Novelty Voiles—checks, stripes and dots—also cotton Crepe de Chine, 44 inch organdy, lingerie batiste and chiffon voiles— Special .38

36 inch Novelty Voiles and Swisses—splendid assortment of patterns—Special .23

Taffeta Sunshades

Plain and fancy striped silks—also Dresdens in all popular colors and new combinations—loop handles—long or short sticks. Included also Rain or Shine Umbrellas.

Special........2.85

Hammocks and Summer Rugs

occupy the space of two good-sized stores on Third Floor—Complete assortments at moderate profit prices make it most satisfactory to shop here—We have prepared for the holiday demand with unusual care and our offerings are all that we claim for them.

Swinging Hammocks—Armure weave—large turnback pillow—strong, durable 1.44

Tapestry Weave Hammocks—full size—large, turnback pillow—variety of colors........2.97

Tapestry Hammocks—very large and attractive—finest workmanship and finish—Oriental colors....5.97

Couch Hammocks—khaki color—tubular frame attached to rust-proof ring—thick, comfortable mattress—chain and wind shield ....6.44 Others at......7.97....9.94

Davenport Couch Hammocks—upholstered back rest with cotton-filled mattress—very comfortable 13.94

Rattania Fibre Rugs—Cool Summer colorings with borders in chintz and verdure effects:
9 x12 ft........11.97
7.6x10.6 ft........9.47
6 x 9 ft........6.49
4.6x 7.6 ft........4.47
30 x60 inch........1.63

SUMMER SWEATERS

For Beach and Mountain

Service Sweaters—our reg. $3.94 2.94 Worsted, with Sailor or Shawl Collars—wide belt and pockets—plain weave—rose, blue, gray, garnet—all sizes.

Shetland Wool Sweaters—Spec'l. 4.00 Plain knit—coat effect—buttoned belt—square collar—Copenhagen, rose, black, myrtle and white.

Fibre Silk Sweaters...Special. .7.65 Rose and Copenhagen—swagger coat models, with collar, cuffs, sash and belt of two-tone stripes.

Fibre Silk Sweaters...Special. .9.65 Plain weave—sash belt, sailor collar—turnback cuffs—Rose, Copenhagen and purple.

Separate Section on Main Floor.

VEILINGS

Silk Shetland Veils. Plain hexagonals or shadow effects, others with striped borders—in black, brown, taupe, white and navy. Our reg. .67.......57

Square Shetland Veils. Plain hexagonals, fancy borders and figures—green, black, brown, navy, taupe and white. Our reg. .94.......78

Chiffon Veils. Hemstitched borders—light and dark shades—black and white. Our reg. $1.34..1.13 Others .47 to 3.00

Toilet Goods Dept.

For Their Comfort in Training Camp, Vacation Time or Holidaying.

Khaki Rubber-Lined Tourist Cases .... .32...46...96
Khaki Komfort Kushion—air pillow which folds to fit vest pocket size, case to match....1.74
Witch Hazel—12 ct. size........8
Jergens' Talc—25 ct. size........16
Plexo Greaseless or Cleansing Cream—25 ct. size........15
Woodbury's Facial Soap or Powder—25 ct. size........16
Odol Mouth Wash—44 ct. size....28
Pompeian Massage Cream—50 ct. size........28
Kolynos Tooth Paste—25 ct. size..16
Sample Tooth Brushes—value .18 to .34........12½

FOR HIM:—
Shaving Soaps, Powders and Creams........5 to .25
Shaving Brushes........23 to 2.96

FOR HER:—
Brilliantine—popular odors .25 and .30
Hygienal Powder Puffs.. .10 to .23
Down Powder Puffs.......12 to .96

BE PATRIOTIC

Celebrate the 4th by Displaying a U. S. Flag

Prices that are within the reach of everybody.

"Sterling" Wool Bunting U. S. Flags—
3x5 ft........3.45
4x6 ft........4.85
6x10 ft........10.00

"Defiance" Heavy Cotton Bunting—
3x5 ft........2.00
4x6 ft........2.55

Cotton Flags (fast colors)—printed stars, sewed stripes—
4x6 ft........1.25
5x8 ft........1.45

Cotton Flags (fast colors)—sewed stars and sewed stripes—
3x5 ft........1.75
4x6 ft........2.00
5x8 ft........2.95

Flag Poles with Halyards—
8 ft.. .70 10 ft.. .80 12 ft..1.00
Flag Holders—stationary........38
Adjustable........1.40
Small Flags of silk or cotton on staffs.

CHIC TUB SKIRTS

For that week-end or "over the holiday" trip—best fabrics and styles interestingly priced.

At 1.00 — Usual $2.00 Value. White Pique, Gabardine, Repp—Yokes, gathered backs, button trimmed or with Novelty pockets. Splendid finish.

At 1.75 — Our reg. $2.49 & $2.89. Khaki, White Gabardines and Cordelines, Novelty and Sports Fabrics—Majority button down front, with patch or flap pockets—detachable belts—medium and extra sizes.

At 2.95 — Usual $5.00 Value. Copen, Tan or White Gabardine, Pique and Novelty fabrics as well—full backs, yokes, pockets and all the new "cuts"—button trim'd, some smart stripe Serges, too.

Children's Bathing Togs *and Girls'*

Navy Mohair Suits 2.94 — Slip on model—roll collar—braid trimmed—6 to 18 years.

Black Sateen Suits 1.94 — One-piece model—contrast trim of black and white stripes—6 to 18 yrs.

Knit Bathing Suits .94 — One-piece suits—light and dark gray—6 to 10 yrs.

Girls' Bathing Tights — Made of Jersey cloth, .38

Girls' Bathing Caps — Rose, green and various combinations—with or without brim, .18 to .48

Girls' Bathing Shoes — Per pair, .18

SUMMER FROCKS of Unusual Charm

A—*(Illustrated)*—Frock of White Voile combined with attractive cord fabrics—Moyenage basque with apron tunic is a distinguishing feature that adds to the charming simplicity characteristic of this model— **9.75**

B—*(Illustrated)*—Sports Model of Plain Voile—pink, blue, rose, green—white braid embroidery on pockets, belt and collar adds a fetching contrast— **6.75**

C—*(Illustrated)*—Attractive Sports Model of Box Pleated Voile with contrasting bands of voile—sash or girdle and tie— **9.75**

Several other models at each price.

Manufacturers' Close-Out Purchases

Muslin Misses' and Children's *Underwear*

Misses' Princess Slips—Yokes of lace insertion and embroidery medallions—deep flounce with pointed ruffle—our reg. $1.96. 1.84

Misses' Princess Slips—Fichu lace yoke—all lace flounce to match—others with embroidery inserts and lace combined—ribbon-run flounce, pin-tucked—our reg. $2.96. 2.45

Misses' Princess Slips—Ribbon-run Medallion set yoke, pointed and scalloped ruffles. Also messaline model in camisole design—lace edge in white or pink—our reg $3.96. 3.74 Others to 6.98

Misses' Crepe and Sateen Bloomers—White and pink—sizes 1 to 16 yrs.—Special...... .58

Misses' Petticoats—Deep ruffle of fancy lace or fine embroidery—Special...... 1.28

Children's Princess Slips—Fancy yoke of lace insertions and embroidery—skirt and ruffle trimmed to match—6 to 16 years. .88

Children's Cambric Drawers—Embroidery and tucks—sizes 1 to 12 yrs.—our reg. .35...... .24
Hemstitched ruffle and tucks—sizes 14 and 16—our reg. .39... .28

Children's Madras Pajamas—Pretty stripes—
4 to 12 yrs........ .79
14 to 16 yrs........ .89

Children's Cambric Night Drawers—
1 to 6 yrs........ .58
8 to 11 yrs........ .65

Children's Cambric Night Dresses—Fancy yoke of lace and embroidery—ribbon run—1 to 16 yrs.—value .69........ .55

Children's Flannel Skirts—Scalloped ruffle—6 to 12 yrs.—Special...... .96

Children's Cambric Skirts—Embroidery—trimmed—4 to 14 yrs.—our reg. .58........ .38

See Herald and World for Specials in Women's Underwear.

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$8.74 and $9.74 Women's Coats.....6.75 Black silk poplin—overlay detachable white collars—sash belts—all sizes to 46. COATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.87 and $3.24 Women's Summer Dresses........2.19 Sport model—combination striped coat and white skirt—also chambray—pink, blue, green, etc.—cretonne collars and cuffs. DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.19 and $1.24 Women's & Misses' Tub Skirts........ .85 Novelty fabrics—white and Copenhagen—variety of models—all sizes. SKIRTS—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.98 Women's Mohair Bathing Dresses........2.44 Slip on or belted models—white or colored hand trim—sizes 36 to 44. BATHING DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.95 Ready-to-Wear Satin Hats........1.95 Black, white and colors—new tams—braid or novelty trimmings. MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.17 Women's Middy Blouses........84 White drill with Copenhagen or rose trim'g—or emb'd collar and pockets—open front. BLOUES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.98 Striped Tub Silk Blouses.....1.59 Tailored models—assorted stripes BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

Women's Cotton Union Suits........ .28 Seconds of 43 ct. quality—low neck—sleeveless—lace trim'd knee. KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.29 Little Tots' White Dresses...... .87 Variety of models—lace and emb'y trim'd—sizes to 6 yrs. INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

77 ct. Sateen Petticoats........ .61 Black, white and colors—pleated or tucked flounces—all lengths. PETTICOATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$3.96 Boys' Norfolk Suits........3.00 Pinch back styles—stripes, checks and fancy mixtures—8 to 17 yrs. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.74 Boys' Washable Suits........1.27 3 to 9 yrs.—beach and Norfolk styles—white, colors and stripes. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

68 ct. Rompers—2 to 6 yrs........ .55 New colors and patterns—various pipings—sailor collars—open knee. BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

Men's White Lisle Underwear........ .77 Seconds of $1.25 quality—short or long sleeves—short or long drawers—all sizes to 50 in lot. KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

68 ct. Mohair Siciliennes........ .55 50 inch—heavy weave—high lustre—cream, brown, navy and black. DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Millinery & Sash Ribbons.... .20 Satins, Moires and plain and striped taffetas—white, black and colors—also Dresdens. RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

38 ct. White Skirtings—36 inch.... .29 Novelty striped gabardines. WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

15 ct. Fancy Voiles........ .11 Assortment of pretty patterns. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$1.21 Black Satins—35 inch........ .93 Also taffetas—good, serviceable quality—rich deep black SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

$9.25 to $10.25 Genuine Crex Grass Rugs........7.45 9x12 ft.—novelty border designs—green, brown and blue grounds. RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

14 ct. Kitchen Toweling........ 9¾ Colored borders, also glass check. TOWELINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

98 ct. Hemstitched Sheets........ .70 63x90—less than plain hem. Also 72x90—worth $1.09........ .75 MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

$2.49 Crochet Spreads........1.80 Full size—hemmed or fringed. SPREADS—BASEMENT.

20 ct. Cotton Huck Towels........ .14 Soft finish—hemmed—white damask striped borders. TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

18 ct. Satin Finish Cretonnes...... .12½ 36 inch—chintz, floral and conventional designs. UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

46 ct. Scarfs and Squares........ .35 Lace trimmed—white. DECORATIVE LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.35 New Scrim Curtains........ .95 White or Arabian—Dutch valance lace insertion or deep H. S. hem LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

$3.00 Women's Black Kid Oxfords..1.97 Kid tips—turned soles—medium shapes—low heels—Cat's Paw Rubber Heels—sizes 4 to 9—wide widths. SHOES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.50 Girls' White Canvas Shoes...1.87 High cut—lace—sizes 2½ to 6—wide widths. SHOES—SECOND FLOOR.

98 ct. Boys' White Canvas Oxfords (Sneakers)........ .77 White rubber soles—sizes 1 to 6. SHOES—SECOND FLOOR.

RESERVE BANKS AID LOANS TO THE ALLIES

Weekly Statement Shows Government Withdrawals to Make Foreign Advances.

GAIN IN GOLD RESERVES

Conditions Changed by Redemption of Certificates and Transfers Connected with Liberty Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Redemption by the United States Treasury of 2 per cent. certificates of indebtedness and the transfer of funds from Government account to member banks in connection with Liberty Loan operations, also withdrawals by the Treasury of funds for the Allies, are responsible for changes in the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks, as shown in the Reserve Board's weekly statement.

Gold reserves of the banks increased $82,500,000 and cash reserves $86,700,000. The larger part of this increase is due to Government payments in redemption of the 2 per cent. certificates. Some part, however, represents the increase in reserves of member banks in central and other reserve cities to meet the larger reserve requirements of Section 19 of the amended act. Owing to the relatively large gain in reserve funds, the reserve condition of the banks, as gauged by the ratio of net deposit liabilities to aggregate reserve, shows an improvement of 4.7 per cent. for the week.

The New York bank reports a decrease in reserve of $35,100,000, the gain of gold as the result of the liquidation of Government indebtedness and additional transfers of member banks' reserve being more than fully offset by withdrawals of Government funds for the benefit of foreign Governments and large transfers to other banks of funds through the gold settlement fund. Following the weekly settlement, Government deposits, composed in part of part paid and full paid subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, show a decline of about $196,000,000. A large part of this amount has been redeposited with qualifying member and non-member banks, reserve deposits of the former showing an increase of $128,000,000.

Discounted bills on hand show a decrease of $43,700,000, the New York bank reporting an even larger decrease as the result of liquidation by some of the large city members of collateral notes given in connection with Liberty Loan operations. Of the total discounts about 60 per cent., or over $116,000,000, is composed of collateral notes, of which $28,400,000 were secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or interim receipts for Liberty bonds. Bills bought in open market show an increase of about $8,000,000, New York, Boston, Chicago, and Kansas City reporting substantial increases under this head. Liquidation of most of the 2 per cent. certificates of indebtedness is indicated by a decrease of $44,200,000 in the amount of United States short-term securities held.

Total earning assets decreased by about $58,100,000, and constitute at present 865 per cent. of banks' paid-in capital, as against 967 per cent. the week before. Of the total, acceptances constitute 40.9 per cent.; discounts, 39.9 per cent.; United States long-term securities, 7.4 per cent.; United States short-term securities, 6.9 per cent.; loans on gold coin and bullion, 4.4 per cent., and municipal warrants, 0.5 per cent.

Government deposits show a falling off for the week of $194,800,000, while member bank reserve deposits show a gain of $227,300,000. The difference between the two amounts represents a portion of the additional reserve payments due from member banks. Federal Reserve notes in circulation show an increase for the week of $9,086,000, New York and Chicago reporting the largest increases in circulating notes. Owing largely to the substitution of gold for paper cover, the note reserve percentage shows an increase of 1.2 per cent.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on June 29 follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certif. in vault	$484,264,000	$492,742,000	$262,038,000
Gold settlement fund	345,845,000	267,910,000	112,931,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,362,000	52,600,000	....
Total gold held by banks	$882,471,000	$813,252,000	$374,969,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	402,693,000	390,765,000	165,986,000
Gold redemption fund	9,402,000	8,007,000	1,789,000
Total gold reserve	$1,294,566,000	$1,212,018,000	$542,744,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c	39,840,000	35,680,000	27,448,000
Total reserve	$1,334,406,000	$1,247,698,000	$570,192,000
Bills discounted—members	197,242,000	190,984,000	21,188,000
Bills bought in open market	202,270,000	244,303,000	71,095,000
Total bills on hand	$399,512,000	$435,287,000	$92,283,000
U. S. long-term securities	36,426,000	36,427,000	52,939,000
U. S. short-term securities	34,202,000	78,491,000	4,190,000
Total U. S. securities	$2,446,000	$114,918,000	$22,671,000
Municipal warrants	21,850,000	2,444,000	....
Total earning assets	$494,536,000	$552,649,000	$172,083,900
Due from Federal Reserve banks—net	1,448,000	2,561,000	29,414,900
Uncollected items	221,706,000	195,826,000	....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$223,153,000	$198,387,000	20,414,900
Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes	500,000	500,000	450,000
All other resources	799,000	408,000	4,622,000
Total resources	$2,053,394,000	$1,999,642,000	$707,761,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$57,176,000	$57,171,000	$54,854,000
Government deposits	300,966,000	95,897,000	101,152,000
Due to members—res. account	....	[illegible]96,229,000	457,503,000
Collection items	149,527,000	137,581,000	....
Total gross deposits	$1,483,953,000	$1,439,597,000	$558,655,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	508,507,000	499,721,000	152,244,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	934,000	776,000	1,721,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	2,524,000	2,377,000	287,000
Total liabilities	$2,053,394,000	$1,999,642,000	$707,761,000
Gold res. against net deposit liabilities	69.9%	65.5%	69.7%
Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities	73.1%	68.4%	74.8%
Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	81.0%	79.8%	110.2%

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$80,984,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agent	22,400,000
Total gold reserves	103,944,000
Total reserve	106,464,000
Bills discounted and bought	35,184,000
Due to members, reserve account	75,727,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$339,580,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	139,232,000
Total gold reserves	484,082,000
Total reserve	510,616,000
Bills discounted and bought	180,792,000
Due to members, reserve account	442,007,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$34,939,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	33,604,000
Total gold reserves	98,905,000
Total reserves	100,280,000
Bills discounted and bought	31,431,000
Due to members, reserve account	54,249,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$77,832,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	24,428,000
Total gold reserves	112,369,000
Total reserve	113,677,000
Bills discounted and bought	20,496,000
Due to members, reserve account	90,956,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$33,274,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	7,372,000
Total reserve gold	41,401,000
Total reserves	41,590,000
Bills discounted and bought	17,910,000
Due to members, reserve account	33,194,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$14,788,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	16,520,000
Total gold reserve	31,380,000
Total reserves	32,025,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,605,000
Due to members, reserve account	24,332,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$93,803,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	62,003,000
Total gold reserves	156,032,000
Total reserves	159,479,000
Bills discounted and bought	47,041,000
Due to members, reserve account	127,475,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$34,124,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	9,472,000
Total gold reserves	43,792,000
Total reserves	47,150,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,184,000
Due to members, reserve account	36,512,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$31,384,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	21,576,000
Total gold reserves	53,168,000
Total reserves	53,282,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,638,000
Due to members, reserve account	29,154,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$41,501,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	14,830,000
Total gold reserves	57,662,000
Total reserves	57,870,000
Bills discounted and bought	17,407,000
Due to members, reserve account	53,419,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$29,328,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	16,986,000
Total gold reserves	46,467,000
Total reserves	47,550,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,905,000
Due to members, reserve account	28,370,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$40,864,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	24,338,000
Total gold reserves	65,274,000
Total reserves	65,414,000
Bills discounted and bought	16,021,000
Due to members, reserve account	43,805,000

SEEK NORMAL PROFIT IN SALES OF WHEAT

Produce Exchange Committee Reports on Conference with Herbert C. Hoover.

COUNTRY'S INTEREST FIRST

Merchandizing of Crop Expected to be Controlled from Producer to Consumer.

A special committee of the New York Produce Exchange, appointed to act in behalf of the board on matters growing out of food administration, issued a report yesterday of its first conference with Herbert C. Hoover at Washington on last Wednesday. The committee gave as its opinion that the merchandizing of the wheat crop is to be controlled from producer to consumer with as little disturbance as possible to the regular channels of distribution.

"The effort to eliminate abnormal profits or expenses in the handling and distribution of wheat and flour," said the report, "will be thorough and comprehensive. Normal profits are expected. While it is understood that control of wheat will be comprehensive, the markets for corn and oats are in an altogether different position and are expected to continue in their normal channels. The impression of the committee was that the Food Administration law when passed will carry out with as little interference as possible with the genuine business interests of the country and the normal profits of such business, but will be carried out for the best interests of the country and the greatest assistance to the Allies."

The report went into considerable detail in regard to the conference with Mr. Hoover. The committee asked a number of questions, and in replying the Food Administrator presented his views.

"In view of the prices of wheat prevailing in this country the prices of flour made from this wheat and the expenses of moving this wheat and flour to England," the report says, "the question was asked how prices for wheat and flour, as well as bread, could be made lower on the other side than in this country. With wheat and flour selling higher in America than in England, was it not a fact that part of the cost of grain and flour were absorbed as a war expense by the British Government? For instance, on May 29, No. 1 Manitoba wheat was quoted at $2.40 in Winnipeg, and at the same time it was quoted at $2.49 in London, notwithstanding the expense of moving grain. Did not also the quality of the flour enter into the question of the price? (By the latest mail reports the price of Government regulation flour was quoted at 61 shillings for 280 pounds, equal to $10.25 a barrel, while Kansas flour was quoted at 93 shillings, or $22.32, equal to $15.62.)"

"Mr. Hoover in reply stated that he had not in any way doubted the position of the New York Produce Exchange or its members. He was not opposed to the function of the Exchanges in normal business or normal business profits. The situation was so extraordinary, however, as regards wheat and flour that the abnormal difference between the price of wheat and the price of flour in the leading markets of the country must be reduced. The average prices for wheat and flour in the period before the war and the first years of the war had not been abnormal in the difference between the price of wheat and the price of flour in these leading markets. For the crop of 1916 so far, the difference had been so great between the price of cash wheat and the price of flour that the extra profits had amounted to $130,000,000 up to the date of the records, and this will be increased probably $20,000,000 more before the end of the season. This was not a profit chargeable to any one interest, (said Mr. Hoover,) but was a result of the abnormal conditions and a return must be made to normal distributing costs and profits. A great trouble was that the quotations for flour were based on the daily changes in the cash wheat market, which is something that must be gotten away from, and was not based on the actual price at which the bulk of the crop was sold.

"The way to remedy this" in Mr. Hoover's opinion, according to the report, "was for the price of flour to be based on the cost of the crop. The price of wheat and flour in England was regulated on the cost of the entire supply and had nothing to do with the high prevailing prices in America or elsewhere. The only way that the situation is to be remedied is to base the price of flour on the average cost of the wheat. The price of the loaf could then be fixed by the price of the wheat and the flour. While the price of bread on the other side was to some extent governed by the difference in milling and the quantity of the flour, the English percentage of milling of 81 per cent. did not mean 9 per cent. more than the American average of 72 per cent., but was due to the fact that the English method employed more moisture and was equal to about 76 per cent. American method."

The Produce Exchange committee consisted of R. A. Claybrook, President of the board; H. C. Piper of Holt & Co., and A. L. Russell.

NEW SUGAR PLANT FINISHED

Savannah Has Only Refinery Between Philadelphia and New Orleans

The new plant of the Savannah Sugar Refining Company is scheduled to begin operations tomorrow, according to an announcement made yesterday in the financial district. The corporation was formed a few months ago. The refinery has a capacity of 150,000 tons of sugar a year, and is the only one between Philadelphia and New Orleans.

The directorate includes Henry T. Oxnard and Robert Oxnard, Vice Presidents of the American Beet Sugar Company; James Imbrie, Mills B. Lane, President of the Citizens and Southern Bank of Savannah; John H. Hunter, President of the Savannah & Northwestern Railway, and B. A. Oxnard, President of the corporation.

Flower Days for Consumptives.

Today and Wednesday will be special flower days in the parks of the city when, by permission of the Park Commissioners, flowers will be sold for the benefit of the New York Pavilion for consumptives at Los Angeles, Cal. The selling will be under the auspices of the Los Angeles Sanatorium Relief Association of 20 East 112th Street, which had issued a call for young men and women to sell the flowers and an appeal to all to buy them. The appeal points to the special need this year for support of the association's work because so much of the normal aid to the work is being diverted to the war.

PROUD POLICE BOYS MARCH IN FIFTH AV.

2,000 Volunteers of Junior Force Reviewed by Commissioner Woods.

NONE OVER 15 YEARS OLD

Youngsters Taught to Assist Regular Patrolmen and Detect Minor Law Violation.

New York for the first time saw its boy policemen on parade yesterday. Close to 2,000 of them in olive drab uniform of the Junior Police marched down Fifth Avenue and were reviewed at Madison Square by Commissioner Woods. Ranging anywhere in age from 11 to 15 years, almost every boy had his mother, father, or some other member of the family in the crowd to feel proud of him.

To many spectators along the line of march, the Junior Police was something unknown until they saw them on parade yesterday. Many questions could be heard as to who they were and what they were for, and some even had the impression that the "juniors" assisted the regular policemen in runnning down law breakers and making arrests.

For the benefit of the uninitiated, the committee in charge of the parade distributed a lot of literature along the line of march with information as to the exact functions of the junior police. In these pamphlets the public was informed that one of the activities of the junior police was to practice in their daily lives safety regulations which should be known to every boy in every family.

The Junior Policeman never jumps off a moving car and knows that he must get on with the right hand and left foot, and get off with the left hand and right foot. He always keeps a wary eye out for traffic. He does not engage in street fights, or build fires, or play on fire-escapes and unprotected roofs. He is also instructed to regard the policeman as his best friend and one whom he helps in every way he can. If the boy knows that the law is being violated in his particular precinct, he is taught to regard it his duty to report that violation to the nearest policeman. He also tries to keep paper and refuse off the street, thereby helping to keep the city clean. All these things the junior policeman not only knows but he also teaches and tries to impress the necessity of them on others.

There are actually about 4,000 boys organized in the junior force. Only half of them were on parade yesterday because the others have not yet been supplied with uniforms. The geographical unit of organization is the police precinct of which there are eighty-seven in New York City. The minimum membership for any precinct is twenty-one and the maximum limit is the total of boys between 11 and 15 years of age. Any boy between those ages is eligible to membership in the precinct organization and becomes a member after promising to obey the pledge, motto, and duties of the organization. The motto is "Be Trustworthy. Be Honest. Be Loyal. Be Polite. Be Helpful. Be Obedient. Be Brave."

Twenty-two precincts of the Junior Police were represented in the line of march. For the big boys, the parade was a lark and they enjoyed every bit of it, as was apparent from the determined manner in which they pushed their chests forward on marching by the Police Commissioner. Some of the smaller boys, around 11 and 12 years, found the march from Fifty-seventh Street to Twentieth Street a little tiresome. By the time they reached Twenty-third Street, they dragged their feet a bit. Most of them picked up their strength, however, on seeing the Police Commissioner, who raised his hat and saluted them repeatedly.

After the parade, Commissioner Woods said he was convinced that the Junior Police movement was doing a great deal to develop manliness and civic pride in the boys of the city.

"It not only makes the boys better boys by keeping them off the streets and teaching them to accept the responsibility for their own conduct," said the Commissioner, "but it makes the boys helpful to the city departments in that they try to maintain healthful, sanitary and orderly conditions in their various neighborhoods."

MRS. PERKINS SUES HUSBAND

Niece of Collis P. Huntington Alleges Bonds Were Taken.

Mrs. Clara Huntington Perkins, niece of the late Collis P. Huntington, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against her husband, Gilbert B. Perkins, from whom she has been living apart for some months, for an account of $115,000 in bonds of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, which she alleges her husband took without authority from a safe deposit box in the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Mrs. Perkins says she was compelled to be in California from December, 1915, to July, 1916, and that during that time her husband had access to her safe deposit box in order to clip the coupons from the bonds and to produce them, if necessary for legal purposes. She alleges that during this period her husband removed all the bonds, depositing some of them with the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company and selling others to purchase an automobile business and garage at 1,416 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Perkins also names as a defendant Gilbert B. Perkins, Inc., which was organized by her husband last April to take over all his business interests, and which she alleges now holds her property. She also made the Brooklyn Trust Company a defendant because her husband has an account there, and asks an injunction restraining all the defendants from disposing of her property pending trial of the suit.

BRIDE OF MANTON MARBLE.

Miss Dorothy Morrison Weds in St. James's Episcopal Church.

The wedding of Manton Munroe Marble of Chicago and Miss Dorothy Morrison, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Morrison of this city, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church, at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. White peonies touched with roses were tied to the nave pews and masses of white roses, peonies, and foliage filled the chancel, with Ascension lilies on the altar.

The bride walked alone up the nave. Her simple, soft white satin frock was draped a bit here and there and caught with orange blossoms, and rose point lace outlined the slightly low neck and paneled sides. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a carved moonstone, worn also by her mother. When she reached the chancel her aunt, Miss Eva Buckingham, gave her in marriage.

Bridegroom and Ushers in Khaki.

The wedding of Miss Julia Ten Eyck, daughter of John Conover Ten Eyck of Yonkers, to Robert Stone Stoddart, son of John H. Stoddart of Englewood, N. J., took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Church, Yonkers.

The ceremony bore a military aspect, for the bridegroom and his ushers have all enlisted for service and were khaki-clad. Miss Josephine Stoughton was the bride's maid of honor and only attendant. Mr. Stoddart had as his best man his brother, John C. Stoddart. The ushers were Stuart F. Landstreet, Leighton and Douglas Coleman, and Thomas Robinson.

Passengers for a French Port.

Among the passengers sailing recently for a French port were:

R. W. Armstrong, R. J. Aldrich, R. Anspach, Captain Jean Roger de la Brosse, Mrs. Z. W. Bowman, Mrs. Blanche J. Bimont, E. J. Burtant, J. A. Baker, R. P. Bagley, William E. Bown, J. P. Bullard, W. P. Brotherton, J. I. Bliss, S. Brown, D. C. Broughton, James S. Brown, Malcolm Baker, Carlyle Berritt, W. M. Bristol, Jr., Herbert Corey, Richard G. Conant, E. P. Curry, Alexander H. Campbell, W. D. Clark, C. W. Collier, C. S. Davis, W. C. Dickey, R. W. Dunlap, E. D. Edington, R. S. Edwards, Mrs. Alice Fellner, C. G. Flint, D. P. Field, Willard C. Frank, R. P. Fowles, Miss Katherine R. Geddes, G. T. Griffon, W. S. Grey, Dr. James T. Gwathmey, John C. Glover, J. E. Graham, D. A. Graves, E. E. Hill, J. W. King, J. S. Kennedy, Francis Lord, E. K. Lowry, Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Mason, Arthur J. Mitchell, Major and Mrs. Robert McCormick, Mrs. J. P. Norton, William T. Nelson, H. B. Ogden, T. W. Patterson, R. L. Savory, Mrs. Ellen Seawell, Miss Mary E. Tyler, Everett Trask, Major C. L. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Waples, J. S. Warren, M. H. Wilkinson, Claude W. West, Donald Walker and Miss Gertrude S. Woolsey.

JUDGE N. S. DIKE MARRIES.

Brooklyn Jurist Weds Miss Evelyn M. Biddle at Glen Cove.

Miss Evelyn Moore Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace M. Biddle of this city, and County Judge Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn were married at noon yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Richards, at Glen Cove, L. I. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Charles Hinton.

The bride was unattended. She wore a gown of pink chiffon and satin. Robert Maxwell of New York served as best man.

The ceremony was witnessed by about fifty guests, including the immediate relatives and intimate friends, and was followed by a breakfast.

The engagement of Judge Dike and Miss Biddle was announced on May 31. He is 54 years of age, and has been on the bench for twelve years or more. His clubs are the University, Hamilton, Riding and Driving, and Dyker Meadow.

Broker Marries Choir Singer.

Miss Lillian Decevee and Arthur Paulson, a broker of this city, were married yesterday forenoon at the home of the bride's father, Samuel E. Decevee, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Frank L. Gosnell of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the bride has been singing in the choir. Mr. Paulson was prominently identified with the Billy Sunday campaign, in which his bride was also a worker. They will spend their honeymoon at Niagara Falls and the West.

Chandler-Whitbeck.

Miss Ida B. Whitbeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Whitbeck of Montville, Mass., and this city, and George F. Chandler, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Chandler of Boston, Mass., were married at noon yesterday in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman officiating. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 123 East Sixtieth Street. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Chandler will live in Flushing, L. I.

O'Conor-Carson.

Norreys Jephson O'Conor, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Christopher O'Conor, of 24 East Thirty-third Street, and Miss Grace Edith Carson, a daughter of the late Arthur C. Carson and Kathleen Richards Carson, were married on Wednesday last in Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. Prescott Evarts. Mr. O'Conor was graduated from Harvard in 1907 and is a nephew of Miss Laura J. Post of this city.

Further Reductions Have Been Made for This

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

Of All Summer Apparel

FOR WOMEN OF ALL SIZES

34 to 56 Bust—26 to 45 Waist

Lane Bryant

21-23 West 38th Street, Just off 5th Ave.

Those who have delayed their summer purchases will find this a wonderful opportunity to secure fresh, new summer apparel at enormous reductions. A large variety to meet your needs for home, sport and country wear.

COATS

Linen, Mohair, Serge, Wool Jersey, Mixtures, Taffeta and Silk Poplin.
5.95, 9.85, 18.50, 29.75

SUITS

Linen, Mohair, Serge, Poplin, Gabardine and Wool Jersey.
5.95, 12.95, 18.50, 29.75

Summer Dresses

Striped Voile and Beach Cloth. White and figured Voile. Striped Marquisette, Crepe de Chine, Pongee, Taffeta and Georgette Crepe.
2.45, 4.95, 11.50, 19.85, 29.75

SKIRTS

Khaki Cloth and Twill. Cotton Gabardine, Pique and Wool Challie.
1.95, 3.45, 4.95, 6.95

WAISTS & MIDDIES

Drill striped and plain Voile and Crepe de Chine.
.75, 1.25, 1.95 to 4.95

Negligees, House and Porch Dresses, 1.25 to 4.95
Cotton Crepe, Striped Tissue Swiss, Figured Voile and Silk Crepe

Bathing Apparel, Corsets, Underwear and Brassieres—Greatly Reduced

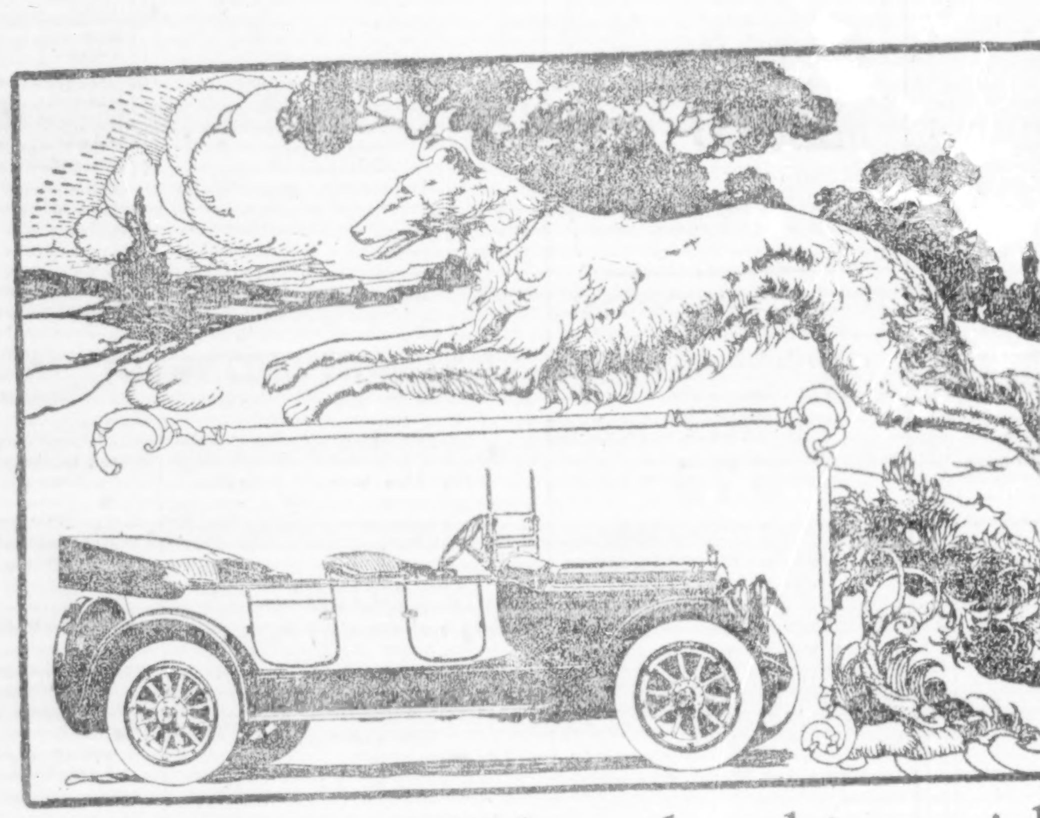
REMEMBER that Lane Bryant not only FITS ALL FIGURES but can also suit all pocketbooks—the MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE as well as the woman of MODERATE MEANS.

Maternity Apparel at Bargain Prices

Our entire stock of maternity apparel has been included in this clearance sale, offering the expectant mother an unusual opportunity to purchase Summer apparel at extremely low prices

Dresses	1.95 to 64.75	Coats	5.95 to 49.75
Suits	5.95 to 64.50	Skirts	1.95 to 19.85

Also Maternity Corsets, Brassieres, Muslin and Silk Underwear



Grace accomplishes the thing with *least* outlay of energy

That which we call "beauty of motion" is motion with no power lost or misapplied.

Clumsiness is nothing but wasted force.

And true efficiency is never gained until all waste is eliminated.

To develop a motor that would make the utmost use of every particle of gasoline, it became imperative to lessen the size of the cylinders employed and multiply the number of explosions.

And the result? The powerful, economical Twin-six.

The smooth-running might of this motor is due to its twelve-fold division of fuel charges, merging multiplied impulses into a continuous torrent of power.

In thirty-three months of desperate fighting for mastery of the air, European motor-makers have demonstrated beyond question that the twelve-cylinder engine is the most dependable and economical of power plants.

To this basic "beauty of performance" Packard beauty of line and finish are fitting and enduring accompaniments.

Ask the man who owns one

Packard Motor Car Company of New York
Broadway at Sixty-first Street, New York City. New York Downtown office: City Investing Building Arcade. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, New London, Paterson, Pittsfield, Springfield and White Plains.

Packard TWIN-6

AUGUST 1ST THE NEW TIERNEY SHOP, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN NEW YORK, WILL BE LOCATED AT 7 E. 38.

THIS IS THE TYPE OF FURNITURE THAT HAS MADE THE NAME OF TIERNEY FAMOUS. "NEVER BEFORE SOLD AT THESE PRICES"

TIERNEY FURNITURE

INCLUDING EVERY PIECE ON OUR FLOORS OR IN OUR WAREHOUSE AT

40% TO 60% LESS THAN USUAL PRICES

BEGINNING TOMORROW

REMOVAL SALE

to effect immediate clearance of over 3,000 pieces at prices emphatically lower than we have ever before marked them.

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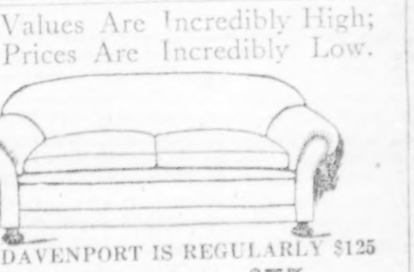
The Values Are Incredibly High; The Prices Are Incredibly Low.



THIS DAVENPORT IS REGULARLY $125

FOR THIS SALE IT HAS BEEN REDUCED TO $75

It measures 6 feet 6 inches in length, is liberally over-stuffed, and is supported by a super-sturdy frame. We will cover yours from a choice of Denim at no additional cost.

UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS OF VARIOUS NEW TYPES AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE

THIS DAY BED

REGULARLY MARKED $60, SPECIALLY REDUCED FOR THIS SALE TO $35

Complete with finest Turkish spring mattress.

No other shop has given quite the attention to Day Beds that we have. Here you will find many quaint patterns, notably the modified Colonial pattern in solid mahogany.

OTHER DAY BEDS.

Regularly $55; Removal Sale Price $38
" $72; " " " $48
" $85; " " " $54

MAHOGANY 4-POSTER BEDS

Regularly Priced, $40

Full Size, for this sale, $20

Twin Size Usually $35. Special price for this sale, $17.50

A restricted Tierney Design, of very staunch construction.

A SPECIAL BOX SPRING AT $15: ANY SIZE
EXCELLENT GRADE HAIR MATTRESSES.
Full Size Usually $33; Removal Sale Price $21.50
Twin Size " $28; " " " $18.75

THIS LIBRARY TABLE

Usually $60

REDUCED FOR THIS SALE TO $32.50

Another exclusive Tierney pattern of rich solid mahogany. Size 22 in. x 72 in.

FOR THE LIVING ROOM

Pieces that have no counterpart for Charm and Beauty.

	Usual Prices.	Removal Sale Prices.
Colonial (Mahogany) Bookcase	$40.00	$25.00
Chippendale (Mahogany) Bookcase	67.00	48.00
Chippendale (Mahogany) Desk to match	55.00	37.50
William and Mary (Mahogany) Davenport Table	72.00	45.00
Adam (Mahogany) Cane Chair	26.00	18.00
Rocker to match	26.00	18.00

Many other pretty (and in many cases exclusive) designs in Bookcases Chairs, Tables, Desks, Tabourettes and Stands at unbelievable reductions.

FOR THE BEDROOM

A 5 piece set in American Walnut or Mahogany, priced regularly at $275.00, will be retired from our stock at $175.00.

A 4 piece set in American Walnut or Mahogany, regular $160.00, will be sold at $100.00.

A Colonial Mahogany Dresser, formerly $55.00, now $35.00.

Chiffonier to match, reduced from $42.50 to $25.

Mahogany High Boy, reduced from $180.00 to $100.

Proportionate reductions on Mirrors, Lamps, Candlesticks, Bud Vases, Tea Trays, Muffin Stands, Mahogany and Lacquer Novelties.

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6 E. 37th St.

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ANTITOXIN FOUND FOR WAR GANGRENE

Rockefeller Institute Announces Discovery to be Placed at Service of the Allies.

BOON FOR FIGHTING MEN

Gas Bacillus in Wounds Always a Serious Problem for Army Surgeons—Experiments on Horses.

Within three months the allied armies will be supplied with a serum which the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research believes is an effective antitoxin for the gangrene gas bacillus. Gangrene has been for all time the most serious problem of army surgeons. It has been especially deadly in the present conflict, in which trench warfare puts the fighting men in greater danger than ever of infection from the bacillus.

The July number of the Journal of Experimental Medicine, published by the Rockefeller Institute, will give a technical description of the work of Dr. Carroll G. Bull and Ida W. Pritchett, in which, by using bacilli obtained on European battlefields, they obtained by experiments upon animals a serum which will nullify the poisonous action of the bacillus. At the institute laboratory, Avenue A and Sixty-sixth Street, a large number of animals are being used in the production of the serum for the European armies.

In September of 1915 a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Paris told of the successful treatment of gangrene by Dr. Kenneth Taylor, who used injections of quinine. The report of the Rockefeller research workers dispute the theories of Dr. Taylor as to the action of the bacillus. It is the theory of the Institute workers that the damage done to the human organism through the gas bacillus is not due to the action of the bacilli in the blood but to the effect of substances generated by the bacillus in the wound, which substances are highly toxic.

Cultures of the gangrene bacillus were obtained in Europe last year and Dr. Bull and Miss Pritchett set to work first to discover the effect of the germ upon pigeons and guinea pigs and then to finding a serum that would halt the action of the bacilli. The perfection of the serum is regarded by the Institute as its most imporant accomplishment in war work.

Use Horses to Produce Serum.

While guinea pigs and pigeons were used in the experiments at the Rockefeller Institute, the serum is being made on a large scale by the use of horses, in the same manner that tetanus antitoxin is manufactured. There are several score horses which have been inoculated. It takes about three months for the complete course of making the serum. The horses were inoculated about three weeks ago.

An interpretation of the results announced by the institute workers, prepared by an expert, says:

"One of the serious surgical problems which the trench fighting of the present world war has brought into the foreground is the so-called gaseous gangrene which follows on various kinds of gunshot wounds. The cause of the condition is bacterial infection with a bacillus discovered about 1892 by Professor Welch of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, to which the name of gas bacillus has been applied. The spores or seeds of the bacillus are widely distributed in nature. As they are present in the intestinal contents of man and animals, they readily gain access to the soil, and from the soil to the wool, for example, of sheep. As the spores are very hardy, they survive for long periods, and even resist the various processes through which the wool is put in converting it into clothing.

"On this account, the spores readily and frequently are carried into wounds with bullets which penetrate clothing and carrying bits of the cloth into the tissues, and with earth covering the clothing, and picked up by fragments of exploding shells. The spores when imbedded in the muscles, away from the air, soon germinate, and the bacilli which are produced multiply rapidly, give rise to the formation of gas and often bring about extensive disorganization of the muscle and other tissues, finally leading to their death, when the condition named gaseous gangrene is produced.

"There has been much discussion and difference of opinion among bacteriologists as to the manner in which the gas bacilli produce the gangrene. Some investigators have regarded the pressure of the gas as chiefly responsible, since this pressure interferes with the free circulation of the blood, and when the circulation is so far impeded as to interfere with the nutrition of the tissues, their death inevitably follows. Others have regarded the destructive effects to be caused by poisons produced by the bacilli, but no one had up to the present been able to demonstrate experimentally that the bacilli yield a powerful poison.

Discovery of the Anti-toxin.

"The recent work which was carried out at the Rockefeller Institute by Dr. C. G. Bull and Miss Ida Pritchett was primarily successful in detecting this poison and in discovering a method by the use of which unlimited quantities of it may be secured. With this poison or toxin, proof was brought that the gas bacillus acts directly on the muscular and other tissues of the body through this poison, which is destructive to them. Once the tissues are thus injured the bacilli multiply very rapidly, producing more and more toxin which finally kills the tissues, so that the gangrene appears.

"The next step forward was the discovery that with the toxin an antitoxin could be produced by immunizing animals. The antitoxin neutralizes the toxin and renders it inert. When the bacilli are already present in the muscles of animals and the antitoxin is injected, their injurious effects are removed, because the antitoxin neutralizes their poison just as in the analogous instance of diphtheria. With the neutralization of the poison the bacilli are no longer a danger, as the body is now readily able to destroy them.

"It will be recalled that the bacteria responsible for gaseous gangrene enter the wounds as spores. Should the bacilli developing from these spores be prevented from multiplying, then no ill effects should ensue. It was found that when the spores are introduced into animals on bits of cloth, they tend to germinate and multiply in a few hours, with the inevitable effect of causing gaseous gangrene. But when a preventive injection of the antitoxin is administered, then no multiplication occurs.

"The studies thus far made have been wholly upon animals. But the knowledge thus gained justifies the hope that in human beings this new antitoxin may also be effective. If it is, we may expect a reduction in the occurrence of gas bacillus infection following gunshot wounds, and an amelioration of the severe effects of gaseous gangrene in cases in which wounds are very large and heavily contaminated with soil."

Warning by Surgeon General Gorgas.

In an article in THE TIMES in 1915, Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., called attention to the seriousness of gangrene in the present war.

"Infection from the so-called gas bacillus," he said, "seems to be unprecedentedly frequent, and such infections are fatal in a very large proportion of cases.

"This infection creates gangrene through the entrance of the bacillus with dirt into the wounds. Gangrene follows, and the resultant death of tissue is accompanied by generation of the gas which gives the bacillus its popular name. This form of infection was recognized some years ago, but it seems to be occurring more frequently in this war than it ever did before. The frequency of this infection, like the frequency of tetanus infection, probably is due to the fact that this war's wounds are being administered in battles fought on fields which long have been the sites of human habitation."

The strains of bacillus with which the institute had to work were five; the first was from scrapings of a bullet wound in a soldier's thigh which showed gangrene; the second was from a fragment of shell which adhered to pieces of clothing taken from a wound; the third was from the stump of a leg of a soldier which had been amputated, the fourth was from a bullet wound which shattered a leg bone, and the fifth from a piece of cloth from a soldier's overcoat. These strains killed pigeons and guinea pigs invariably in a very short time, the gangrene gas forming rapidly in bubbles, which ignited with a flash.

WILL CONTEST GREEN TAX.

Controller Travis Means to Carry Case to U. S. Supreme Court.

As a result of the decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court holding that the State of New York cannot collect a tax of about $6,000,000 on the estate of Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green because she was a resident of Vermont, although the bulk of her property was in this State, Controller Travis announced yesterday that we would carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States if the Court of Appeals upholds the ruling of the lower courts. Controller Travis said he would urge an amendment to the present law, which will tax intangible as well as tangible assets of non-residents living within this State at the time of their death, and pointed out that because of the present liberal laws the State has lost about $12,000,000 in taxes in the last four years.

"I do not believe the State should continue on its statute books a law which permits a person to live and transact business within its borders for eleven months in the year, receiving during this period the protection of its laws, and the benefit of those facilities which make it desirable and advantageous to do business in this State and then upon his or her death to have the estate declared immune from the transfer tax law," said Mr. Travis, "simply because he or she had a place in another State for lodging a few weeks in the Summer months, calling it a domicile."

Ironworker Killed by Falling Girder.

The boom of a derrick hoisting steel girders on the fourth floor of the new Pennsylvania Hotel, which is being erected at Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, fell yesterday morning, carrying with it two girders, one of which killed Frank Kreski, 36 years old, married, an ironworker, of 430 East 118th Street. Alexander Kuchmann, 30 years old, of 411 East Thirty-first Street, received contusions of the right hip, and Victor Nelson, 49 years old, of 378 Mott Avenue, the Bronx, had his right arm and leg lacerated. The foreman, William Anderson, 48 years old, of Harrison, N. Y., employed by the Fuller Construction Company, was arrested on a technical charge of homicide.

JEWISH RELIEF FUND REACHES $5,250,000

War Committee Is Confident $10,000,000 Will Be Raised by November 1.

THIS CITY'S QUOTA $4,000,000

Reports to Date Show Contributions in All Cities Exceed Those of Other Years.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman, announced yesterday that in the last six months it had raised $5,250,000 for the relief of Jewish sufferers in the war zones of Europe. The committee is pledged to raise $10,000,000 before Nov. 1 next. Jacob Billikopf, Executive Director of the committee, in making public the figures, pointed out that the total given was exclusive of the 10 per cent. on all contributions which Julius Rosenwald of Chicago offered to give, up to any individual contribution of $1,000,000.

The report shows that as a result of the campaign carried on throughout the nation this year, nearly 100 cities have exceeded, so far, the combined contributions made by them in 1915 and 1916 by from 25 to several hundred per cent.

The list of cities, with the amount given in each during 1915 and 1916, with the amount contributed so far this year, is as follows:

City.	Raised in 1915 and 1916.	Amount Contributed This Year.
Albany, Ga.	$180	$3,700
Albany, N. Y.	11,084	18,500
Akron, Ohio	6,016	10,000
Altoona, Penn.	6,226	12,000
Athens, Ga.	2,072	1,800
Allentown, Penn.	15,410	16,500
Atlantic City, N. J.	1,234	9,000
Battle Creek, Mich.	170	500
Buffalo, N. Y.	40,123	102,000
Chicago, Ill.	570,476	720,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	103,320	165,000
Cleveland, Ohio	101,184	185,000
Columbus, Ohio	14,939	15,000
Charleston, S. C.	2,897	3,500
Charleston, W. Va.	4,623	10,000
Columbus, Ga.	811	2,000
Cumberland, Md.	1,988	3,000
Chester, Penn.	114	4,000
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1,881	2,000
Dayton, Ohio	8,710	27,883
Des Moines, Iowa	18,075	15,000
Detroit, Mich.	87,174	300,000
Dover, N. J.	67	1,560
Durham, N. C.	33	700
El Paso, Texas	4,400	19,465
Evansville, Ind.	6,816	8,000
East Liverpool, Ohio	1,892	4,000
Erie, Penn.	2,889	15,000
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	3,897	15,000
Flint, Mich.	1,528	11,000
Fargo, N. D.	5,039	6,000
Fresno, Cal.	2,632	2,500
Greensboro, N. C.	8,249	13,220
Gary, Ind.	3,012	4,000
Galveston, Texas	19,635	19,000
Houston, Texas	5,903	10,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	26,055	60,557
Jackson, Tenn.	217	1,500
Joplin, Mo.	208	3,000
Johnstown, Penn.	2,187	5,200
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1,820	5,000
Kansas City, Mo.	43,569	80,000
Little Rock, Ark.	2,977	6,000
Ligonier, Ind.	305	5,000
Louisville, Ky.	35,137	25,000
Lynchburg, Va.	100	5,000
Lafayette, Ind.	2,357	7,000
Leavenworth, Kan.	1,070	1,700
Lansing, Mich.	17	4,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	13,102	65,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,253	64,000
Muncie, Ind.	515	3,000
Minch, S. D.	348	1,500
New York, N. Y.	1,243,530	1,600,000
New Haven, Conn.	26,417	50,000
New Orleans, La.	61,144	58,000
Newark, N. J.	32,693	50,000
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1,681	3,000
Paterson, N. J.	7,388	14,000
Philadelphia, Penn.	192,072	200,000
Pittsburgh, Penn.	95,728	100,000
Plainfield, N. J.	3,210	4,400
Peoria, Ill.	8,518	4,000
Petersburg, Va.	3,085	3,000
Portland, Ore.	32,851	20,000
Racine, Wis.	363	3,000
Richmond, Va.	12,244	80,000
Rochester, N. Y.	11,910	16,510
San Antonio, Texas	18,577	15,000
Scranton, Penn.	2,636	23,000
Sioux City, Iowa	5,872	10,000
Sioux Falls, S. D.	840	2,800
St. Paul, Minn.	9,766	35,000
St. Louis, Mo.	64,252	100,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	13,302	28,000
Shreveport, La.	9,400	7,000
Savannah, Ga.	10,232	12,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	10,369	7,000
Salt Lake City, Utah	4,042	5,000
Spokane, Washington	3,101	12,000
Terre Haute, Ind.	4,180	8,000
Toledo, Ohio	16,852	22,000
Tucson, Ariz.	40	1,000
Waco, Texas	2,862	6,000
Wilkes-Barre, Penn.	7,911	10,000
Wilmington, Del.	5,485	45,000
Wheeling, W. Va.	7,815	8,000
Winston-Salem, N. C.	740	500
Youngstown, Ohio	5,446	17,547

The committee, from its New York headquarters, has supplied speakers and propaganda material to hundreds of cities, and Mr. Billikopf expresses the conviction that the $10,000,000 sought will shortly be reached if New York City, in which there has not yet been an intensive campaign, does its proportionate share in the Fall, when such a campaign is to be held. The report lays stress upon the fact that New York should raise $4,000,000, according to its Jewish population and wealth.

A statement by the committee says:

"In this connection it will be noted in the list published above that New York thus far has only contributed this year $1,000,000, or approximately one-fourth of the sum it should be expected to raise in view of its large Jewish population, which is estimated at 40 per cent. of that of the entire nation and 40 per cent. of the $10,000,000 has therefore been allotted to this city to raise.

"The campaign can only be successful if every Jew in New York City does his part and puts his shoulder to the wheel, not alone in contributing, but in personal effort.

"During Red Cross Week the committee completely suspended its activities in order that the Jews might cooperate in raising the Red Cross Fund, but the relief work carried on by the Jews in various parts of the world covers a distinctive field and reaches a vast noncombatant population which is starving and which the Red Cross does not attempt to reach."

Henry Morgenthau, who has been Chairman of the 1917 campaign, has gone on a special mission to Egypt as the accredited representative of the American Government, his purpose being to come to the aid of the thousands of Jews in Palestine, who have been evicted from their homes and who are shelterless and raimentless, without food and other supplies, many of them totally destitute and suffering for want of the most necessary medical supplies, as well.

Mr. Billikopf's report impresses upon those engaged in Jewish war relief work that the needs of the situation have not diminished and that the money which is raised is being disposed for the aid of the Jews, not only in Palestine, but in Russia and other zones.

RELIEF SHIP STARTS TODAY.

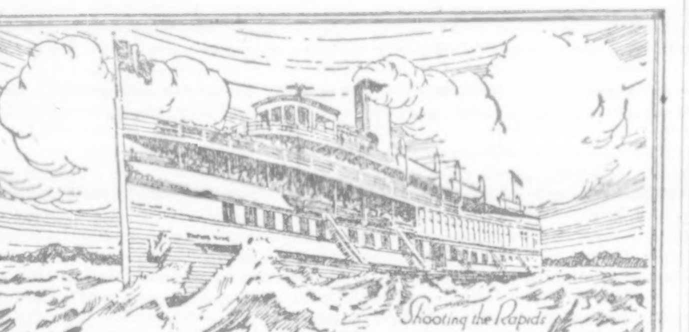
The Neptune Carries Supplies for Crocker Land Party.

Captain Robert A. Bartlett telegraphed to the American Museum of Natural History from St. John's, Newfoundland, yesterday, that he had taken command of the steam sealer Neptune at that port and that early this morning he would leave for Sydney, C. B. The eight tons of supplies shipped from New York for the Crocker Land party are at Sydney and will there be stowed on the Neptune. Captain Bartlett expects to leave Sydney on either the 3d or 4th of July for Etah, Greenland, where the Crocker Land expedition is now quartered. The party has supplies barely sufficient to last them until Aug. 1, and will be in dire need if the Neptune fails to reach them at the scheduled time.

A special display devoted to the Crocker Land expedition which was installed yesterday on the first floor of the museum includes pictures of the vessels which have been sent to the rescue of the party—the Neptune being the third. There is also a remarkable canoe of skin, in which Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, a member of the party, who arrived a few days ago, made part of his perilous journey from the base at Greenland to civilization.

Suffragists Plan New Headquarters

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman, yesterday concentrated its headquarters at 50 West Thirty-fourth Street, moving from 48 West Thirty-fourth Street. The two buildings had been used for some time. These are now to be turned into stores, with studios above, and the party will take new headquarters as soon as they can be found. For the present the popular 25-cent lunch restaurant which the party has been conducting will be discontinued for lack of room.



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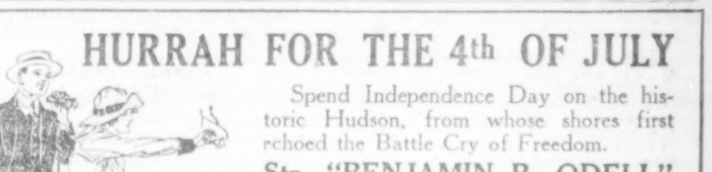

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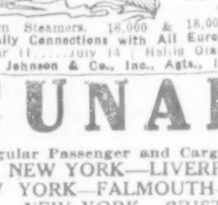
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LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER, 9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND, †10:55, †11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St. Trips marked † do not stop at Pier 1, N. R.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 9:30 A. M.
" PIER 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M.
" ROCKAWAY BEACH, 12:15, 5 P. M.
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NEW LONDON LINE
To New London and Norwich. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., w'kdays, 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

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ADDITIONAL NEWS OF THE WORLD OF SPORTS

FALL RUNS RECORD MILE, BEATING RAY

Oberlin Collegian Disposes of Chicago Man Early and Wins Easily in 4:16.

TWO OTHER MARKS FALL

Chicago A. A. Captures Team Honors in Central A. A. U. Meet—Andy Ward Victor in Both Sprints.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Three records were broken in the Central A. A. U. annual outdoor track and field championships which were decided on Stagg Field today. The Chicago Athletic Association, with a total of 92 points, won the meet. The University of Chicago, with 49 points, was second, and the Illinois Athletic Club third, with 46.

E. H. Fall of Oberlin (Ohio) College, running under the colors of the C. A. A., clipped 5 1-5 seconds off the Central A. A. U. record for the mile run, winning the event easily in 4:16. Fall recently broke the "Big Nine" record for the distance. James Shanahan of the I. A. C. smashed the record for the 56-pound weight, hurling the missile 31 feet 9 inches. The previous mark was 29 feet 3¼ inches. The third record to fall was the running hop, step and jump, which went to Daniel Ahearne of the Illinois A. C., who leaped 48 feet 6½ inches, beating his former record by three inches.

Joie Ray, the Illinois A. C. crack miler, who holds the national indoor two-mile championship, was beaten in the two events in which he started. He quit after running the first lap of the mile, and was beaten by twenty feet by Bert French, a teammate, in the five-mile run.

Andy Ward of the C. A. A. was the individual star of the meet, scoring ten points as a result of victories in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. W. O. Gorgas of the University of Chicago piled up eight points, winning the discus throw and finishing third in the shot put.

Elmer Oliphant, the West Point athletic star, who was expected to compete under the colors of the Illinois A. C., failed to put in an appearance. Performances in the track events, aside from Fall's victory, were considered mediocre. The proceeds of the meet were turned over to a fund for the purchase of a Red Cross ambulance.

PIRATES DROP CALLAHAN.

Hans Wagner Named Temporary Manager of Pittsburgh Team.

PITTSBURGH, June 30.—James J. Callahan, Manager of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club since the opening of the 1916 season, was today relieved of the managership of the club and it was announced that Hans Wagner, the veteran infielder of the club, has been appointed temporary Manager. Wagner assumed charge of the club this afternoon.

The dropping of Callahan, who succeeded Fred Clarke, had been predicted for several days. Dissatisfaction among members of the team, and the consequent poor showing of the Pirates this season was blamed by many upon Callahan. He was notified of his release shortly before this afternoon's game.

It was stated that President Dreyfuss expects to have a new Manager for the club within two or three days. Wagner, it is said, has refused to become Manager permanently. Club officials treated lightly today a report that Larry Doyle of the Chicago Nationals would be engaged as Manager.

Others reported to be under consideration are Harry Wolverton, recent Manager of the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League, and Jack Hendricks, Manager of the Indianapolis American Association Club.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Although denying that the Pittsburgh Nationals had made overtures for the services of Larry Doyle to succeed James J. Callahan as Manager of the club, Fred Mitchell, Manager of the Chicago Nationals, said today that he would be willing to trade the second baseman if a satisfactory deal could be arranged.

"If there is a chance for Doyle to become a Manager he will have my consent," Mitchell said. "He has been in the National League a good many years and deserves such a chance. I would not part with him, however, unless Pittsburgh gave me in exchange a man of equal playing strength."

PONY KILLED IN MATCH.

Ford Johnson's Mount Victim in Polo Game Won by Freebooters.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., June 30.—Turning short in dodging a goal post at the Rumson Country Club Field today in the Rumson-Freebooters polo match, a pony owned and ridden by Ford Johnson, a member of Squadron A polo team of New York, who was playing on the Rumson team, slipped and fell, fracturing its shoulder. The pony was shot. Mr. Johnson fell clear of the pony and escaped injury. The Freebooters won the match by the score of 9 goals to 4. Hugh J. Barrett scored six goals and W. G. Stonebridge 3. Howard S. Borden was the mainstay of the Rumson team, but was handicapped by poor support.

The line-up:

RUMSON FREEBOOTERS. (9.)	RUMSON. (4.)
1—Hugh J. Barrett.	1—Thomas S. Field.
2—W. G. Stonebridge.	2—Ford Johnson.
3—A. S. H. Jones.	3—Howard S. Borden.
Back—G. J. Waters.	Back—Peter Hauck.

Individual goals: By Freebooters—Barrett, 6; Stonebridge, 3. By Rumson—Borden, 2; Field, 2. Referee—Joseph Clancy. Timer—B. W. Brown.

BAGGS DEFEATS JACKSON.

Rosenbaum Also Advances in University Heights Tennis Play.

Play in the annual tournament of the University Heights Tennis Club, which began yesterday, advanced well through the second round with several well-known contestants winning advanced brackets. Ralph Baggs, who has been well up with the leaders in tournaments hereabouts this year, was not pressed hard to earn a second round victory over D. Jackson, the score being 6—1, 6—0. Dr. William Rosenbaum went through the first round by defeating Dr. L. V. Robinson at 6—0, 6—8, 6—2.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—First Round—E. L. Schmidt defeated C. Cleveland, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; A. J. Ostendorf defeated H. L. Bowman, 6—3, 9—7; Dr. Rosenbaum defeated Dr. L. V. Robinson, 6—0, 6—8, 6—2; H. R. Hathaway defeated L. Wulf, 8—6, 5—6, 6—2; G. Grenz defeated F. Oliver, 6—2, 0—6, 9—7.

Second Round—E. McGirr defeated G. Groesbeck, 6—4, 6—1; M. Messner defeated R. Perry, 6—1, 6—4; H. Buzzini defeated A. J. Harrison, 6—0, 6—0; H. Tappan defeated H. Diecks, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3; H. Marschalk defeated Dr. F. Damrau, 7—5, 6—1; K. W. Wright defeated A. Iler, 6—2, 8—6; R. Baggs defeated D. Jackson, 6—1, 6—0; S. Spaeth defeated B. Barnes, 6—1, 6—3; R. McKay defeated W. M. Fischer, 3—6, 6—5, 8—6; H. Hewetson defeated L. H. Rogers, 6—2, 6—1; L. Croley defeated C. Low, 6—3, 7—5; H. Sachs defeated F. T. Adams, 7—5, 6—2.

FRICK FIRST IN RUN.

Former Champion Runner Beats Adams on Travers Island.

Eddie Frick of the New York Athletic Club, a former metropolitan one-half mile champion, yesterday showed a flash of his old-time ability when, from a handicap of twenty-three yards, he romped away with the premier honors of the three-quarter mile running event at the New York Athletic Club games at Travers Island. Frick's time for the distance was 3:08 2-5, and he led Wilson Adams, a clubmate, by about twenty yards.

Another feature of the afternoon was the presentation of the colors to the Military Battalion of the New York A. C. These ceremonies were held while an admiring crowd of about 500 looked on, and as the colors were presented the spectators burst into wild cheering. Major Graeme M. Hammond, President of the New York A. C., reviewed the trained battalion. The colors which were presented were donated by Rudolph Schaefer of the New York A. C.

The summaries of the athletic competitions:

Three-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Walter Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., (150 yards;) George Andrews, New York A. C., (145 yards,) second; George Jamovsik, Knights of St. Peter, (175 yards,) third. Time—15:50 3-5.

120-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., (2½ yards;) A. Gockler, unattached, (5½ yards,) second; T. Dempsey, unattached, (3½ yards,) third. Time—0:11 4-5.

16-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by Herbert F. Elesey, unattached, (4 feet,) distance 46 feet 10 inches; William Bradley, New York A. C., (4 feet,) distance 43 feet, second; Fred Onken, Irish-American A. C., (3 feet,) distance 42 feet 4 inches, third.

Three-quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Edward Frick, New York A. C., (23 yards;) Wilson Adams, New York A. C., (32 yards,) second; John J. Broderick, St. Mary's A. A., (62 yards,) third. Time—3:08 2-5.

WAR FUND GAME TODAY.

Dodgers and Phillies Will Meet in Carnival at Ebbets Field.

Ebbets Field in Brooklyn this afternoon will be the scene of a patriotic demonstration and carnival, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, as a benefit for the Militia of Mercy and various other war fund organizations. In addition to a splendid musical program which has been arranged there will be a regularly scheduled baseball game of the National League between the champion Dodgers and Pat Moran's Philadelphia ball players. This contest was originally scheduled for next Tuesday, but has been moved up a couple of days so as to make an added attraction for the benefit performance.

Admiral Usher and his staff from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Captain E. T. Fitzgerald will take an active part in the patriotic demonstration, which will include a drill exhibition by 300 men of the Naval Militia from the Granite State recruiting ship, under command of Commodore Forshew, while 500 men from the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia of Brooklyn, under Captain E. T. Fitzgerald, will give a separate drill. A prominent vocalist will render George M. Cohan's latest song hit, "Over There." "The Spirit of '76" will be sung by soloists, and a chorus of twenty male and female voices and this chorus will also lead the grand finale, "The Star-Spangled Banner," which will be participated in by 1,000 sailors facing the grand stand.

NEWSPAPER GOLF TOURNEY.

Proceeds of Fourth of July Event for Red Cross Fund.

The New York Newspaper Golf Club will hold an invitation golf tourney, open to the public, at Van Cortlandt Park, on July 4. The entire proceeds of the event will be donated to the Red Cross Fund. In anticipation of a large entry list, the officials have decided to start the play at 4 A. M. and continue until sundown.

The entry fee will be $1 or more for each individual, and this will be coupled with the Red Cross donation of the various clubs which have entered in the tourney. Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx has already sent in his entry. The prize list is made up of a dozen trophies.

Good Men in New Brunswick Meet.

The announcement of the entries received for the Fourth of July athletic meet at New Brunswick, N. J., contains the names of some of the premier track and field performers in the metropolitan district. This set of games is to be conducted for the benefit of the Red Cross Society and Home Defense League. The track is in fine condition and some sterling performances are anticipated.

PEKES EARN $3,000 FOR THE RED CROSS

Mrs. M. E. Harley's Chu Chu Yen Best Dog in Show on E. G. Snow Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 30.—The Summer show of the Pekingese Club of America, which took place on the estate of Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., Old Church Road, here, this afternoon, was one of the largest and best open-air shows ever held in this country. Mr. Snow bore the expense of the show, the entire proceeds, amounting to over $3,000, being devoted to the motor ambulance fund of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Haley Parks and Mrs. Frederick Edey were the judges.

The competition was keen enough to satisfy the most exacting of dog fanciers, the leggy type winning in some classes, while in others the low bully type seemed to meet popular favor. Takara of Rosecrest, belonging to Mrs. Theodore W. Myers of New York, was placed fourth in the American-bred class, although she has much quality and richness.

In the children's class Miss Janet Snow won easily with her Nankinyum of Nankiborne, and as a result it brought about the first defeat of Bagatelle Fi, owned by Mrs. Thomas Hastings, which lacked the quality of the winner. Mr. Snow's thirty noted Pekingese of the Yankibourne Kennels were on exhibition, but did not compete.

The cup for the best dog in the show went to Mrs. M. E. Harley's Chu Chu Yen of Toddington.

The chief awards:

Puppies, Dogs, 9 months and not exceeding 12.—First, Marie A. Stovell's Ching of Mill Farm; second, Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin's Fi Chang of Marimar; third, Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin's Young Peter of Marimar.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Marie A. Stovell's Ching of Mill Farm; second, Caroline W. Riley's Ponsa of Kya Lami; third, Miss A. V. Hamilton's Lauriston Foo Shong; reserve, Cottage Kennels' Inka Kee Lee.

American-bred Dogs, 8 pounds and under.—First, M. E. Harby's Nowata Chun II.; second, Pah Kow Kennels' Lewa of Pah Kow; third, Caroline W. Riley's Ponsa of Kya Laura; reserve, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Ching Yen.

Limit, Dogs, Over Eight Pounds.—First, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Prince Kung of Alderbourne; second, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle's Chin Chin; third, Mrs. F. C. McAllister's Nowata At Gee Goble; reserve, Pah Kow Kennels' Shan Tong of Poll Kow.

Open, Dogs, Red or Sable.—First, Martha A. Hicks's Toyo; second, Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin's Chee Choo of Arcady; third, Lady Adrienne Moor's Cho Erh of Winkfield.

Open, Dogs, Eight Pounds and Under.—First, Pah Kow Kennels' Pah Kow Kerh of Reinenham; second, Misses Lowther's Sutherland Air Chui; third, Caroline Riley's Pousa of Kya Lima.

Open, Dogs, Over Eight Pounds.—First, Pah Kow Kennels' Shan Tong of Pah Kow; second, Martha A. Hicks's Toyo; third, Mrs. William Shepard's Cinnivala Chin Chi; reserve, Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin's Cruchou of Arcada.

Open, Dogs, Any Weight or Color.—First, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Chi Chu Yen of Toddington.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Chi Chu Yen of Toddington; reserve, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Prince King of Alderbourne.

Puppies, Bitches, Nine Months and not Exceeding Twelve.—First, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi; second, Marie A. Stovell's Boodles of Mill Farm; third, Miss ney's Ti Nl Tai of Arden; reserve, Miss P. Hysick's Pokey of Kya Lami.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Mrs. William Shepard's Princess Sue of Minoon; second, Mrs. W. S. Belding's Fu Fu; third, Arden Kenney's Ti Nl Tai of Arden; reserve, Miss Francis P. Hysich's Pohay of Kya Lami.

American Bred Bitches, Eight Pounds and Under.—First, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi; second, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Kuma of Sunnyfields Farm; third, Mrs. Theodore W. Myer's Taharo of Rose Crest; reserve, Miss Frances P. Hysich's Pohay of Kya Lami.

American Bred Bitches, Over Eight Pounds.—First, Mrs. William Shepard's Princess Sue of Minoon; second, Mrs. W. S. Belding's Fu Fu; third, Edward B. Seabriskie's Quong Lily; reserve, Miss Lupsiger's Chifnita.

Limit, Bitches, Eight Pounds and Under.—First, Mrs. E. C. Engel's Palace Sus Mich of Arden; second, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Kimma of Sunnyfields Farm; third, Miss Mary Kenney's Yea Toy; reserve, Mrs. Theodore W. Myers's Takara of Rosecrest.

Open, Bitches, Any Weight and Any Color.—First, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi; second, Mrs. F. Goldsmith's Nowata Lamphey Dolly; third, Mrs. Gertrude L. Hayward's Ko Newi of Estiuo; reserve, Mrs. William Bemis's Sheusai.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Mrs. C. E. Engel's Palace Sus Mich of Arden; reserve, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi.

YACHTS GO INTO SERVICE.

Samuel Rea's Monaloa Given to U. S. Is Commanded by His Son.

Two of the finest craft of the Great Lakes fleet have passed on as pleasure craft. Monaloa, recently purchased from Chauncey B. Borland of Chicago by Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been presented to the United States Government by her owner, and is in charge of his son, Henry C. Rea, an officer of the Naval Reserve. She is manned by a crew made up mainly of Philadelphia friends of the Reas who have enlisted for the war and are now doing sailors' duty aboard this handsome craft, which is attached to the Fourth Naval District, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and is now out on patrol duty somewhere on the Atlantic.

Monaloa is 137 feet long, 15 feet beam, has a draught of 7 feet, and, in spite of her size, a speed of about 18 knots an hour. She is fitted with two 300-horse-power engines, and suitably armed for the service in which she is engaged.

Lydonia, queen of the Great Lakes fleet, which has been the property of Commodore W. A. Lydon of the Chicago Yacht Club, has been sold to the Government for use as a naval auxiliary. Lydonia measures 214 feet over all, 172 feet on the water line, is 26 feet in beam, and has a draught of 12 feet. She was designed by William Gardner of this city and built at Wilmington, Del., and was one of the most luxuriously furnished yachts on Lake Michigan. She is stable enough to carry a rather heavy armament, and has a speed of some 14 knots.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

E. C. M. Kemp Wins President's Cup Competition at Apawamis.

It was a gala day for the members of the Apawamis Club of Westchester yesterday, when competition was held over the club's course in five different events. E. C. M. Kemp won the play for the President's Cup, defeating S. W. Howland in the deciding match, 2 up. Kemp also went through the second eight, first round, in the Governor's Cup competition, when he won his match by default from L. L. Fleming.

In a special eighteen holes medal play handicap event, E. W. Harris led home the field of golfers, with a card of 95, 22—73. W. H. Browning finished second, with 104, 28—76, and A. A. Forrest's card of 104, 24—80, got him third position.

The scores of the other events follow:

Ball Sweepstakes.—S. W. Howland, 81, 6—75; E. J. Laidlaw, 86, 10—76; A. Trippe, Jr., 88, 12—76; H. S. Graves, 84, 5—79; D. V. Hagerty, 101, 18—83.

Governor's Cup, First Round.—First Eight.—E. H. Barnes won from C. R. Manville by default; S. Battelle won from S. W. Howland, by default; H. S. Graves defeated Frank Presbrey, 6 up and 4 to play.

Second Eight.—M. E. Squire defeated H. A. Goode, 6 up and 1 to play; E. A. Choate defeated W. F. S. Hart, 2 up and 1 to play; E. C. M. Kemp won from L. L. Fleming, by default; R. Wayland Smith won, by default.

Eighteen Holes Medal Play Handicap.—W. F. S. Hart, 89, 13—76; E. W. Harris, 95, 18—77; F. S. Wheeler, 82, 5—77; C. R. Manville, 93, 16—77; R. C. Hunt, 94, 16—78; J. A. Tedford, 96, 15—81.

S. W. Mason yesterday won the championship honors of the North Jersey Country Club, when he scored a victory over George E. Sweetser in the final competition for the honors, over thirty-six holes, by 9 up and 8 to play. A ball sweepstakes event, eighteen holes medal play handicap, was won by J. E. A. Sullivan, with a card of 85, 7—78. Eight golfers participated in this event.

C. I. Christie yesterday earned the right to have his name inscribed on the Red Cross plaque at the Englewood Country Club when he led home the field of golfers who took part in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap event with a card of 80, 10—70.

S. W. Bender and Samuel Armstrong will be opponents in the final competition for the Governor's Cup at the Westfield Golf Club, both of them having come through successfully in their semi-final round matches yesterday. Bender scored over A. B. Tuttle one up in nineteen holes, and Armstrong registered his victory over J. D. Ludwig 3 up and 2 to play.

In the final competition of the Handicap Cup event for women Mrs. D. C. Arnold defeated Mrs. Peter Randall by 2 up and 1 to play.

The final play in the June tournament was held over the links of the Essex Fells Country Club yesterday, when C. E. Bacon defeated Jason Rogers by 1 up. Rogers, however, had the satisfaction of returning the best card in the ball sweepstakes competition over eighteen holes medal play, when he went around the course for 85, 11—74. C. Merriman was second with a card of 91, 13—78.

A large field of golfers contested in a sweepstakes on the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, the division leaders at the end of the day's playing being J. B. Batten in Class A, with 77, 7—70, and H. C. Harrin in Class B with 89, 18—71. Other scores in both classes were:

Class A—S. B. Hall, 84, 11—73; J. E. Noyes, 86, 12—74; Dr. J. S. Brown, 84, 10—74.

Class B—S. K. Costikyan, 101, 26—75; C. R. Christie, Jr., 98, 19—79; G. A. Hornseck, 99, 19—80. In a women's putting competition Mrs. F. E. Donohue carried off premier honors, while Mrs. J. B. Kremmer was the runner-up.

An eighteen holes handicap medal play competition was held over the Glen Ridge links yesterday as a benefit for the Mountainside Hospital, and the sum of $400 was realized. The conditions of play were that a tax of 2 cents be levied on the participants for every stroke under 100 and a tax of 1 cent for every stroke over 100. The best score was turned in by George B. Larkin, whose card showed 75, 4—71. R. C. Loudan was second with a card of 81, 6—75; H. N. Blake, 89, 7—82, and B. C. Beekman, 101, 19—82, tied for third; H. B. McLean was fifth with 89, 5—84, and B. C. Dunham was sixth, with a card of 94, 8—86.

S. C. Barr led home the Class A field in the sweepstakes competition on the links of the Upper Montclair Country Club yesterday. He turned in a card of 85, 13—72. The Class B field was headed by G. P. Stanford with a card of 103, 30—73. The scores:

Class A.—S. C. Barr, 85, 13—72; F. E. Tingden, 91, 17—74; A. S. Armagnac, 95, 12—83; H. Mackie, 91, 8—83; S. E. Griswall, 99, 13—86.

Class B.—G. P. Stanford, 103, 30—73; G. B. Stearns, 102, 29—73; C. P. Andrews, 95, 18—77; J. C. Patterson, 106, 27—79; J. B. Hersford, 103, 18—85.

The premier honors of the ball sweepstakes competition in Class A over the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday went to H. D. Hawks. The following scores were returned in the 18-hole medal play handicap competition for the July prizes:

Class A—J. G. Wright, 84, 13—71; P. S. McLoughlin, 84, 11—73; W. A. Beall, 85, 11—74; A. W. Haight, 83, 8—75; H. Chalmers, 90, 14—76; H. V. Conrad, 88, 12—76; E. N. Chilson, 88, 12—76; W. B. Whitney, 88, 12—76.

Class B—A. Childress, 87, 17—70; H. A. Young, 89, 19—70; V. Z. Carberistl, 94, 22—72; J. M. Stewart, 91, 17—74; W. P. French, 98, 24—74; C. Torchio, 100, 24—76; D. L. Lindquest, 95, 19—76; D. Ducher, 99, 22—77.

The four-ball match at the Hydewood Golf Club yesterday resulted in a victory for the William P. Taylor and William R. Townsend combination, with a net score of 154. For second honors there was a tie between the teams of R. M. Smith and G. H. Smith, and H. H. Woodland and Walter Whitehead, both with net scores of 161.

The point winners for the President's Cup were: William Taylor, 84, 11—73; H. H. Woodland, 99, 23—76; R. M. Smith, 101, 24—77.

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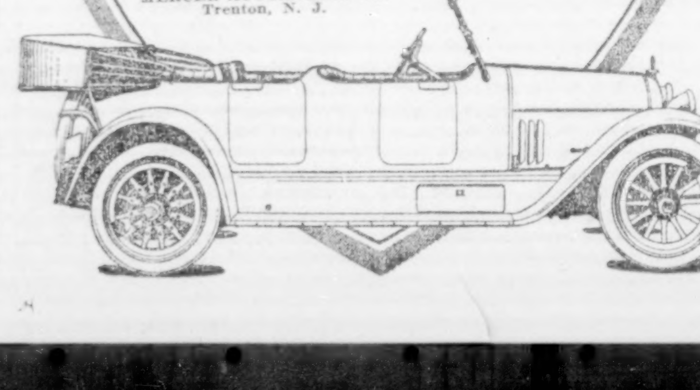

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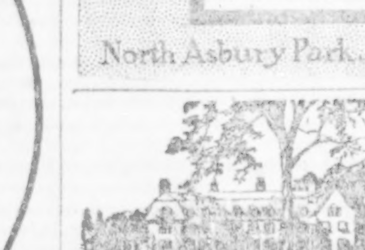

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WHAT YOU WILL FIND THERE:
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FIGURE ON GAIN FOR EASTERN ROADS

Increase in Class Rates Is Estimated to Give from 4 to 7 Per Cent.

RAILWAY STOCKS DECLINE

Some Recovery Before the Close—Pennsylvania Head Says Decision Is Discouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Only as applied to tonnage can the increases in rates indicated yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission as permissible be estimated. It is admitted by the railroad experts here that the revenues of the carriers will be considerably increased, and estimates run from 4 to 7 per cent. In effect the decision is regarded as a victory for the railroads, notwithstanding the spectacular form of the opinion and the various dissents from it by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The fact that the commission named Oct. 28 as the nearest date to which the proposed tariffs are suspended has given rise to an expectation that when the real meaning of the decision is known there will be a movement to readjust the rate question by adequate Congressional legislation, as was suggested by Commissioner McChord, and also proposed by Commissioner Harlan.

Some idea of the gigantic increase of revenue that will follow the action of the commission appears in the one item of an increase of 15 cents for hauling coal and coke. There are 600,000,000 tons of coal alone hauled annually by the roads, and under the terms of the decision it will cost $90,000,000 more to carry it during the approaching year.

In all probability the coke haul will add $25,000,000 to railroad revenues in Eastern territory the coming year. The haul of iron ore promises to be heavier during a war year than it has ever been before, and this item adds another very large increase to railroad revenues.

The average operating revenue per mile of American railroads in 1916 was $2,200, which is to be compared with the normal year of 1913, the first before the war, when the earnings were only $1,350 per mile. What they will be this year under the impulse of the increases allowed only the cold figures, when they come along, can tell.

Railroad men who are satisfied with the result today declared that they were glad the horizontal increase of rates had been denied, as that would not have made any better increase for their territory, and besides the horizontal increase would have applied to short-haul business as well as route traffic, and on that business the railroads from the nature of the case do not and cannot make large profits. The reorganization of schedules and tariffs throughout the visit range of short-haul traffic and get in the most profitable form of railroad traffic seemed to them to be all that should have been asked.

Railway Stocks Affected.

The immediate effect of the Interstate Commerce Commission's freight rate decision in yesterday's stock market was a decline running from 1 to 5 points in the leading railroad shares, followed before the end of the short session by a fairly sharp recovery in case of some issues, especially favored by speculators. The feeling evidenced in all quarters of the Street when trading began on the Stock Exchange was one of disappointment that the full 15 per cent. increase asked for had not been granted. Later sentiment improved, buoyed by the thought that the Eastern lines had obtained concessions and also by the promise of the commission to review its findings in the Autumn in case developments showed a drop in net earnings to the carriers.

St. Paul was the heaviest sufferer, dropping 5 full points in opening sales, while Lehigh Valley, Reading, and New York Central retreated 2 points each or more. An active demand was speedily uncovered, and at the end of the two hours New York Central had regained all but the smallest fraction of its loss, Reading's net decline was only 1 point, and St. Paul moved forward 2 points from the bottom. Lehigh Valley showed no resiliency. Atchison and Pennsylvania were hardly disturbed at all, and Union Pacific, after dropping a point, recovered all of the loss. This table shows the day's result in most of the active railroad issues on the list:

	High.	Low.	Net Loss.	Gross Loss.
Atchison	100½	100	⅜	¾
C., M. & St. P.	73¾	71	3	5
Erie	23⅞	21¾	1¼	2⅛
Gt. Northern pf.	106	106	⅞	⅞
Kan. City Sou.	21½	21⅛	1	1⅜
Lehigh Valley	63	62¼	2	2
N. Y. Central	91	89	⅛	2
New Haven	37½	36⅝	1¼	1⅛
Norfolk & Western	123	122	½	1¼
Northern Pacific	101¼	100¾	1	1¼
Penn. R. R.	52¾	52½	⅛	⅜
Reading	95¾	94	1	2¾
Southern Pacific	93⅞	92¾	½	1½
Southern Ry.	27	26½	1½	1½
Union Pacific	135½	134	..	1

Contrary to the movement in the rails, industrial stocks displayed considerable strength all through the trading. The steel issues, especially Steel common and Crucible, were bought eagerly, and a number of specialties gained as much ground as the carriers lost in their initial downward step.

Taking the market all around, stocks made a better showing than had been expected before business started. The financial community had been counting on a more favorable decision on the rate application than was rendered, knowledge that the railroads had asked for higher revenue on the specific basis of increasing expenses, through costs of material and higher wages, had imbued the speculative as well as the investment public with the feeling that the request would be granted in large part at least.

Railroad officers pored over the Commerce Commission's findings, especially as they affected Eastern lines. It was said in some quarters that the direct benefit of the increases allowed, which might be equivalent to 7 per cent. when spread over all Eastern traffic, could not be determined until a summary of current business had been made. Traffic incident to the heavy movement of coal, iron ore, coke, war munitions, and supplies for the army and navy has been expanding for several months, and in the light of this progress considerable study will need to be devoted to the rate advances to uncover their full effect.

President Rea "Discouraged."

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, issued a statement yesterday in which he said he was "amazed" and "discouraged" by the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission Friday on the application of the railroads of the United States for a 15 per cent. increase in freight rates. The commission granted but a small increase, and suspended the 15 per cent. schedules until Oct. 28, 1917.

"I am amazed at the reasoning and discouraged at the conclusions in the rate decision," said Mr. Rea. "The Eastern railroads are the great terminals for the whole country and absolutely require the 15 per cent. increase immediately. The Pennsylvania Railroad system is indicative of conditions on the railroads in Eastern territory, and its operations verify the estimates made for the commission.

"The five months ended with May show an increase of about 9 per cent. in gross earnings, but a decrease of about 27 per cent. in net operating income, or nearly $10,500,000, compared with 1916. The cost of labor and material are still rising, especially fuel coal, which will be increased by several millions over what was estimated in the rate case.

"Notwithstanding all the railroads are doing in co-operation with the Government, (and no other interests are doing more,) the country will realize that there will probably be more congestion next Fall and Winter than it has heretofore experienced. We are bending every effort to meet that situation, but instead of putting the railroads in a position where they can give substantial assistance by additional facilities and equipment, their credit will be seriously limited by this decision, and the country at large must of necessity suffer.

"The commission estimates a return of only 4.89 per cent. for the year ended June 30, 1917, on the roads and equipment provided for public use by the Eastern railroads, and yet declines to grant a reasonable increase in rates. What credit or progress can be based on any such inadequate return?

"The experience of the weak condition of the railroads for five years prior to 1916, with practically no new mileage constructed and insufficient terminal facilities, is utterly ignored.

"I dislike to criticise any Government decision, but the people should know why it is impossible to provide adequate facilities and service which are imperatively required for this growing country, and should understand how unjustly the Eastern railroads are being treated."

UPHOLDS AMERICAN'S WILL.

French Court Supports Mrs. Coleman's Big Gifts to Charities.

PARIS, June 30.—French charities will receive many millions of francs under the will of Mrs. Rosalie Parent Coleman, an American, who died here in 1915.

A few days before her death she executed a codicil to her will revoking a bequest of some 30,000,000 francs to her natural son, Guido Hickel, who resided in Germany, and leaving the money instead to several French charities. The civil tribunal of the Seine has just upheld the codicil.

On May 23, 1916, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a telegram from Lebanon, Penn., saying that Dr. Guido Hinkel of Freiburg, Baden, had brought suit in the courts of Lebanon County to break his mother's will, she having disinherited him because he had joined the German Army. In a codicil to her will dated Feb. 23, 1915, Mrs. Coleman bequeathed her share (about $1,000,000) in the Cornwall Iron Ore Mines of Lebanon County to J. Coleman Drayton, a nephew; Ronald George de Reuter, a cousin, and Camille Besson, a friend, all Americans.

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Great Barrington, Mass.	Berkshire Inn	Caleb Ticknor & Son
Lenox, Mass.	Curtis Hotel	William D. Curtis, Prop.
New Haven, Conn.	Hotel Taft	J. C. LaVin, Mgr.
Pawling, N. Y.	Dutcher House & Cottages	Leland W. Blankinship, Lessee
Pittsfield, Mass.	The Maplewood	Arthur W. Plumb, Prop.
Providence, R. I.	The Crown	F. Mansfield, Prop.
Springfield, Mass.	Cooley Hotel	C. T. Shean, Prop.
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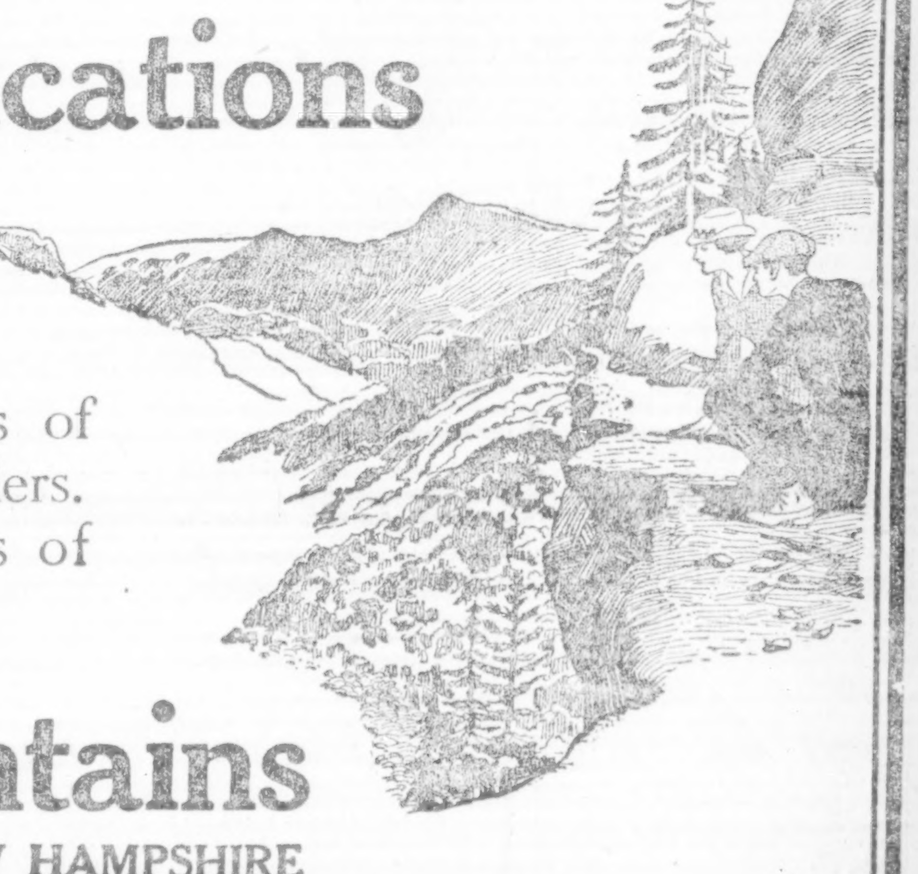

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Twin Mountain House, TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H., CAPACITY 50
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AN IDEAL SPOT FOR REST AND RECREATION.
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Golf, tennis, croquet and bowling. Beautiful walks and drives. Great fishing. Best of spring water. Ill. booklet.

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EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.
Open May 30. A house of refinement for select people. Cool situation. Attractively appointed. Excellent table. Cleanliness a feature. Rooms en suite with private bath. For information address
BUELL & CROSBY.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Desirable cottage, (furnished,) eleven rooms and bath. Good frontage on Lake, boathouse. Particulars and picture, M. P. Ferris, 393 Canal Street, N. Y. C. Inspection, address V. W. Ferris, Sunapee, N. H.

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Vacation Land
Within a few hours trip to many far-famed points of interest.
PORTLAND
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presents unlimited possibilities for motoring over new State roads, and sailing among the 365 picturesque islands of Casco Bay.
Delicious shore dinners, surf bathing, camping, fishing, League baseball, golf. Daily concerts, Portland's famous municipal organ. Write for booklet to
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On the Water. 50 Minutes from N. Y.
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80 ROOMS WITH BATH ADDED THIS SEASON.
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Large house, with annex; spacious rooms, pleasantly located for Summer guests. Motor parties accommodated. Near Berkshires, en route to White Mountains. 1917 Cadillac touring car, with careful driver, for use of guests, at reasonable rates.
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Telephone 839.

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Always Cool. Charming Country Back of the Bay.
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Entirely modernized; Restful rooms
Food YOU will Appreciate.
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Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms; tennis court. Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
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On Highland Lake.
Fishing, Boating, Etc.
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New addition, rooms en suite with bath; delightful bungalows. Moderate rates. Situated in beautiful lake region.

Wykeham Inn, Washington, Ct.
Will open July 2. Finest location in Berkshire foothills. Pure air, sparkling water. Broad verandas; golf, tennis. Booklet. GEO. T. SANGER, Manager.

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1,000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application. 1180 B'way, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

LEADS ALL—Summer & Winter
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POLAND SPRING HOUSE, Open June 1 to Oct. 15.
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Across Bay from Bar Harbor. Illustrated Booklet. Booking office, Hotel Woodward, 55th & B'way, N.Y.

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Shade, sports, good table. Near R. R. and trolley. 150 guests. Modern improvements. $10 up. Booklet, Box T, Poultney, Vt.

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Management of Harriet L. Hayes.
Orchestra, golf, tennis, bowling, bathing, dancing; running hot and cold water in every room; finest beach along the shore; aviation school adjoining; tourists accommodated; 55 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; express service. Special rates to families for summer. Cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. Telephone 211.

Chatham Bars Inn
and cottages. Newest hotel on Cape Cod. Golf course, electric lights, steam heat. Milk and vegetables from our own farm. Opens June 15. Chatham Bars Inn, Chatham, Mass.

Great Lake, Belgrade Lakes
Best and coolest point on Great Lake, Belgrade Lakes, Maine. For Sale, including 2 finely built whole log cabins, completely furnished; wood shed, shower bath house, chicken house, garage, ice house, and boat house. Also attractive pine grove; a fine 18-mile motor boat and 3 row boats. A bargain at the price. Bass, Trout, and Salmon fishing unsurpassed. These private camps must be seen to be appreciated.
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Merriewold Park, 1,600 acres; 1,500 ft. altitude; pine forests, two lakes, boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, orchestra. Clubhouse now open. For circular and rates apply MERRIEWOLD CLUB, Merriewold, N. Y.

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Large house, with annex; spacious rooms, porches; quiet, shady street; especially adapted to Summer guests; near car line; motor parties accommodated; automobile service.
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GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
Heart of Berkshires, 1,000 feet elevation; spacious grounds; modern improvements; unexcelled cuisine; tennis, golf, billiards; garage accommodations.
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Larchmont-on-the-Sound
Extended view of Sound. Rooms with or without bath. Tennis. Fine bathing.
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Surrounded by pines, overlooking bay and ocean; bathing, fishing, boating. Garage. Booklet. J. H. ANDERSON, Evergreen Landing, CASCO BAY, MAINE.

Redding, Conn.—GLEN FARM
In foothills of beautiful Berkshires; offers perfect rest and comfort; nourishing food; improvements; New York less 2 hours; no children; $12 up.

OTTAWA HOUSE,
Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Me.
Open June 25. Seashore and country combined.
Cap. 250. Booklet. E. W. BOYCE CO., Prop.

WEST-HAVEN-ON-THE-SOUND.
The Colonial Inn; sixty feet from the Sound; all charms of the country.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Healing Springs Hotel
Healing Springs, Va.
Ownership and management same as the famous Homestead Hotel at the Virginia Hot Springs—3 miles from it—use same railroad station—altitude 2500 feet; maximum temperature 85 degrees. Private Baths. House and Grounds electric lighted. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Saddle Horses; Golf; Medicinal Baths. Rates $21.00 per week up. Booklet No. 3 from W. D. Paxton, Manager.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOTEL GRAFTON
American Plan. Washington, D. C.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Terms $3.00 Day Upwards.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Prop.

THE BURLINGTON
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White House four blocks; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $5.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver; week or month.

CANADA.

Glacier, B. C.
IN THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES
Glorious days out-of-doors on mountain tops or in flower starred meadows. Triumphs for mountain climbers, relaxation for rest seekers.
ILLECILLEWAET GLACIER
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Expert Swiss Guides for the Peaks and Glaciers. Easy trails for the novice.
Excellent hotel and pleasant social life at
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For full particulars, write or call about Tour No. 119.
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DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA.
The Switzerland and Bar Harbor of Nova Scotia; fine view, overlooking 69 square miles of salt water; nice grounds; deep-sea fishing; trout, tennis and golf; climate unsurpassed.
WRITE FOR BOOKLETS.
C. A. JORDAN.

CANADA—Muskoka Lakes.

Royal Muskoka
Canada's finest summer hotel, in the heart of the marvelous Muskoka Lakes. All outside rooms with fascinating vistas of forest, lake and island scenery. Golf, fishing, bathing, tennis, sailing. Marvelous holiday enjoyment for less money than anywhere else. Passport not required. No head tax. Write for booklet. Royal Muskoka P. O., Lake Rosseau, Ont.

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The best way to recover lost property is by an advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

MARIE C. ALEXANDRE IS BRIDE AT LENOX

Her Marriage to Prof. Frederic Schenck of Harvard Is Held in St. Ann's Catholic Church.

FRENCH OFFICERS ATTEND

Bridesmaids Gowned Alike in Pink Anne Alexandre Maid of Honor —Reception at Spring Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 30.—Frederic Schenck, Professor of English Literature at Harvard University, the son of Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck of Lenox, and Miss Marie Civilise Alexandre, daughter of Mrs. John E. Alexandre of New York and Lenox, were married this afternoon in St. Ann's Catholic Church. The Rev. William F. Grace, pastor, performed the ceremony.

A special dispensation from the Archbishop of Massachusetts was obtained for the wedding, as Mr. Schenck is not a member of the Catholic Church.

A touch of the military activities of the day were given to the service by the presence of the French officers who are at Cambridge training the Harvard regiment. They were Commandant de Reviers de Mauny, Captain Dupont, Lieutenant Morize, and Lieutenant Giroudaux of the French Army.

The church was simply decorated. There were garlands of laurel in the chancel and on the guest pews, and garden flowers on the altar. Allen B. Fenno, organist of Trinity Episcopal Church, Lenox, played a program while the guests were arriving.

The ushers who led the procession were Prof. Roger B. Merriam of Harvard University, the Rev. Joseph T. Addison of Boston, David M. Osborne, Fulton Cutting, Charles Lanier Lawrence, T. Lawrence Riggs, Louis A. Shaw, Richard C. Greenleaf, and Bayard Hoppen. Harold Edgell, Harvard '00, was Mr. Schenck's best man.

The maids, all gowned alike in delicate shell pink organdie, with hats of the same material, there being slight touches of blue on the skirts and hats, and carrying a bouquet of garden flowers, followed the ushers. They were Misses Virginia Lawrence Alexandre, Katherine Greene, Marion Hollins, the noted golfer, Katherine E. Stewart, Edith Percy Morgan, Julia Appleton, Mary A. Wood, Isabel D. Shotter, and Zelina T. Clark of New York.

MISS HORNER WEDS IN ALL ANGELS' CHURCH

Daughter of Charles E. Horner the Bride of Wm. A. Rowley, Who Is to be Dispatch Carrier in War.

The wedding of Miss Constance West Horner, daughter of Charles Egerton Horner, and William Armstrong Rowley, son of Mrs. M. A. Rowley of Englewood, N. J., was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James of Englewood.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a gown of white satin and tulle, the pointed tunic of tulle being trimmed with chantilly lace. A Court train of satin depended from the shoulders, and over this in voluminous folds fell the tulle veil, caught at the back of the coiffure by a chaplet of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Marian Westervelt, who was in blue satin and tulle, carrying pink roses and cornflowers. Mrs. Elmer S. Mulford, the matron of honor, was gowned in orchid-colored satin and tulle, and carried mauve orchids and sweet peas.

The bridesmaids included the Misses Marjorie Chambers, Eleanor Radford, Elizabeth Barber, and Catherine Matchan, who appeared in frocks of pink satin and tulle, and carried pink sweet peas. All of the attendants wore large hats of tulle of matching colors and trimmed with ribbon and French flowers.

Tracy Edgerton acted as best man, and the ushers were Archibald Fisk, Charles Benner, Albert P. Armour, and Edward S. Brockie.

The decorations at the church were June flowers, which were also used at the home of the bride, 894 West End Avenue, where a small reception for the bridal party was held after the church ceremony. Later Mr. and Mrs. Rowley left for a fortnight's stay in the Adirondacks.

The wedding was hastened on account of the war, as Mr. Rowley is attached to the New Jersey Brigade Headquarters. He will go to the front as a dispatch carrier.

Goldschmidt-De Vinne.

The marriage of Elsworth H. Goldschmidt and Miss Grace De Vinne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. De Vinne, took place yesterday at Rye, N. Y., the Rev. Lewis B. Whittemore of Christ Church, New York, officiating. Robert M. de Vignier was the best man. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present. Mr. Goldschmidt is a member of the Reserve Signal Corps and expects to be called into service soon.

Paulist Fathers' Bequest Shrinks.

An accounting filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by the temporary administrators of the estate of Miss Jessie Gillender, whose will was upheld recently, shows that the total value of her property, estimated at $2,000,000 at the time of her death, is only $710,367, and that the residuary bequest to the Paulist Fathers, instead of amounting to $1,500,000 as estimated, will be only $333,367. The administrators report that Miss Gillender's property, which she inherited from her father, Arthur Gillender, is $417,511 in personalty and the remainder in realty.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Goodwin of 808 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Myrtle B. Goodwin, to Henry Nicholas Dunning, son of Mrs. Henry N. Dunning and the late Rev. Dr. Dunning of 172 West Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Dunning's father was a well-known lecturer and former pastor the Clinton Square Presbyterian Church at Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate of 306 West Seventy-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florance Hall Colgate, to Major Edwin St. John Greble, Jr., son of General Edwin St. John Greble, U. S. A., and Mrs. Greble. Major Greble is a graduate of West Point, class of 1909, and is now in the Second Field Artillery of Pennsylvania. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Mrs. William Simpson Secombe of Peterborough, N. H., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Secombe, to Charles Dana Burrage, Jr., of this city. Mr. Burrage is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1911.

Mrs. M. E. Anderson of Bedford Park, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lee Mary Anderson, to Deane C. Beyerley of Lincoln, Neb. The wedding is to take place shortly at the home of Miss Anderson's sister, Mrs. George L. Marshall of Wilmington, Del.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. MacMurray of Chicago announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen A. Rubel, to Lieutenant Edward J. Winters of the U. S. Marine Corps, who is stationed at the U. S. Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md. Lieutenant Winters was graduated from the Yale Sheffield Scientific School, class of 1917, and was manager of this year's university baseball team, and a member of the Colony.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Sun. Mon., thunder showers; moderate s. to s. e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sun.; showers near the coast. Mon., fair; moderate e to s. e. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sun. and probably Mon.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sun.; thunder showers in extreme s. Mon., thunder showers; s. e. to s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Sun. Mon., thunder showers; cooler in w.

Ky.—Fair Sun.; thunder showers at night or Mon.; cooler Mon.

Ind.—Thunder showers Sun. or Sun. night. Mon., fair and cooler; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Lower Mich.—Thunder showers Sun. Mon., fair and cooler; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. Sun. night.

Upper Mich.—Thunder showers Sun. Mon., probably fair; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Ohio—Thunder showers Sun. or Sun. night. Mon., fair in w., showers in e.; somewhat cooler; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. by Mon.

Ill.—Unsettled and warm Sun., with local thunder showers. Mon., generally fair and much cooler; fresh s. w., shifting to n. w., winds.

Mo.—Thunder showers Sun.; cooler in w. and extreme n. Mon., fair and much cooler; fresh s. w., shifting to n. w., winds.

Wis.—Unsettled Sun., thunder showers and warmer in s. and central. Mon., fair and much cooler; fresh s. w. shifting to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Generally fair Sun. and Mon., much cooler Sun in s. and w.; fresh n. w. winds.

Iowa—Unsettled and much cooler Sun., local thunder showers in e. and s. Mon., fair and cooler; fresh n. w. winds.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Sun. and Mon., cooler in s. and central Sun.

Neb.—Generally fair Sun. and Mon., preceded by unsettled in s. Sun., much cooler Sun.; fresh n. w. winds.

Kan.—Unsettled and much cooler Sun.; Mon. fair and cooler. Fresh n. w. winds.

La.—Sun. and Mon. fair except probably showers in s. e.

Ark.—Sunday fair, continued warm; Mon. cloudy, probably showers in n.

Okla.—Sun. fair, cooler in w., Mon. fair.

E. Tex.—Sun. fair and warmer; Mon. fair.

W. Tex.—Sun. fair, cooler in n.; Mon. fair.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Cigarette case, dark brown, lettered in Japanese, containing Dimitrino cigarettes, lost between 46th St. and on Riverside Drive up to Claremont Restaurant, between 7 and 8 P. M. Saturday; large reward. Return to Clark, Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St.

LOST—Black velvet bag, containing watch marked "A. T. W.," lost between Cedar Street Pier and Brooklyn Bridge; please return to D. M. Miers, Room 1202, 55 Liberty Street; telephone Cortlandt 6974 and receive liberal reward.

LOST—On Southern Boulevard, near Westchester Av., certificate or license to practice dentistry; issued by Territory of Utah; reward given. Dr. Samuel W. Taliaferro, 1,058 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

LOST—Diamond earring, between Cresskill, N. J., via Erie R. R. to Chambers Street Ferry, then to Rector and Washington Sts., on June 22; liberal reward. Mrs. Haring, 100 Washington St.

LOST—On Brooklyn elevated railroad, Thursday night, small leather case containing paper scales; $10 reward. Republic Bag and Paper Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4720, Room 1254.

LOST—On May 15, solitaire diamond pin and ring at 104th St. and Broadway. Liberal reward and absolutely no questions asked if returned to Colonial Bank, Broadway and 102d St. Manager.

LOST—Wall St. subway to Cedar St. pier, in taxicab or on street, lady's purse containing gold watch, name cards, &c. Communicate E 287 Times Downtown.

LOST—Diamond and star sapphire plaque, pin broken off, between 70th St., Broadway car, and Stern's 42d St. store, Saturday, June 23; $100 reward. Valerie Bergere, 200 West 70th St. Columbus 9673.

LOST—Lady's green silk bag, in taxicab, between Ritz-Carlton and Palace Theatre, June 29th, about 9 P. M. Please return to Room 1051, 120 Broadway, phone 9710 Rector. Reward.

LOST—Friday, June 15, between 61st St. and 58th St., East, or Madison Av. car, small diamond heart pin; reward. Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 833 Park Av.

LOST—Diamond pin form letters "Z. E." vicinity 55 West 30th, McAlpin, Cohan Theatre; reward. Martin, 540 Madison Avenue.

LOST—Platinum bracelet, flexible, 5 diamonds. Broadway car, Thursday; very liberal reward. Write or telephone Miss J. Leach, Peconic House, Jamesport, L. I.

LOST—On road Friday, white Houk wire wheel, with new non-skid tire, between White Plains and Savin Rock; reward. R. Wightman, Saybrook.

LOST—Red chow dog, family pup; liberal reward for information for return, no questions asked. Phone Rector 7070, W. J. O'Brien.

LOST—Black satin bag, Thursday, containing breastpin, keepsake, pocketbook, money; White Plains car; good reward. Boecher, Intervale 1384.

LOST—Diamond bird pin, set in platinum, Saturday night, June 23, between 100th and 96th Sts., on Broadway; reward. A. Mayer, 220 West 98th St. Phone 9488 Riverside.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, between Morningside Drive and 121st St. and 526 West 113th St., seed pearl brooch valued as heirloom; reward. Haring, 74 West Tremont Av.

LOST—Bunch office keys with registry tag attached. Finder will be rewarded on delivery at office of Superintendent, Washington Building, 1 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's fur boa, on New Haven train, Port Chester local, leaving New York 1:12 Saturday. Liberal reward if returned to Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle.

LOST—Black pigskin portfolio, containing documents, Hudson Tube, between Cortlandt St. and Hoboken, about 6:30 P. M. Thursday, June 28. Finder telephone West-Broad 3546.

LOST—Light female canary, flew out of window at 444 Park Av.; $5 reward if returned. Mrs. Wilson.

LOST—Gold, silver wrist watch, vicinity Grand Central, Madison Av., 42d St. Nicholson, 452 5th Av. Vanderbilt 4441.

LOST—June 28, blood pressure apparatus, East 53d and Lexington Av.; liberal reward. Dr. Ordway, 563 Park Av.

LOST.—Handsome reward for return to hotel of diamond solitaire lost in ladies' room of Manhattan Hotel; no questions.

LOST—Friday, June 29, platinum bar pin set with diamonds; $50 reward if returned to Mrs. S. Higgins, 12 East 58th St.

LOST—June 23, on Stamford train, fraternity pin set in pearls; reward. Phone Intervale 449.

LOST—Friday, notebook with registration card, Basil D. Gordeenko, Room 402, Flatiron Building; reward, $10.

LOST—Alligator card case containing $135; liberal reward. Room 707, Hotel McAlpin.

$5,000 REWARD.

The owners of the jewelry stolen from their residence in Southampton, L. I., May 1 and June 21, 22, or 23, from safes in second-story bedrooms, offer a reward of five thousand ($5,000) dollars for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves and recovery of the stolen property. Or a proportionate amount for proportionate information and recovery.

A proportionate amount of reward is offered for confidential information, to be positively treated as such, without exposing informant or informants.

Communicate with me by letter or telephone.

T. R. STRONG,
30 Pine St., New York City.
Telephone John 3344.

$300 REWARD return diamond horseshoe brooch and diamond dinner ring, lost in the vicinity of Altman's on June 28. Both pieces were contained in Tiffany pasteboard box. Proportionate reward for return of either piece. No questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$300 REWARD return ring lost about May 20 in the vicinity of Gladstone, N. J.; 1 square emerald, 54 small diamonds, 8 cut onyx set in platinum. Return to Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$25 REWARD for a hat and 2 hatpins of aquamarines and diamonds, lost from an auto between Long Branch and 59th St. Bridge and 50th St., city. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$500 REWARD return of diamond and platinum ring; one large diamond, 36 small diamonds, lost June 1 in the vicinity of Port Chester, N. Y. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD.

For bracelet, flexible diamond set with baroque pearls last Wednesday in or near Altman's; return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St., and 5th Av.

REWARD.—Gold brooch, Thursday, Broadway car, 9th-87th Sts. Communicate X 342 Times Annex.

$50 REWARD.

LOST, GOLD MATCHBOX, DIAMOND SETTING, BACK ENGRAVED "REGGIE TO HARRY," IN FRONT OF HENDERSON'S, CONEY ISLAND. TELEPHONE PLAZA 6229. HARRY ARONSOHN, 52 EAST 64TH ST.

WILLIAM WINTER, NOTED CRITIC, DIES

Shakespearean Scholar and Poet Succumbs After Long Illness at Almost 81.

WROTE REVIEWS 50 YEARS

His Books Included Lives of Famous Players—His Career Crowned with a Big Testimonial.

William Winter, dramatic critic, author, and Shakespearean scholar, died last night at his home in New Brighton, S. I., as the result of repeated attacks of angina pectoris. He would have been 81 years old on July 15. He was first stricken on Feb. 9, 1916, but he continued his literary work until June 4 of this year. He was unable to leave his bed after that, but for several days carried on his work by dictation. He grew steadily weaker, however, and was compelled to relinquish the labor to which he was devoted.

At his bedside when he died were his son, Jefferson Winter, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jefferson Winter, known on the stage as Elsie Leslie.

Mr. Winter was perhaps the only American author who may truly be said to have built up a great reputation as a critical essayist on theatrical performances and the history of the stage. He was born at Gloucester, Mass., July 15, 1836, and on both sides of his family his ancestors had been seafaring people. His father's name was Charles Winter and his mother's maiden name was Louisa Wharf. She died at twenty-four and was buried at Gloucester when the future critic was only 4 years old.

His motherless boyhood was passed in old Gloucester, but later he went to Boston, where he attended the Boylston School, and at 16 he was graduated from the Cambridge High School, receiving his diploma from Edward Everett. Though he never afterward practiced his profession, he studied law at Harvard and received his degree in 1857.

Began Writing Verse at Ten.

Mr. Winter had been writing verse, however, since the age of 10 years, and his first book of verse, dedicated to Longfellow, was published when he was 18. He delivered many Lyceum lectures before coming to this city, and made political addresses in the campaign for Frémont. His second book of poems was entitled "The Queen's Domain and Other Poems," and was published in 1858, the year before he came to New York. On his arrival here Mr. Winter became connected with Vanity Fair, the Saturday Press, and other publications and began in earnest to map out his life career.

He married Elizabeth Campbell of Ederline, Scotland, a talented writer, on Dec. 8, 1860, and the following year was made assistant editor of The New York Albion, for which he wrote the Mercutio Letters. Probably he was best known to the public at large as a dramatic critic, a position which he held until a few years ago, and for the unprecedented term of fifty years. He joined The New York Tribune in 1865 and commenced the creation of a department which for critical scholarship made him a unique figure in the history of journalism.

From 1856 to 1870 Mr. Winter was managing editor of The New York Weekly Review, to which he contributed many articles on dramatic and literary subjects. He wrote for The New York Express during the editorship of Erastus Brooks, and was for a time managing editor of Frank Leslie's paper. His main efforts were always devoted at this period to his work for The Tribune and to the creation of many books.

Friend of Distinguished Actors.

Though he had published many volumes it was but a hint of his great industry to know that his uncollected writings on theatrical subjects would probably fill ten volumes or more. As a character in American theatrical life he was noted for his friendships with many distinguished actors and actresses of the generations of long ago. Among his intimates were Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Booth, John McCullough, Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Adelaide Neilson, and many other noted players. He was the lifelong friend of Longfellow and other distinguished authors. His elegy on Adelaide Neilson, and that of George Arnold, have been copied all over the world.

Mr. Winter traveled much abroad, but especially was he fond of Shakespeare's country, about which he wrote most charmingly. He made his first trip to England in 1877. He lived for many years at Fort Hill, Staten Island, but he likewise had an estate in California where he spent many restful months. His favorite son, Arthur, met his death when he was only 14, and to his memory Mr Winter established the Arthur Winter Memorial Library in the Staten Island Academy, where Arthur had been a student.

Testimonial in His Honor.

A year ago players and playgoers of today and yesterday gathered in the Century Theatre in honor of Mr. Winter. An impressive testimonial had been arranged at the suggestion of Viola Allen, which was met with response from a hundred sources.

A list of Mr. Winter's works includes "Poems," "The Queen's Domain and Other Poems," "The Poems of George Arnold," edited, with a sketch of his life; "My Witness," a book of verse; "Edwin Booth in Twelve Dramatic Characters," "Thistledown," a collection of poems; "Edwin Booth's Prompt Books," "The Trip to England," "The Jeffersons," a minute biography of the family of actors; "The Poems and Stories of Fitz James O'Brien," edited, with a sketch of his life; "The Poems and Stories of John Brougham," "English Rambles and Other Fugitive Pieces," "Henry Irving," essays on Mr. Irving's principal performances; "Mary Anderson," "Shakespeare's England," "Wanderers," a complete collection of poems; "The Press and the Stage," "Brief Chronicles," "Memorials of John McCullough," "The Life of John Gilbert," "A Daughter of Comedy," a life of Ada Rehan; "The Actor and Other Orations," "Gray Days and Gold in England and Scotland," "Old Shrines and Ivy," including reminiscences of Longfellow; "George William Curtis," a eulogy; "Shadows of the Stage," "The Life and Art of Edwin Booth," "A Wreath of Laurel," "Brown Heath and Blue Bells," "The Life and Art of Richard Mansfield," "Shakespeare on the Stage," and many prefaces to Shakespearean plays.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will attend a patriotic service at St. Stephen's Church in the morning.

The twenty-sixth session of the Catholic Summer School of America at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain, will be opened with morning services.

The New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus will hold a special meeting at Pabst Hall, Columbus Circle, at 2:30 P. M.

There will be a discussion of educational and migration movements among Southern negroes in the Abyssinian Baptist Church at 3 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Myers of Boston preaches at the Union Tent Evangel, 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at 4 and 8 P. M., and on every evening of the week except tomorrow.

The Young People's Branch of the Educational Alliance will give the first of a series of Sunday evening concerts at Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets.

There will be patriotic service attended by members of the Home Defense League at Grace Methodist Church in the evening.

Tomorrow.

A special instruction train to promote food preservation and canning clubs will start from Jersey City in the morning to tour Orange County over the Erie lines.

The Knights of Columbus of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Districts will hold a patriotic rally at the Amsterdam Opera House at 8:30 P. M.

Tuesday.

There will be a conference on the high cost of living at the Hotel McAlpin, with three sessions, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association will hold its thirty-first annual picnic and games at the Manhattan and Central Casinos.

Saturday.

The presentation of medals to members of the Fire Department for meritorious acts performed during the year 1916 and a drill and exhibition of fire fighting will be held at the City College Stadium at 1:30 P. M.

DR. ALMON GUNNISON DEAD.

President Emeritus of St. Lawrence University Since 1914.

The Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, for fifteen years President of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and since 1914 President Emeritus of that university, died yesterday at his residence, 59 Rugby Road, Flatbush, in his seventy-fourth year. Dr. Gunnison was a brother of Herbert F. Gunnison, business manager of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and of the late Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Erasmus Hall High School. Born in Hallowell, Me., he was a son of the Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison, a prominent clergyman in the Universalist denomination. He was educated at Green Mountain Institute, Vermont, took his collegiate course at Tufts College, and received his theological education at St. Lawrence University, from which he was graduated in 1868. Dr. Gunnison received the degree of LL. D. from Union College in 1902 and from Tufts College in 1905.

For three years after his graduation Dr. Gunnison served as pastor of the Universalist Church at Bath, Me., and then for twenty years was pastor of the All Souls' Universalist Church in Brooklyn. He resigned from the pastorate of All Souls' Church to accept a call to the First Universalist Church at Worcester, Mass., where he remained for ten years. After he had declined two previous elections to the Presidency of St. Lawrence University, of which he had been a Trustee for many years, Dr. Gunnison finally accepted the call in 1899.

Dr. Gunnison had traveled extensively and was the author of "Rambles Overland" and of "Wayside and Fireside Rambles." He is survived by his wife, a son, Fred E. Gunnison, Vice President of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company, and a daughter, Mrs. Guy L. Harrington.

Ex-U. S. Senator Jonathan Chace.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30.—Jonathan Chace, United States Senator from Rhode Island from 1885 to 1889 and long identified with the cotton manufacturing industry of New England, died here today. He was 88 years old. Mr. Chace had served two terms in the National House of Representatives previous to his election to the Senate.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HOFSTADTER.—Born, a son to Mrs. J. L. Hofstadter, (nee Flora Glans,) June 29. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

KREEGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Irving S. Kreeger (nee Borenstein) announce the birth of a son, June 30.

WARTMAN.—June 24, 416 West 215th St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wartman, a daughter.

Engaged.

BOTWINICK—TISCHLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Tischler, 1,565 48th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Minnie, to Mr. Irving Botwinick.

BRODY—LIPMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lipman of 84 West 115th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hattie Lipman, to Mr. Isaac Brody, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Brody of 84 West 113th St.

BRODZIAK—HOROWITZ.—Mrs. T. Horowitz, 1,024 Simpson St., New York, announces the engagement of her daughter Sara to Mr. Frederick L. Brodziak, June 29, 1917.

CAREY—VAN DE WATER.—Mrs. John Carpenter Van De Water of 249 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Cornelia Knowlton Van De Water, to Mr. Harold Dearborn Carey of Hartford, Conn.

DAVID—SCHREIER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schreier of Far Rockaway announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha, to Mr. Otto David.

GOLDBLATT—WEISS.—Mr. S. Heimlich of Philadelphia announces the engagement of his daughter, Esther Weiss, to Dr. L. L. Goldblatt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Goldblatt of New York.

GROSS—ABRAHAMS.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Abrahams announce the engagement of their daughter Dora to Mr. Joseph Gross of Philadelphia.

ISRAEL—GANS.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gans of 542 West 124th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Blanche to Mr. Albert H. Israel.

SHAININ—RABINER.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rabiner of 1,472 1st Av., announce the engagement of their daughter Goldie to Mr. Ben Shainin.

TUTHILL—PASMORE.—Mr. and Mrs. George E. Pasmore, 109 Chester St., Mount Vernon, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marian Luella Pasmore, to Mr. Munroe Rosebrooks Tuthill of Detroit, Mich.

WALDMAN—SCHEIBEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Scheibel of 706 East 163d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Samuel Waldman.

WELCH—SMITH.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith of Mountain View, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter Olive Cornelia to Mr. Ellis W. Welch of Rutherford, N. J.

Married.

BENEDICT—WALLACE.—On Saturday, June 30, at the Little Church Around the Corner, by the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, Jessie Hunter Wallace, daughter of Emilie F. and the late William L. Wallace of Tarrytown, N. Y., to Mr. Wilbert M. Benedict of Warwick, N. Y.

CARDOZO—MORDECAI.—Miss Constance Mordecai, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mordecai of 319 West 105th St., New York City, was married to Mr. Danforth Cardozo on Thursday, June 28, 1917, at Lawrence, L. I., by Rabbi James Heller of Philadelphia.

DELAND—HAMILTON-BROCK.—Friday, June 29, at Sacramento, Cal., Hazel Hamilton-Brock, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Hamilton, to Walter Deland of San Francisco, Cal.

DE POLO—MAHONEY.—Miss Mary Elizabeth Mahoney to Mr. Oscar Aurelio De Polo, on Wednesday, June 27, 1917, at the Church of St. Francis Assisi, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOLDSCHMIDT—DE VINNE.—At Rye, N. Y., June 30, by the Rev. Lewis B. Whittemore of Christ Church, New York City, Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. De Vinne, to Elsworth H. Goldschmidt of New York City.

GORDON—SMITH.—On Saturday, June 30, 1917, at the Church of the Transfiguration, N. Y., Florence Butler Smith to Mortimer Richardson Gordon.

GREENBAUM—SPITZ.—Mr. Frederick Spitz announces the marriage of his daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Emanuel Greenbaum on Thursday, June 28, 1917, by the Rev. Herman L. Martin.

GRIFFITH—SMITH.—On Saturday, June 30, in Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, N. J., Grace Dodd Smith, daughter of Norwood T. and the late Grace Dodd Smith, to J. Earl Griffith. Members of the family and a few friends only were present.

JACOBSON—OUTWATER.—Saturday, June 30, 1917, at Hackensack, N. J., Adrianne Ely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Outwater, to Gerald Fowler Jacobson.

LICHTIG—BLOCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bloch announce the marriage of their daughter, Cecele, to Mr. Arnold Lichtig, June 27, at the Hotel Ansonia.

LYTLE—COX.—On Thursday, June 28, in the Friends Meeting House at Moores Mills, N. Y., by the Rev. A. G. Cummins of Poughkeepsie, Ethel Benedict Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Whitlock Cox, to Dr. Richard Ridgely Lytle.

MILES—TOWNSEND.—Saturday, June 30, by Rev. H. F. Taylor, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Eugenia Bogart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Townsend, to H. Francis Miles.

NEWCOMBE—WILSON.—On June 30 at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Katherine Geary Wilson to Frederick Courtney Newcombe.

O'CONOR—CORSON.—On Wednesday, June 27, at Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. Prescott Evarts, Norreys Jephson O'Conor of New York and Grace Edith Corson, daughter of the late Arthur Corson and Kathleen Richards Corson.

REED—CAREY.—On Saturday, June 30, at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo Park, New York, Miss Madeline Marie Carey, daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey, to Mr. Charles Reed.

SNIDER—MILLER.—On Saturday, June 30, at East Orange, N. J., by Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Miller, to Cyril Scott Snider of New York.

STODDART—TEN EYCK.—On Saturday, June 30, 1917, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y., by the Rev. William Morrison Gilbert, Julia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Conover Ten Eyck, to Robert Stone Stoddart of Englewood, N. J.

TYLER—LANGFORD.—Myrtle Langford to Harry W. Tyler, Friday, June 29.

Brooklyn.

EARLY—COOKE.—June 30, Olga M. Cooke to Joseph J. Early.

OBITUARY NOTES.

JOHN B. DAVIS, a veteran turfman who had acted as Judge at Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Beach, and other racetracks, died on Thursday at his home in Brighton Beach. Mr. Davis was born in Louisville, Ky., ninety-two years ago and was the author of a volume called "The History of the American Turf."

Mrs. MARIE ANTOINETTE BARRE, widow of William Barre, three times Register of Kings County, died on Wednesday and was buried in Plainfield, N. J., where she had lived for the last fifteen years. She was formerly a prominent member of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN CHARLES MILLER, a civil war veteran, is dead at his home, 1,261 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 75 years. Mr. Miller served in the Sixty-fifth Regiment of New York Infantry and was promoted to Sergeant of Company H for bravery.

Mrs. SARAH AYLESBURY, 68 years old, wife of James L. Aylesbury and an old resident of Corona, L. I., died at her home there on Thursday.

Captain CHRISTIAN DIEDRICH SMITH, a retired harbor master and active in the work of the Sunset Park Norwegian M. E. Church, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Wednesday after an operation. He was born in Norway sixty-two years ago.

HARRY JOSEPH LOGAN, 39 years old, employed in the Department of Water Supply, died from heart disease on Friday at his home, 62 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn.

NATHANIEL W. NILES, a real estate lawyer and former Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, and formerly United States Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Chatham, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

HORACE A. QUIMBY, for more than fifty years in the crockery business here under the name of Quimby & Co., died yesterday at Springfield, Mass., in his ninety-first year.

THOMAS W. MALONEY, lawyer, of Rutland, Vt., died there yesterday in his fifty-sixth year.

Miss MARCIA E. MARTYN, until recently Superintendent of the Washington Heights Hospital, died yesterday at a private sanitarium in her forty-fourth year.

Former Police Lieutenant WILLIAM GREEN died on Thursday at his home in Woodside, L. I.

EDWARD W. BLAZIER, President of the Chatham Board of Education, died yesterday in Green Village, N. J., aged 63 years.

HENRY S. SMITH of the Pinkham & Smith Company, opticians of Boston, died at his home in Everett, Mass., on Friday in his fifty-first year.

HENRY C. CONBOY, engineer of Engine Company 50, New York Fire Department, is dead at his home, 904 Tinton Avenue.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON, for many years President of the Inland Oil Company, which merged with Standard Oil interests, died in Cincinnati on Wednesday.

HARRY VAUGHAN, an architect, known for his part in reviving Gothic architecture in this country, died yesterday in Boston. He was 72 years of age. The Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul at Washington, in which he collaborated with George E. Bodley of England; the chapel of Groton School at Groton, and the English Chapel of St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., are among the structures that he designed.

Married.

GROSS—CAREY.—June 28, Julia Carey to John F. Cross.

MALOWITZ—HILL.—June 28, Jennie Hill to Amil Malowitz.

RUSSELL—FAIRHURST.—June 28, Helena J. Fairhurst to J. Edwin Russell.

TRIMBLE—HEISS.—June 24, Anna Heiss to Frank Trimble.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BEEMAR—GAVIN.—June 21, Jersey City, Elizabeth Gavin to William J. Beemar.

BIGLEY—WADDINGTON.—June 27, Hoboken, Mary Waddington to Bernard J. Bigley.

BUERGER—O'CONNOR.—June 27, Margaret O'Connor to Frank Buerger.

KING—MURPHY.—June 26, Hoboken, Katherine Murphy to John King.

McCRACKEN—BOULTON.—June 27, Jersey City, Agnes Boulton to Malcolm L. McCracken.

MILLER—HEYDE.—June 27, Hoboken, Florence Heyde to Gustave T. Miller.

PHILLIPS—McNEIL.—June 28, Newark, Martha Y. McNeil to William J. Phillips.

THOMSON—RATHJEN.—June 27, Jersey City, Anna Rathjen to T. P. Thomson.

Long Island.

DIKE—BIDDLE.—June 30, Glen Cove, Evelyn Biddle to Norman S. Dike.

Anniversaries.

CHAUSER.—A surprise party was tendered on June 26, by the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Chauser, in celebration of their golden wedding, at their home. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

HART.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hart announce their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary Thursday, July 5.—Informal reception 8 P. M., 210 5th Av., New York.

MORITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Moritz announce their 50th wedding anniversary Saturday, July 7. Reception 8:30 P. M., Hotel Savoy.

Died.

ADAIR.—Robert, on June 30, at his residence, 11 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, in his 61st year, son of the late Robert and Ann Adair. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BANGS.—At Hutchinson, Kan., on Wednesday, June 27, Merwin Bolton, son of Minette Dewey and the late Merwin Bolton Bangs, aged 10 years.

BEERS.—Belle, suddenly, June 29. Funeral services Monday, July 2, at Keyport Episcopal Church, 2 P. M.

BINNARD.—Emma Liebes, widow of Benjamin Binnard and beloved mother of Mr. Arthur Liebes and Mrs. William F. Libman, passed away Saturday, June 30, in her 65th year. Funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, 6,820 2d Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 2, 10:30 A. M. The remains will be incinerated at the Fresh Pond Crematory.

BOUTELLE.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York.—With regret announcement is made of the death on June 27 of Frank Warren Boutelle, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

CROHN.—Marcus, suddenly, at his residence, 2,051 5th Av., on June 30, beloved husband of Julia Crohn, father of Esther Sittenfield, Ruby Norr, and Marion Crohn. Funeral Monday morning, 10:30. Kindly omit flowers.

CURTIS.—William D., June 29, 1917, at Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Mass. Funeral services Monday morning, July 2, at 11 o'clock.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—Entered into rest on June 28, 1917, Gertrude Weekes, beloved daughter of Henry and Amelia W. de la Montagnie, in her 34th year. Funeral services at convenience of family. Interment at Greenwood.

DODD.—Charles T., at his residence, 504 East 58th St. Funeral notice later.

DOW.—June 29, Edwin Barlow, suddenly, in New York, of the Sixth Maine Battery. Body lying in state, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's. Interment National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me., papers copy.

ELY.—At Freehold, N. J., June 30, 1917, Carrie C. Holmes, widow of Asher S. Ely. Funeral from her late residence, 83 West Main St., Freehold, N. J., Monday, July 2, at 2:30 P. M. Friends and relatives invited without further notice.

FARRELL.—Friday, June 29, 12 noon, Margaret Aster, after a lingering illness, daughter of the late John and Bridget Farrell. Funeral at her late residence, 455A Prospect Av., then to the Church of the Holy Name, 9th Av. and Prospect Av., where requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul Monday, July 2, at 9:30 A. M. She is survived by one sister, Sara.

GUNNISON.—On June 30, 1917, Dr. Almon Gunnison, aged 73, at 59 Rugby Road, Brooklyn. Service at All Souls' Universalist Church, Ocean and Ditmas Avs., Brooklyn, Monday evening, July 2, at 8 o'clock.

HIRSCHMANN.—Henry, suddenly, Friday, June 29. Funeral services from his late residence, 1,462 50th St., Brooklyn. Interment Old Mount Carmel Cemetery Sunday morning, 10 o'clock sharp.

HOLMES.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday, June 29, Jeannie van Deusen, wife of the late Rev. John McClellan Holmes, D. D., and daughter of the late Peter and Susan Livingston van Deusen of Hudson, N. Y. Funeral private. Interment at Hudson on Monday, July 2, at 2:30 P. M.

HYDE.—William De Witt, President of Bowdoin College, June 29. Funeral will be held at Brunswick, Me., at 3:20 P. M., Monday, July 2.

JACOBI.—On Friday, June 29, 1917, William Jacobi, beloved husband of Elizabeth Jacobi, (nee Schmidt,) in his 84th year. Relatives, friends, also members of Anchutz Lodge, No. 441, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services, at his late residence, 144 Weirfield St., Brooklyn, Monday, July 2, at 8 P. M. Interment Tuesday in Evergreens.

LUDLOW.—In Sitka, Alaska, June 2, of cerebral hemorrhage, Captain Eugene A. Ludlow, 77 years.

McDONAGH.—At Linden, N. J., June 28, 1917, William McDonagh, husband of Florence Cole McDonagh, age 44 years. Funeral from his late home Monday morning, July 2. Mass of requiem at St. Elizabeth's Church, Linden, at 10 o'clock.

McKNIGHT.—Louise S., on June 30. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, 12:30.

MACRAE.—Henry B. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Frank E. Campbell,) Sunday, 8 P. M.

MARTIN.—James J., beloved and only son of James J. Martin and Mary F. Martin (nee Shell,) on Friday, June 29th, in his 15th year. The funeral from the home of his parents, 2,610 Grand Av., Bronx, on Monday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

MARTYN.—Marcia Esther. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's Building,) Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

NILES.—At his late residence, 350 Main St., Madison, N. J., June 29, Nathaniel, beloved husband of Ella Capers Jones Niles. Services Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment private.

NOLAN.—Johanna, beloved sister of Mrs. Joseph Hill and Kate Nolan, June 29, 1917. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Hill, 270 Elm St., Astoria, L. I., Monday, July 2, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. Interment Calvary. Albany papers please copy.

PLUMMER.—On June 28, at his residence, 729 Amsterdam Av., Albert John Plummer, in his 68th year. Members of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, F. and A. M.; Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association, and Court Phoenix, A. O. F., are invited to attend his funeral at Broadway Baptist Church, 104th St. and Broadway, Sunday, July 1, at 2 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on June 29, 1917, Eliza Richmond Douglas, wife of Chester F. Reynolds and daughter of the late Alexander, Jr., and Eliza R. Douglas, in her 71st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 618 South 8th Av., Monday, July 2, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn, private.

ROSENBLOOM.—Dr. Augustus Rosenbloom, in his 38th year, after brief illness. Born in Fulton, N. Y., beloved husband of Blanche, (nee Alexander,) and devoted father of Edith and J. Paul. Funeral services Union Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Sunday, July 1, 1917, at 12:30 P. M.

SIMONS.—At Port Chester, N. Y., June 30, 1917, Edward J. Simons, aged 53 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 15 Monroe Place, Tuesday, July 3, at 2:30 P. M.

STEELE.—On Friday, June 29, 1917, William Joseph Steele, beloved husband of Sarah Isabelle. Funeral services at his late residence, 58 West 93d St., on Sunday, July 1, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

TREMAIN.—Suddenly, in New York City, June 29, Lieutenant H. L. Tremain, U. S. N., retired. Services from his late home, Monticello, N. Y., Monday, 3:30 P. M.

WILLETS.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on the sixth month, twenty-ninth, Edmund R. Willets, aged 65 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services at his late residence, 519 Greenwood Av., Trenton, N. J. on the second day, second, at 12 o'clock noon.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, June 29, at the home of her father, Bonnie Crest, New Rochelle, N. Y., Hazel Mirth Rhinock Williams, wife of William H. Williams and daughter of Joseph L. and Emma L. Rhinock. Funeral private. Kentucky and Cincinnati papers please copy.

BAUERS.—Susan, 527 Hudson St., June 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BLOOM.—Arvida, 312 East 40th St., June 28, aged 48.

CRUPPNER.—Paul E. R., West New Brighton, June 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DONLIN.—Michael J., 550 Broome St., June 28. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

FIRSCHING.—Lisette, St. Rose Home, June 28, aged 79. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FLEIZIG.—Herman, 546 West 51st St., June 28, aged 51. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GORMAN.—Ruth I., 822 Columbus Av., June 29. Funeral July 3.

JOHNSON.—Alfred, June 29, aged 52. Funeral, 223 8th Av., today, 1 P. M.

McKENNA.—Julia, 314 East 124th St., June 29. Funeral notice later.

McNAMARA.—Bridget, 580 3d Av., June 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McPARTLAND.—Mary, 478 3d Av., June 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NORTON.—Mae, 1,023 2d Av., June 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PARKER.—Ralph, June 29. Funeral, 600 Melrose Av., today, 2 P. M.

REGAN.—Mary E., 1,208 Franklin Av., Bronx, June 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RICER.—Frederick F., 59 John St., June 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SENNE.—Rose V., 664 Jackson Av., Bronx, June 28. Funeral tomorrow.

STELLWAG.—John, 785 Elton Av., Bronx, June 28, aged 49. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

THOMPSON.—Mary A., 44 West 56th St., June 28.

WRIGHT.—Nancy, June 29, aged 43. Funeral, 223 8th Av., today.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN.—Sarah J., 229 Gates Av., June 30, aged 82. Funeral private.

BRADELL.—Anna P., 144 Putnam Av., June 30. Funeral notice later.

BROPHY.—James, 1,140 59th St., June 29, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BRUMMER.—Richard, 1,758 Harmon St., June 28, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CEPIRLO.—F. S., 27 Strong Place, June 29. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

CROWLEY.—Mary, 153 Sullivan St., June 29, aged 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DAVIDSON.—Valentine S., 226 20th St., June 28, aged 35.

DAVIS.—John B., Brighton Beach, June 28, aged 92. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DERR.—Christopher, 380 Troutman St., June 29, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DIVIDOWSKY.—Ludwig, 1,302 Sterling Place, June 30, aged 72.

DUNN.—John W., 251 Prospect Place, June 29, aged 66. Funeral service today.

FREEMAN.—Mary, Long Island State Hospital, June 28, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GREENE.—Edith M., 19 Kenilworth Place, June 30, aged 24. Funeral notice later.

GRIMMEL.—Henry, 314 Palmetto St., June 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAAR.—Marie, 2,325 Van Cortlandt Av., June 28, aged 65. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HARRITKEY.—Mary, 1,426 Herkimer St., June 29, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HARFMAN.—Wilhelmina, 1,670 Myrtle Av., June 28, aged 65. Funeral today.

HARLIN.—Louis F., 52 Foxall St., June 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENNESSY.—Catherine, 161 2d Av., June 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LOGAN.—Harry, 62 North Oxford St., June 29, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McALLISTER.—Peter, 36 Bolivar St., June 29. Funeral tomorrow.

McCAULEY.—Mary L., 552 Court St., June 29, aged 21. Funeral July 3, 2:30 P. M.

McDONALD.—Isabel, 3 Nostrand Av., June 28, aged 73. Funeral today.

McIVOR.—Henry, Kings County Hospital, June 29, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MANION.—William F., 128 Saratoga Av., June 28. Funeral tomorrow.

MATTHEWS.—Mary C., 209 Macon St., June 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MOORE.—Alonzo W., St. Mary's Hospital, June 29. Funeral service today.

NELSON.—Lawrence J., 490 Baltic St., June 28, aged 32. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RONAYNE.—Kate M., 655 58th St., June 30. Funeral July 3, 9 A. M.

SCHERER.—Joseph P., 159 Himrod St., June 28, aged 63. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

STEINBUCH.—William, 639 6th Av., June 29, aged 34. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

STUBING.—Henry, 629 Hart St., June 28, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SWANTON.—A., 8,664 Bay 16th St., June 29. Funeral notice later.

WILSON.—Delia H., 358 53d St., June 28, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

ALTMEYER.—Julius, 1,973 Boulevard, Jersey City, June 29. Funeral tomorrow.

ASMUSSEN.—Henry F., Hoboken, June 28, aged 66.

DU GARDE.—Marianna, 2 Willow Court, Jersey City, June 30.

KELLY.—Regina, 358 Grove St., Jersey City, June 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCARTHY.—John, 528 Newark Av., Jersey City, June 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McKENNA.—Elinore, 282 Henderson St., Jersey City, June 29, aged 24. Funeral July 2.

McSHANE.—Mary, 295 8th St., Jersey City, June 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

O'REILLY.—Peter, 205 Park Av., Hoboken, June 27.

WHITAKER.—Carrie M., 3,243 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, June 29. Funeral today.

Long Island.

ABRAMS.—Herbert L., Hempstead, June 29. Funeral private.

ADAMS.—Charles, Jr., June 29, aged 36. Funeral 4,093 Ferris St., Woodhaven.

HERTER.—Barbara, Maspeth, June 27, aged 76.

LEHN.—Nellie, Woodhaven, June 27, aged 38.

RICHTER.—Edward, Evergreen, June 29, aged 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

KELLEHER.—In sad and loving memory of my dear husband, Patrick F. Kelleher, who departed this life June 29, 1916. Solemn requiem mass on Tuesday, July 3, at 10 A. M., Church of the Sacred Heart, West 51st St., between 9th and 10th Avs. Relatives and our many dear friends, also members of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Central Ass'n, the 22d District, and the various subordinate locals are kindly invited to attend.

MOOS.—Memorial services and unveiling of monument over the grave of Jennie Moos will take place at Cypress Hills Cemetery Sunday, July 8, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

TUITE.—In loving remembrance Thomas J. Anniversary St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, Tuesday morning, July 3, 8 o'clock.

WOLFF.—Unveiling of the monument of my beloved husband and our dear father, Isidor Wolff, on Sunday, July 1, Washington Cemetery.

Lefferts Place Chapel Fairchild Sons, 86 Lefferts Pl. Centrally located home for funeral service.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL B'way & 66th St.

CIRCLE 104. J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

258 8th Ave. E. H. Crane, Inc. Tel. Chelsea 9125

AMERICA'S BURIAL PARK

400 acres, located in Westchester County, beyond the city limits; permanency assured; several fine motor routes to property; lots from $100 up; undenominational; trains direct from Grand Central Terminal. Ask for "Book of Views," and further information at city office.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY,
103 Park Av., cor. 41st St., New York City.
Telephone Murray Hill 1841-1842.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

For Sale—Plot Woodlawn Cemetery; fine location; low price to quick buyer. T 836 Times Downtown.

The United Service.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—1st Lt. W. J. Mich, M. R. C., to active duty, to Washington, D. C., Army Med. School for course of instruction.

Orders of June 19 relating to Capt. G. B. Lee, M. R. C., revoked.

1st Lt. T. C. Stunkard, M. R. C., to active duty to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Central Dept.

Orders of June 4, relating to 1st Lt. H. W. Wright, M. R. C., revoked.

Following officers of the M. R. C. to active duty, at place specified, to examine applicants for appointment in the M. R. C.: Majs. J. E. Cannady, at Charlestown, W. Va., and H. L. K. Shaw, at Albany, N. Y., and Capts. J. S. Davis at Baltimore, Md., and H. A. Smith at Buffalo, N. Y.

Orders of June 19, relating to 1st Lt. J. R. Williams, M. R. C., revoked.

Capt. W. H. Haskin, M. R. C., to active duty, to West Point, N. Y., for duty at the Academy.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. to active duty, to Washington, D. C., Army Medical School, for course of instruction: C. F. Lauer and C. C. Tucker.

1st Lt. M. P. Lane, M. R. C., to active duty, to Allentown, Penn., report to Maj. E. E. Persons, M. C., for duty.

1st Lt. J. A. Smith, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

1st Lt. W. J. Du Bois, M. R. C., from present duties at Grand Rapids, Mich., to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., Medical Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

Capt. E. A. Shepherd, O. O. R. C., to active duty, to Washington, D. C., report to the Chief of Ordn. for duty.

Orders of June 19 amended to assign 1st Lts. H. C. Flood and P. H. Walter, M. O. R. C., to 5th Regt. of Engineers, instead of to 9th Regt. of Engrs.

Capt. J. F. Gallagher, Aviation Sect., S. O. R. C., to active duty, report to Chief Signal Officer of the army for duty.

1st Lt. J. C. Prince, Cavalry, D. O. L., from further duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., to duty with 1st Cav.

1st Lt. J. B. Martin, C. A. C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., sick.

Orders of June 6 relating to 1st Lt. J. A. McKenna, M. R. C., revoked.

Capt. W. H. Gilmore and 1st Lt. T. P. Ward, M. R. C., to active duty at Mt. Vernon, Ill., and will constitute a board for examination of applicants for appointment in M. R. C. of the army. They will proceed to following places in Illinois to make examination of applicants for appointment in M. R. C., then return to their homes and report by telegraph to the Adt. Gen. of the army: Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Marion, Carbondale, Mt. Vernon, Evansville, Robinson, Paris, Danville, Moline, Rock Island, Freeport, Rockford, Elgin, Chicago, Quincy and St. Louis. They will stand relieved from active duty, effective on arrival home.

1st Lt. T. S. Martin, 3d, O. O. R. C., to active service, to Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Penn.

Following officers of the M. C. from further duty in Hawaiian Dept., to United States and report upon arrival to Commanding General Western Dept. for further orders: Lt. Col. P. C. Fauntleroy, Maj. E. H. Hartnett, and Capts. L. S. Eckels and R. W. Bliss.

Following officers of M. C. from further duty in Philippines Dept., to United States and report upon arrival to Commanding General Western Dept. for further orders: Maj. J. L. Shepard and 1st Lts. C. L. Gandy and W. W. Vaughan.

Following officers of E. O. R. C. to active duty: Capt. G. W. Butts, 1st Lts. G. C. Kennedy and E. L. Goodspeed, and 2d Lts. S. S. McConnell, D. H. Evans, and J. G. Sheaffer, Lts. Kennedy and McConnell to 3d Engrs. National Army, Chicago; Lt. Goodspeed to 6th Engrs., National Army, Detroit, Mich.; Lt. Evans to 8th Engrs., National Army, American Lake, Wash., and Capt. Butts and Lt. Sheaffer to 9th Engrs., National Army, Philadelphia, Penn.

Capt. P. De L. Boal and 1st Lt. D. Buckley, Aviation Sec., S. O. R. C., and 1st Lt. H. H. C. Richards, Aviation Sec., Sig. Corps, are announced as on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

1st Lt. R. H. Bolling, M. R. C., to active duty, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty and by letter to Commanding General Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. J. J. Nelson, Jr., Dental Reserve Corps, to active duty, to Gettysburg, Penn., training camp.

1st Lts. J. W. Gardam and A. E. Small, M. R. C., to active duty, to Allentown, Penn., report to Maj. E. E. Persons, M. C.

2d Lt. J. Mail, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, from Citizens' Training Co., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to his home and stand relieved from further active duty.

1st Lt. H. L. Bibby, M. R. C., to active duty with Ambulance Co. No. 10, to Allentown, Penn.

Following officers of Engrs. Officers' Reserve Corps, are relieved from their obligations in connection with their enlistments at training camps indicated and are assigned to active duty at same camps, vicinity of Washington, D. C.: Capts. R. A. Greenfield, H. B. P. Wrenn, H. C. Mower, C. E. Whipple, A. Macomber, R. C. Georger, and E. Vandevanter; 1st Lts. A. G. Bouton, J. G. Parks, E. T. Aspinall, E. H. Robnett, J. K. Lamoree, and R. C. Lewis, and 2d Lts. C. S. Allen, E. C. Balch, R. A. Ross, M. L. Mackey, H. M. Simmons, H. McL. Lewis, W. C. Anderson, A. L. Hooper, P. E. Bermel, E. A. Hill, R. E. Kistler, A. Mulford, J. A. Miller, Jr., and E. W. McKee. At Fort Leavenworth, Kan.: Capts. M. O. Kasson, H. A. Roberts, G. W. Stickney, W. H. Baker, H. P. Ralston, W. S. Keller, H. H. Stickney, Jr., R. A. Strecker, F. P. Townsley, and J. H. Thompson, Jr.; 1st Lts. E. S. King, J. B. Jackson, H. R. Rossiter, W. N. Briscoe, H. K. Kugel, C. A. Thomas, and E. Wells, and 2d Lts. J. F. Zajicek, W. W. Haggard, W. G. Whitten, C. F. Clarke, W. Michener, W. J. Snively, H. Hotchkin, W. Harwood, and J. D. Monette.

1st Lt. W. I. Rasor, 5th Cav., is detailed for service in the Signal Corps.

Col. J. Lockett, cav., from present duties, to 11th Cav.

1st Lt. H. E. Stahl, Dental Reserve Corps, to active duty, to Phila., Penn., report to Lt. Col. H. Deakyne, Corps of Engrs.

Following officers of Q. M. C. from duty in Philippine Dept. to United States and report by telegraph upon arrival to the Adjt. General of the army for further orders: Lt. Cols. A. W. Kimball and J. Canby; Majors F. L. Munson, S. F. Dutton, H. L. Steele, and Le V. Coleman, and Capts. R. Talbot, Jr., and E. B. Gregory.

1st Lt. E. D. Everett, M. R. C., to active duty, to Ft. Riley, Kan., Medical Officers' Training Camp for course of instruction.

Following officers of the C. A. C. are detailed members of the Coast Artillery Board and relieved from present assignment and proceed to Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty: Capt. W. R. Bettison and 1st Lt. W. L. Clark.

1st Lt. T. C. Thogerson, E. O. R. C., is relieved from further active duty and will proceed to his home.

1st Lt. D. Walley, M. R. C., to active duty, to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., Medical Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

Chaplain H. A. Chouinard, 23d Inf., is transferred to Corps of Engrs. and assigned to 1st Regt.

1st Lt. C. J. McConkey, 20th F. A., now in New York, N. Y., and will join regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. L. R. Cole, 20th F. A., is transferred to 12th F. A., at Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lt. D. N. W. Grant, M. C., is detailed a member of the examining board in Canal Zone, appointed in orders of Dec. 12, 1916, vice Capt. L. B. McAfee, M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. C. A. O'Reilly, M. R. C., from duty at Medical Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to his home, report by telegraph to the Adjt. General of the army.

1st Lt. C. A. O'Reilly, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the M. R. C.

1st Lt. C. J. MacGuire, M. R. C., to active duty, to Ft. Benj. Harrison (Ind.) Medical Officers' Training Camp for course of instruction.

Resignations accepted in National Guard: Lt. Col. H. B. Baldwin, 47th Inf., and Maj. J. B. Malloy, 2d Inf., N. C.

Leaves of absence: Capt. R. M. Danford 15 days' extension; 1st Lt. T. M. Wood, M. R. C., one day; Capt. J. R. Goodale, retired, Recruiting Officer, two days; 1st Lt. A. E. Hawkins, 22d Inf., 8 days, and Capt. C. H. Cabaniss, U. S. A., retired, 5 days.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.10	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.11	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.01	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.05	Savage	.11
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Virginia	.32	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.62
Jacket	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.15	Goldfield Con.	.32
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.80	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.29	Jumbo Exten.	.30
Midway	.09	Jumbo Junior	.05
Mizpah	.09	Kewanas	.13
Monarch Pitts.	.07	Silver Pick	.11
Montana	.23	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.21	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Exten.	2.40	Consolidated	.02
Tonopah Nevada	3.10	Morning Glory	.20
West End	.58	Union Amalg.	.06
West Tonopah	.18	White Caps	1.35
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	.70
Booth	.07	Nevada Hills	.24
Daisy	.03	Packard	.02
Florence	.18	Rochester	.32
Fraction	.04	Round Mountain	.32
		United Mines	.53

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5½	Granite	54	59
Dr. J'pot.	5	6	Isabella	1½	19¼
Elkton	7	7½	McKinney	15	18
El Paso	30	35	Portland	145	150
Fanny R.	3	5	U. Gold M.	20	22
Golden C.	216	219	Vindicator	78	79
Gold Sov.	4	5			

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Warmer weather continued during Saturday in the Plains States and the Lower Missouri Valley, and it was also warmer to the eastward. Temperatures between 100 and 104 degrees were recorded in Southeastern Nebraska, Northwestern Missouri, Kansas, and Southeastern Colorado, and at Kansas City, Mo., the maximum of 102 degrees was the highest of June record.

In the Northwest it is considerably cooler, with a decided rise in pressure, and pressure has also risen materially in the Atlantic States, while from the upper lake region southwestward it has fallen considerably, with quite general showers in the extreme Northwest and thunder showers in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Showers also occurred along the Atlantic Coast. There will be thunder showers Sunday in the upper lake region and Sunday afternoon or night in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, followed by generally fair weather Monday, with somewhat lower temperature. In the Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Sunday, followed by thunder showers at night or Monday, except in the South. In the East Gulf States fair weather Sunday will be followed by local thunder showers Monday. It will be warmer Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east to south, occasional thunder showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Sunday, thunder showers at night or Monday.

Southern New England—Fair Sunday, warmer in mainland; Monday probably thunder showers.

New Jersey—Fair Sunday, warmer in interior; Monday thunder showers.

Western New York—Thunder showers Sunday afternoon or night and probably Monday.

Northern New England—Fair Sunday, preceded by showers in central and eastern Maine, warmer on eastern Maine Coast; Monday showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	65	68	4 P. M.	75	78
6 A. M.	64	66	6 P. M.	75	77
9 A. M.	68	69	9 P. M.	70	74
12 M.	73	73	11 P. M.	69	..

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature 78 degrees at 5 P. M., minimum 59 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 63 per cent. at 8 A. M., 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:27 | Sun sets..7:32 | Moon sets..1:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:12	4:44	10:20	11:20
Governors Island	4:27	5:08	10:55	11:58
Hell Gate	6:22	6:42	12:36	12:34

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.

12:40—854 E. 175 St.; Bernard Kaufman..Slight
2:30—176 Lafayette St.; not given....Slight
3:30—229 W. 142 St.; John C. Newman..Slight
4:15—61 South St.; Thomas Connors....None
5:40—1,581 Madison Av.; C. N. Hanley..$1,000
8:10—209 Berger Av.; M. Tasserello....Slight
9:12—64 Gansevoort St.; Gansevoort-Washington Co.......Slight
11:10—74 Norfolk St.; Albert Grover...Slight
11:55—50 E. 42 St.; William Schultz...Slight

P. M.

12:50—225 W. 115 St.; Alex. Gilard....Slight
1:15—1,332 Amsterdam Av.; H. Wittag..Slight
1:45—2,172 Grand Concourse; John McElroy.......Slight
2:30—Front 776 West End Av., (auto) not given.......Slight
3:00—2,330 7 Av.; William Roberts.....Slight
4:20—76 Suffolk St.; Morris Jacoby....Slight
4:25—701 W. 179 St.; not given......Slight
5:45—560 E. 199 St.; George Brandon..Slight
5:55—1 Av. & 38 St., (auto truck) Kohler Brewing Co.......Slight
8.15—4,005 3 Av., (rear fence) Lewis Fink.......Slight
8:55—88 Sheriff St.; William Srager...Slight
9:30—100 B'way; George H. Gilman......$.00
9:45—247 E. 153 St.; not given.......Slight

The Civil Service.

City.

An examination for stenographer and typewriter: Grade 2, has been ordered. The subjects and weights are as follows: Transcription, 5; spelling, 1, tabulation, 1; facility, 1; letter, 2. The duties are to take shorthand notes and to typewrite work which may include technical, scientific, legal, and other matter recognized as difficult dictation, and to perform incidental clerical work. The minimum age is 18 years. The salary ranges from $600 to $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for superintendent of high explosive and acid plant, for men only. A vacancy at the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., at $1,500 to $1,800 a year, will be filled from this examination. During the present international situation the arsenals are working on a ten-hour basis, and as long as this situation exists the above salary will be increased by 30 per cent. The duties consist in the superintendence of operation of a small ammonium picrate plant, a small sulphuric acid concentrating plant, and a plant for neutralizing acid waste waters, which plants are now in operation, and also of probable additions to this group as follows: A small nitric acid plant, additional sulphuric acid concentration apparatus, and possibly an additional plant on a small scale for investigating manufacture of T. N. T., &c. A general knowledge of the chemistry of picric acid (and similar nitro-substitution compounds) manufacture and of sulphuric acid concentration and nitric acid manufacture is necessary. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on general education and training, and professional experience. Applications should be filed at the earliest possible date. They will be rated immediately upon their receipt and appointments made promptly.

Education Notes.

Three additional continuation classes will be established in the Brooklyn Navy Yard to meet eight hours a week, between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to approve of the renewal of the lease of 1,253-55 Ogden Avenue, occupied as an annex to P. S. 77, the Bronx, for two years from July 1, 1917.

The Board of Education has selected as a site for school purposes lands and premises on Ashford and Warwick Streets, adjoining P. S. 158, Brooklyn, and has requested the Board of Estimate to take such action as may be necessary to acquire the same.

A kindergarten class will be established in the Children's Haven, Far Rockaway.

P. S. 30, Queens, will be organized with all grades.

An additional continuation class will be established at 80 East 110th Street for bakers and other night workers who are unable to attend evening school.

A communication has been received by the Board of Education from the Local School Board of District 18, recommending the advisability of discontinuing instruction in foreign languages in the public schools.

The by-laws of the Board of Education have been amended so as to provide that the pay for teachers in training, assigned to high schools, shall be 40 cents an hour, the total pay not to exceed $2 a day.

The Summer vacation of the public schools began yesterday.

Graduation exercises of the John Ericsson School (P. S. 126, Brooklyn) were held on Wednesday.

Police Department News.

Temporary assignments: Capt. T. Y. Underhill, 26, to command 4 I. D., 10 days, 12:01 A. M., July 10. Patrol. H. J. McCormack, 6, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of bookkeeper, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 2; J. E. Nemetz, 29, to C. O. Squad, duty as chauffeur, 7 days, 8 A. M., July 2.

Leaves of absence (with full pay): Inspector J. Daly, 4, 10 days, 12:01 A. M., July 10, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay): Patrol. M. T. McKon, 14, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 1; W. E. Greenlay, 31, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 4; J. J. Tormey, 33, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 2; S. Obraytys, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M.; D. T. Kelly, 151, 1 day, 4 P. M.; F. E. Reehil, 160, 1 day, 8 A. M.; W. C. Franke, 164, 2 days, 4 P. M., July 2; E. F. Wiederkehr, 277, 10 days, 4 P. M., July 9.

Sick leave: Patrol. A. A. Scheidler, Traf. Div., Sub-div. B, 90 days, 8 A. M., July 1.

Restored to duty: Patrol. G. Scottil, 39.

Suspended without pay: Lieut. W. Brown, D. Bur., 12:05 P. M., June 29.

Resignation: Patrol. U. E. Boetig, 153.

Estates Appraised.

FLANNERY, JOSEPH A., (Sept. 20, 1915:) total assets, $1,413,361. Beneficiaries: Widow, Viola M., $442,704, and daughters, Viola and Alleen, each $458,100; assets, real estate, equity, $30,807; bank, $462,928; bonds and stocks, $873,407.

GARCIA, FRANCESCO, (April 29, 1916:) total assets, $621,266, plus a trust fund of $150,000, of which the decedent had the power of appointment, making a net total of $673,473. The chief beneficiaries are his wife, Maria Jacobs Lester Garcia, $202,425; Maria Garcia Dudley, a niece, $74,199; Amelia Garcia Mendes, a minor niece, $254,449, and other relatives. Assets: Bank, $13,549; personalty, $357,466; stocks and bonds, $250,131.

HOE, JOHN M., (Feb. 17, 1917.)—Total assets, $103,650. Decedent's brother, George E. Hoe, receives $91,870, and nine nephews, nieces, and grandnieces receive $1,000 each. Assets: Real estate assessed at $137,800; equity, $50,582; bank, $7,546; personalty, $6,619; stocks and bonds, $38,911.

SUMMER STORE HOURS BEGIN THURSDAY

Beginning Thursday, July 5th, up to and including Saturday, Sept. 1st, the GIMBEL Store will be open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Saturdays during July and August open from 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service — 32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST. — Madison Square 8200

STORE CLOSED WEDNESDAY, JULY 4TH

Do your pre-holiday shopping Monday and Tuesday; the GIMBEL Store will be closed all day the Fourth of July. Store hours for to-morrow and Tuesday—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. See other side for Summer hours.

For the Greatest "Fourth" in American History

Gimbel Hospitality to "Our Soldier Boys" Now in Europe

Gimbel Brothers have extended to American soldiers at the front all the accommodations of which our London and Paris Headquarters are capable.

There have been provided rest rooms, reading rooms where leading American newspapers are on file, writing rooms, telegraph and mail service guides and information of every description.

Gimbel Brothers London Oxford Circus. | **Gimbel Brothers Paris** 17 Boul. Poissonniere.

The Garden City Sailor $4.75

And Other Outing Hats

The Garden City, $4.75

Net, $5

Leghorn, $1.95

Duplicated from a style that cost several times the price of this. A shape that is becoming,—and very chic. Made of pineapple straw braid.

Brim 2½ inches wide. Crown 3¼ inches high.

The trimming is a simple crushed scarf of satin in plain white,—or polka dot,—and the effect is stunning. $4.75.

$5—Untrimmed net or maline Dress Hats, in black and white.

$1.95—Untrimmed Italian Leghorn Hats.

$1.95—Toyo Jap Panama Dress Hats.

89c—Wenchow Hats in best colors.

$1.95—Banded Sennit straw mushroom Sports Hats.

$1.95—Satin and braid Tams; trimmed with tassel.

$5—Black Milan cushion brim Sports Hats.

95c—Rough straw banded sailors.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Rear

A Sale of Fashionable Smocks, $2.45

Usual Price $3.95 to $5.95

$2.45

Every pretty Smock fashion of the Summer is included,—a maker's overlots and samples.

Stunning styles. Materials are wonderlin, drill, Japanese crepe in stripes, sports figured effects, plain white with gaily colored collar, pockets and cuffs. Some of plain high and staple colors.

The smocking on all of them is hand-done. All very wonderful values,—good lines and smart for Fourth of July outings of every kind. $2.45, —usual prices $3.95 to $5.95.

$2.45

GIMBELS—Third Floor—32nd Street

A Midsummer Handkerchief Dispersal

Dainty effect,—and satisfactory quality. You won't want to take your finest Handkerchiefs off on outings,—and to camp. Take a supply of these,—the values are exceptional.

Women's Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 6 for $1 45
Made with colored hem, and hand embroidered initial,—some in mourning effect.

Women's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for 75c
Hemstitched, with block initial.

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for 28c
Heavy quality; very special.

Women's Cotton Handkerchiefs, 6 for 28c
Soft quality; white and colors.

Women's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for $2
Hemmed edges; embroidered; floral design and initials.

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c
White hemstitched; with initial; slight imperfections.

Men's Cotton Handkerchiefs, Box 6—60c
Soft finish, with initial.

Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c
Extra large size.

Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 6 for 35c
Plain white cotton; good quality.

Women's Sheer Shamrock Handkerchiefs, 6 for 35c
White, hemstitched; very special.

Women's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for 59c
One corner embroidered; excellent quality.

Women's Novelty Handkerchiefs, 12½c
Colored Novelty Handkerchiefs; wide variety.

Women's Imported Glove Handkerchiefs, 25c
Beautifully colored; also hand embroidered Madeira scalloped.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—B'way

Summer Equipment for Young Women

Georgette Crepe Dresses, all white or flesh, $22.50 to $35

Navy Blue Taffeta Frocks, tailored and dress models, $10 to $15.75

Voile and Tissue Dresses, several models, variety of colors, $5
Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Jersey Suits and Jersey Slip-over Dresses, street and sports colors, $13.75

Tailored Suits, Mixtures and desirable cloths in street colors, $13.50

Young Women's Dresses of Crepes and Voiles in many styles, $7.95

GIMBELS—Third Floor—B'way

Vacation Clothes for Lads Who Follow Dads

The true test as to the worth of boys' clothes comes after the examination,—(read it either way.) And Gimbels are willing to let these boys' clothes take it.

Built right from the start, by firms who make a specialty of youngsters' clothing, they are sure not only to pass the strenuous vacation period, but come out far better than the average.

Knickerbocker Suits,—$3.95, $4.95 and $5.00
Norfolk styles,—of khaki, tan linen and grey linen crash. Some with two pairs of knickers. Sizes 7 to 15.

Boys' Wash Suits,—$2.50
Japanese crepe,—fancy stripes, blazer stripes, plain colors. Handsome models, some with short sleeves. Sizes 3 to 8.

Wash Knickers,—$1.00
Grey and tan crash, white duck, and khaki for all sorts of outdoor wear. Sizes 7 to 17.

Boys' Khaki Suits,—$5.00
Same shade as the official boy scout suit, and made on the same model. Some say the official isn't as good. Also in grey. Suits have one pair of knickerbockers.

GIMBELS BOYS' CLOTHING—Fourth Floor

900 Bathing Suits—A Sale at $3.95

Smart Styles, Wonderful Values

They come in sizes for women and misses,—just in time for the holiday outing. The styles *pictured*.

Picture A—**Black Satin Slip-on Bathing Suits, $3.95**
Trimming and tie of black-and-white, red, Copen, green, purple, white and black. New sleeve with sash.

Picture B—**Surf Satin Bathing Suits, $3.95**
Short effect; collar and cuffs of white stitched with black, finished with black; sash in back.

Picture C—**Shows Women's Knitted Suit, $7.95**—Low neck, small sleeve, with knitted sash of contrasting color.

Bathing Hats

Rubber Diving Caps, 15c, 25c and 50c
The New Rubber Fisherman's Hat, $1.50
Sateen Hats, 85c
Cotton Sateen Hats, up to $1.50
Bathing Bags, 50c to $1.25
Bathing Tights in cotton combination, 65c and $1
Mercerized, $2.75
Worsted, $3
With feet, $3.75
Bathing Sandals and Shoes in canvas, sateen and satin, 59c to $3.75

GIMBELS—Third Floor, Centre

3,000 $3.00 to $5.00 "Hand-Made" Straws

The annual offering—samples from Charles Levy's Sons—manufacturers of first rank. **$1.95**

Where do other straw hat sales compare to this? Italian Milans, Belgian and Chinese Splits, fine and rough Sennets—as a matter of fact, every straw the shops of New York and London are featuring.

All "hand-made" and made with painstaking care. The linings, inside and outside bands and the general appearance of the finished product "look it."

Styles—hundreds! As samples are made one, two and three of a kind, here is where a man—every man—can find a hat to his liking. GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

MEN'S SUITS $15

Perhaps the broadest selection at this one price in New York.

Sack Suits, English Models, Conservative Styles, Plain Blue Serges, Handsome Stripes, Fancy Colors, Plain Greens, Fancy Mixtures, etc. Single and Double Breasters. Sizes to fit and suit all.

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, Smart Pinch Backs, $5.75

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway

Women's Cool Summer Frocks, $7.95 Usual Price Much Higher

You'll know when you see the Dresses ranged up. Some are of fine quality imported gingham in several styles. They come in checks of various sizes, some in the smart, fashionable large plaids. Made with care and designing usually given to fine silk and satin dresses.

Others are of Cotton Voile—in several charming styles and colorings. They come in sizes 34 to 44—and are specially priced at $7.95.

High Grade Crepe de Chine Dresses, $22.50
These come in midsummer shades, as well as darker tones of navy blue, taupe, and dark gray. They are trimmed with braid, in an embroidered effect.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's White Shoes and Pumps, $4 and $5

Smart Styles for Outing

You'll want a fresh, new, stylish pair, for the Fourth-of-July Outing. You will be amazed at the buying power,—the excellent assortments at $4 and $5.

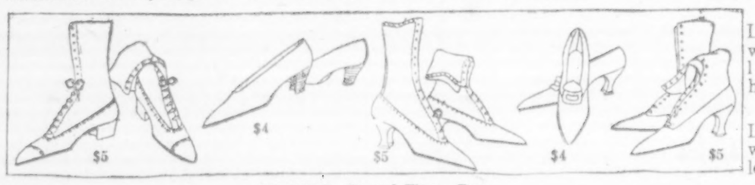
White Opera Pumps; in canvas, with light welted soles and leather Cuban heels. $4

White Colonial Pumps, in canvas, with hand turned soles and Louis heels. $4

White Canvas Lace Shoes; with hand turned soles and Louis XV heels. $5

White Nu-Buck Lace Shoes, light welted soles and leather military heels. $5

White Nu-Buck Lace Shoes, light welted soles and leather Louis heels. $5



GIMBELS—Second Floor—Rear

Women's Military Khaki Suits, $5

Great for mountain, camp, boating, or for general utility. Plain tailored, with military lines, and very unusual at $5. Small sizes only.

Women's Wool and Taffeta Suits, $12.75

A group of these—broken lots—hence the greatly lowered price—they've been double and over. Dark and light colors. Many styles.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Broadway

A REMARKABLE SPECIAL IN

U. S. Flags

For the 4th of July

$2.95

Five hundred in the collection. Five by eight foot. Thirteen sewed stripes and forty-eight sewed stars. Made of cotton fabric of an excellent grade. First five hundred persons or 'phone calls end the sale. Act!

U. S. Flags of Wool Bunting
3 x 5 foot, $3.95
4 x 6 foot, $5.95
5 x 8 foot, $7.50
6 x 10 foot, $12.50

Necessary accessories for hanging—poles, brackets, etc.—small flags—mounted silk flags—flags of the Allies.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Rear

Over-the-Holiday Clothes for Girls

Taffeta Dresses, a number of attractive models,—suitable for afternoon wear and formal occasions. Also some odd sizes in colored Taffeta Dresses at **$6.95 to $18.75**

White Frocks, lace and embroidery trimmed, $1.50

Girls' White Drill Middy Blouses, $1

Ginghams and other colored Dresses at $1.50

Girls' White Drill Skirts at $1

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Broadway

The Arctic Wind Electric Fan Is a Wizard at the Price—$3.90

Place it on dining table, in bedroom, living room, or apartment, and you will agree

That it does more than the price indicates. A stiff, cooling breeze, at the cost of 1-6c an hour is the work it does

$3.90

It is a six-inch fan, has universal motor, which operates on alternating or direct current. An excellent desk fan for the busy man, $3.90.

GIMBELS House Furnishing Store—Fifth Floor

The Headlines and Nameplate Tell the Story!

Annual Reduced Price Disposal Discontinued Whittall Rugs

With a bit of pardonable pride we announce that M. J. Whittall has chosen Gimbel Brothers as Manhattan distributors of his discontinued Rugs. M. J. Whittall is without question America's foremost rug manufacturer.

M. J. WHITTALL — WORCESTER, MASS.

The opportunity this year takes on added interest. In face of the most unsettled conditions the rug industry has ever known, M. J. Whittall has maintained the same high standards which gave him his reputation. It is wise to buy now.

The advantages held forth to Hotels, Clubs, Banks, Institutions, etc., as well as to folks thinking of Fall home furnishing, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Suffice it to say that by Fall even the *regular* prices of M. J. Whittall rugs will most likely witness an increase, due to the scarcity of high-grade wool,—and labor.

Room Size Rugs (9 x 12 Ft.)
Anglo Persian.....$63.50
Anglo Indian.....$62.50
Royal Worcester.....$57.50
Teprac.....$49.50
Chlidema B. B.....$37.50
Peerless B. B.....$35.00

Room Size Rugs (8.3 x 10.6 Ft.)
Anglo Persian.....$59.50
Royal Worcester.....$52.50
Teprac.....$45.50
Chlidema B. B.....$34.50
Peerless B. B.....$32.50

Extra Large Size Room Rugs

	11.3x15	10.6x13.6	9x15
Anglo Persian	$125.00	$110.00	$100.00
Royal Worcester	$95.00	$85.00	$75.00
Teprac		$72.50	$65.00
Peerless Body Brussels	$60.00	$52.50	$45.00

Room Size Rugs (6 x 9 Ft.)
Anglo Persian.....$45.00
Royal Worcester.....$35.50
Teprac.....$30.00
Chlidema B. B.....$23.50
Peerless B. B.....$22.00

Room Size Rugs (4.6 x 7.6 Ft.)
Anglo Persian.....$25.00
Anglo Indian.....$22.00
Royal Worcester.....$19.75
Teprac.....$17.00
Chlidema B. B.....$13.00
Peerless B. B.....$12.00

SMALL RUGS AND HALL RUNNERS SPECIALLY PRICED

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

PORCH SCREENS

They divide your porch from the sun and add a comfortable outdoor rest room to your house.

Isn't a Summer's use of the front or back porch worth the price of a screen or two? Mighty cheap rent, we think.

Don't Forget to Bring Your Measurements With You.

Aerolux Wide Slat
Colors, Brown or Green

3 foot wide...$1.40 each	7 foot wide...$3.35 each
4 foot wide...$1.90 each	8 foot wide...$3.85 each
	9 foot wide...$4.50 each
5 foot wide...$2.60 each	10 foot wide...$5.00 each
6 foot wide...$3.25 each	12 foot wide...$7.00 each

Aerolux Narrow Slat
Colors, Brown or Green

3 foot wide...$1.75 each	7 foot wide...$4.50 each
4 foot wide...$2.50 each	8 foot wide...$4.85 each
	9 foot wide...$5.75 each
5 foot wide...$3.15 each	10 foot wide...$6.50 each
6 foot wide...$3.75 each	12 foot wide...$8.25 each

Green Painted Japanese Screens
Narrow Slat

4 foot wide...$1.40 each	8 foot wide...$2.80 each
6 foot wide...$2.10 each	10 foot wide...$3.50 each

Wide Slat

6 foot wide...$3.00 each	10 foot wide...$5.10 each

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor—Broadway

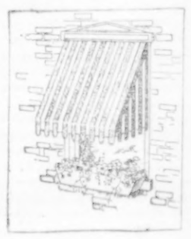
45-in. Costume Linen, 75c a Yd.

Fine for tailored suit, or separate skirt. It is oyster-white, ramie weave,—made from long flax yarns; lustrous finish. Special at 75c a yd.

Costume Linen, Natural Color, 95c Yd.
It is 45 inches wide; cool, loose mesh.

Russia Crash Homespun, 90c Yd.
It is 52 inches wide; natural flax color.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Broadway



Regular $2.35

Awnings $1.95

Ready to Hang

At this low price no bungalow or cottage should go un-awninged. A rare value in normal times, the offering becomes *extraordinary* with conditions as they are.

Made of heavy guaranteed awning stripes in two-toned tan. Mounted on durable steel frames,—complete with galvanized fixtures *ready to hang*.

4 Sizes—All $1.95 Now

These awnings come in sizes to fit any window 25 inches to 50 inches wide. The drop is 48 inches, including valance.

BRING YOUR MEASUREMENTS WITH YOU.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor—B'way.

Sections 2 AND 3 | EDITORIAL SECTION

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 2 AND 3

E — SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1917. — E

FLAGS

For Independence Day and every other day—a complete assortment of flags in various sizes and qualities; also flag staffs, brackets, etc., at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

Store Hours Beginning Monday, July 2d

During the months of July and August this store will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 5:30 P. M., excepting on Saturdays, when it will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 12:00 M.

A Special in the

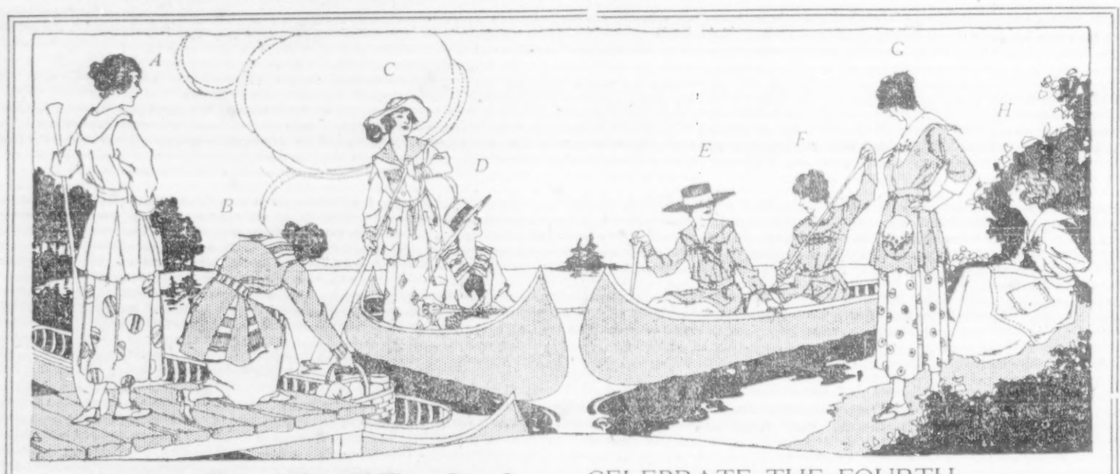
Dress Goods Department

36-inch White Washable Corduroy

46c per yard

Same quality selling elsewhere at 85c per yard.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.



SMOCKS!

CELEBRATE THE FOURTH WITH SAFE AND SANE LOW PRICES

$1.39 — **$1.89** — **$2.74**

It's a Summer for smocks beyond the shadow of a doubt—and we're ready. This excellent collection of eight new models affords ample choosing for fastidious smock devotees. Low prices characteristic of this store mark every one.

(A) Norfolk coat smock of white crash with belt and reticule pockets. Hand stitching on collar; poplin tie. $1.39

(B) Slip-over smock of bright sport colored linen crash with flare inserts of Roman striped crash. Collar and cuffs also striped. $1.89

(C) Coat smock of white crash with collar and sash of contrasting color. Hand smocking in front. Shirred pockets. $1.89

(D) White crash slip-over smock with border, belt, collar, and cuffs of gayly colored crash in Indian stripes and geometric figures. $1.89

(E) Khaki smock with hand smocking in front and hand blanket stitching on collar and pockets in contrasting color, silk lace. $1.89

(F) Round neck smock, buttoned on shoulder. Bright sport colors, with many-colored smocking and French knots; envelope pockets. $2.74

(G) Smock of white, rose or blue batiste with collar and pocket trimmings of white. Hand-stitched loops on collar and pockets. $2.74

(H) Coat smock with threaded-through belt. Hand smocking in pastel colorings on yoke and hand-made French knots on pockets. $2.74

Women's sizes, 34 to 46

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Inexpensive Linens For Country and Town

These are exceptionally low-priced goods to be picked up in our linen department at this time of the year. The heavy Spring business is over, and we are glad to let odd pieces go at fractions of their usual selling prices, in order to make way for new Fall stocks.

Table Damask made in the U. S. A. expressly for R. H. Macy & Co. This heavy mercerized cotton table damask is specially recommended for long wear and service. 69 in. wide. **97c yd.**

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins. Fine, and of pure linen. They are heavy and lustrous and the designs are beautiful. 15x15 inches. **$6.94 doz.**

Hemstitched Tablecloths. A desirable purchase, this! It is a neatly hemstitched mercerized cotton tablecloth in a choice of three pretty floral and conventional patterns. 68x68 in. square. **$1.19 each**

Renaissance Buffet Scarfs. A timely offering of these inexpensive hand-made dresser scarfs from Japan. Just the thing for the country home. 17x52 inches. **46c each**

Table Damask by the Yard. A good, pure linen table damask, heavy and firmly woven, in several attractive designs. 70 inches wide. **$1.59 yd.**

Hemmed Breakfast Napkins, in good designs, closely woven; heavy. Hemmed ready for use. 21x21in. **$1.49 doz.**

Odd Damask Tablecloths. To close out some old pieces we are offering these pure linen damask tablecloths at exceptionally low prices. Some are very slightly soiled, but in every case they are low priced. Sizes from 36x36 in. to 90x144 in.

98c to $14.39 ea.

Hemmed Dinner Napkins. Extra fine double satin damask dinner napkins, in a serviceable quality with a high, lustrous finish. Hemmed ready for use. Ivy Leaf, Polka Dot and Fleur De Lis. 25x25 in. **$6.49 doz.**

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

Girls' Voile Frocks at $1.96

Make Home Sewing Unnecessary

At our usual less-than-elsewhere prices, such frocks would be $2.96. At this figure practical mothers who figure savings on time, energy, and hot weather annoyance will find them to cost considerably less than if made at home.

A Variety of Pretty Styles of dainty, dotted, striped and figured voiles, all very girlish. They are trimmed with collars and cuffs of white organdie or contrasting colors and materials; pleated frills, odd pockets, small peplums, and wide belts are other features.

One is illustrated.

Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

Two Dresses Out of Every Four Are of PONGEE or TAFFETA

SALE of these SILKS AT SPECIAL PRICES

It is a service of this store to strain every effort to secure the things our patrons are asking for, and to sell them at low prices even against such odds as scarcity, advancing markets, etc. These two specials represent the fruit of such efforts. Quality for quality, these prices cannot be matched elsewhere.

Navy Blue Chiffon Dress Taffeta | **$1.12 yd.**

Scarce! But popular, smart, good-looking. A dress of this is a valuable adjunct to a Summer wardrobe. Standard quality. 36 inches wide.

Imported (Natural Color) Shantung Pongee | **79c yd.**

Pure silk! Makes charming street and sport frocks for Summer that would look cool in the tropics. Good weight and quality. 32 in. wide.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street

Choose From These

BATHING SUITS

And Own a Good One for Little Money

The Suit pictured is a smart slip-on style of black satin, good quality, with collar, sash and buttons of contrasting color wool jersey. Its loose lines mean swimming comfort. **$6.49**

A pretty, fitted model of black taffeta, has shirred skirt, crushed girdle and small straps, simulating reticule pockets. Fancy buttons and pipings of contrasting color contribute to the good effect. **$8.74**

There's a slip-on model of satin or poplin (silk and wool), belted. A V neck, sleeveless style with bindings of contrasting color silk around the armholes, reticule pockets, and neck. **$3.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

White

Cotton Voiles

29c yd.

Chiffon Finish

The unusual width of these cotton voiles, 44 inches, makes them extraordinarily adaptable to the making of sheer dresses and blouses, which will help to make the Summer a cool one for you.

Made of selected, twisted yarns, in a soft chiffon finish.

44 inches wide.

Macy's Special Nainsook, $2.19

Piece of 10 yards

Undergarments and children's wear made from this fine quality nainsook will give unusual service and durability. 39 inches wide.

Macy's—White Goods Dept., Second Floor

We Have Reduced

Dinner Sets and Cut Glass

The items speak for themselves, the regular prices being mentioned in each case to show the amount of the reduction.

	Regular	Special
Dinner Sets, 42 pieces,	$4.89	$3.89
Dinner Sets, 31 pieces,	3.49	2.89
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,	16.89	12.89
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,	19.89	14.89
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,	21.89	16.89
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,	24.89	19.89

Rich Cut Glass—Reduced

	Regular	Special
Sugars and Creams,	$2.19 Set	$1.89 Set
Celery Trays,	2.49 ea.	1.98 ea.
Flower Vases,	2.97 ea.	2.39 ea.
Spoon Trays,	1.19 ea.	89c ea.
Nabisco Trays,	1.49 ea.	1.19 ea.
Handled Olive Dishes,	1.29 ea.	98c ea.

Macy's—Basement, 34th St.

Misses' Suits of Linen or Pongee

Achieve smartness even in hot weather with surprisingly little expenditure.

At $18.74

Pongee suits in a belted model with pockets and pointed collar. The skirt is a plain gathered model. Natural color only.

At $12.74

Linen suits of superior quality. These have three patch pockets trimmed with pearl buttons. The skirt is a two-piece style, buttoned down the front. White, navy, cadet, rose, pink or brown.

Sizes 14, 16, 18 years

Macy's—Third Floor. 35th St., Broadway.

Inexpensive

Hand Luggage

What you save in purchasing a bag or suit case here—can be applied to the purchase of some other necessity or convenience which may add to your vacation pleasures.

Leather Bags, $5.69

Carefully made of durable leather, with sewn-on corners, rubberized lining, dependable fastenings. Full length pocket. Size 18 inches.

Cowhide Suit Cases, $10.49

Of good quality cowhide, reinforced corners, short straps, muslin lining. Fold in top. Well made. Size 26 inches.

Cowhide Bags, $8.24

With reinforced sewn-on corners, brassed lock and clutches, rubberized lining. Size 18 inches.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

A Great Gathering of

Women's Tub Skirts

All Ready to Look Their Best on The FOURTH

There are 500 of these tub skirts, in gabardine, galateas, linen, cotton corduroy, and velvet corduroy. They come in figured designs, stripes, plain white or colors. The belt sizes are 33 to 40.

Prices $1.49 to $7.49

White Velvet Corduroy Skirts, (Wide and Narrow Wale) | **$2.59**

Opening at front or side; novelty pocket; some have shirred tops.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Women's Pongee Dresses

For General Summer Wear

Pongee dresses always look cool. Pongee dresses always look well. These dresses look better than most because they are charmingly trimmed, as the *illustration* shows, with navy blue coin-spotted foulard.

Price **$12.74**

A surplice model with a shawl collar and pleated skirt with draped sides. Navy foulard trimmings.

Coat effect dress, with sailor collar and belt of self material, and trimmed with navy foulard.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Don't Forget Candy

Macy's Own Candies — *Specials Please Everyone*

Milk Chocolate Maraschinos. One pound in box, **34c**

Chocolate Broadways, One pound in box, **24c** (Vanilla Marshmallows and Caramels).

Assorted Lemon and Lime Drops. One pound in box, **15c**

Filled Boxes in the Shape of Firecrackers. **29c**

All four in one package ready to take with you, 99c.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

A Sweater

For Evening Coolness

There's a chill in the air at times, even in the warm weather. After a day's outing in the heat, one is sometimes glad of a sweater for evening homecoming.

A cozy, colored sweater of knitted wool in plain stitch, with a deep collar of white brushed wool and similar trimming on the pockets and cuffs, is the very thing. A range of pretty colors.

Price $6.94

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

A July CLEARANCE of RUGS

Discontinued patterns will be sold at clearance prices to make room for successors. All fresh goods.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS			HIGHEST QUALITY WILTON RUGS (Best Worsted Yarn)		
6 x 9 ft.	$23.74.	Were $29.25	Size 6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.	$33.50	Were $40.75
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$34.25.	Were $44.25	Size 9 x 10 ft. 6 in.	$53.75	Were $64.75
9 ft. x 12 ft.	37.25.	Were 47.25	Size 9 x 12 ft.	58.75	Were $68.50 to $73.50

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Front.

Women's Silken Coats

For Summer Wear

A new style coat has come into the store. It is of Radium, a silk fabric with a soft sheen. The coat is made with a very full skirt (as *illustrated B.*) from a gathered back. Its deep roll collar, cuffs and bottom hem are trimmed with marabou.

$17.74

The silk coat *(illustrated A)* comes in navy blue or black taffeta. The back is smocked, and besides the deep collar there is an overlay collar of contrasting silk. It has a sash belt trimmed with buckles, and novelty pockets.

$13.74

Women's Pongee Coats made with deep convertible collars, all around belts and large pockets.

$19.74

Macy's—Third Floor, B'way.

CARPETS *Selling at a Reduction*

Several fine grades of carpets are being cleared from our stocks because we have only small amounts left and the patterns are to be discontinued.

Wool Velvet Carpets in Oriental Effects

They are 27 inches wide. These are 79c per yard; were $1.19 per yard.

A Few Heavy Wool Velvets

Quantity Limited.

$1.24 per yard. Were $1.64 to $1.94

High Grade Axminster Carpets

With 18-inch Borders to Match

Carpet 27 inches wide **$1.69** per yard. Was $2.59

18-inch border. **$1.69** per yard. Was $2.39

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries

A SALE OF "VIENNA" BRAND COFFEE.
Our Vienna brand coffee is a blend of the choicest South American coffee. Our regular price for 1 lb. carton, 28c; this sale, 25 lb. 8c; bean only, $3.49; 5 lb. carton, bean only, $1.12; 1 lb. carton, bean, granulated or powdered, 23c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF TEAS.
We pack every brand of our Teas in air-tight cartons, thus insuring absolute sanitation, and absence of dust or dirt.

Curio Teas includes English Breakfast, Oolong, Mixed, Young Hyson and Japan; our regular price, 48c per lb.; this sale, 5 lb. caddy, $2.14; 1 lb. carton, 44c.

"Curio" Ceylon Tea—Compare its quality; sold elsewhere at 90c lb.; our price, 48c lb.; 5 lb. caddy, $2.24

Pekin Chop Teas—Mixed Oolong and English Breakfast; 1 lb. carton, 34c; 5 lb. caddy, $1.64

Macy's **Finest Quality Imported Teas**—Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Young Hyson, Uncolored Japan, Gunpowder, Ceylon and Japan; regular price, 94c for 1-lb. caddy; this sale at 84c

A SPECIAL SALE OF BROKEN RICE, 5-LB. BAG, 34c
Guaranteed to be strictly Louisiana Fancy Broken Rice, of exceptional quality, and when properly cooked every grain will show up properly.

A Special Sale of Macy's Celebrated "Red Star" Brand Quick Lunch Chocolate—Prepared in our own laboratory. Our reg. price, 39c lb. can; this sale, 5-lb. can, $1.59; 1-lb. can, 34c; ½-lb. can, 18c

A Special Sale of Jelly Powders, "Lily White" Brand—Including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange, peach, pineapple, vanilla, chocolate, mint, coffee, orange and wild cherry; one package will make a pint of delicious dessert; this sale, 8c each; dozen, 89c

Saxon Wheat Food—A delicious wheat food cooked; granulated, sterilized; 1-lb. 10-oz. carton, doz., $1.59; each, 14c

Quaker Oats—Reg. 10c carton; this sale, doz., 89c; each, 8c

Samp—Choicest Maryland; 2-lb. carton, 14c; 5-lb. bag, 33c

Genuine Whole Wheat Flour—10-lb. bags, 81c; 5-lb. bags, 41c

A Special Sale of Genuine Virginia Southern Flat Ground Yellow or White Cornmeal—5-lb. cotton bag, this sale, 27c

Special Sale of Best Quality White Granulated Pearl Hominy—10-lb. bags, 51c; 5-lb. bags, each, 27c

Sugar—Fine Granulated; 5-lb. bag, 42c; 10-lb. bag, 83c

Spanish Queen Olives, "La Forge" Brand—Large, crisp, perfect fruit; 1 pint 2 oz. jars; doz., $2.84; each, 24c

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"Red Star" Brand Baking Powder—A pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; ¼-lb. can, 21c; 1-lb. can, 38c; 5-lb. can, $1.79

A Special Sale of Wheat Bran—Purified from the finest selected wheat; 2-lb. bags, our regular price 23c; sale, 18c; 5-lb. bag, 44c

Alber's Wheat Flakes—Large white flakes; 1-lb. 14 oz. cartons; doz., $1.59; each, 14c

A Special Sale of 10-lb. Boxes, Broken Macaroni or Spaghetti each, 99c

Ralston Wheat Food—One cup makes breakfast for 6; 1½-lb. cartons; doz., $1.94; each, 17c

A Sale of "Lily White" Brand Corn Starch—A quality that generally retails at 8c per package; sale, each, 7c

Seeded Raisins—Best California; full weight cartons, 13c

Worcester Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt—Rushel bag, 79c

"Magnolia" Brand Condensed Milk—14-oz. cans; each, 10c

Bicarbonate of Soda—Pound, 9c

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DOWN GOES THE PRICE OF FLOUR.
"Bridal Veil," Hecker's, "Gold Medal," "Lily White," 24½ lb. bags; this sale, bag, $1.72
Do your own baking, and beat the high cost of living.

A SPECIAL SALE OF EDUCATOR FOOD CO.'S CRACKERS
Fresh from their ovens. Luncheon Biscuits, a perfect cracker for crackers and milk. Also, Toasterette Crackers, Sweet Grahams, and Animal Crackers. The regular price is 10c per carton; for this sale, ½ doz., 46c; each, 8c

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Genuine Gluten Egg Biscuits—Made of pure gluten flour and eggs. Carton containing 13-13 large biscuits, regularly sold at 25c; our price, 22c each

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"Lily White" Brand Grape Juice, pure and unfermented. Made of the choicest Concord grapes; guaranteed to be absolutely pure, without any addition of sugar; ½ gal. glass jars, doz., $8.66; each, 74c; quart bottles, doz., $4.46; each, 39c. Pint bottles, doz., $2.43; each, 22c; ½ pt. bots., doz., $1.33; each, 12c

Pure Fruit Syrup—"American Beauty" brand, prepared in our own laboratory, guaranteed absolutely pure; including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange and pineapple; pint bottles, each, 34c

Tim Pine—The new Hawaiian Drink. Pure Pineapple Juice, with the Fruit. A drink of Tim Pine before breakfast is most delicious and refreshing. Bottled in the Hawaiian Islands. Pint bottles only. Dozen, $2.61; each, 23c

Grape Ola—A pure condensed fruit juice, makes a delicious and healthful beverage by adding 5 to 7 parts of plain or charged water; quart bottles, 68c; ½-pint bottle, 22c

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"Lily White" Brand Strained Tomatoes—10 oz. cans, doz., $1.17; each, 10c

"American Beauty" Maine Corn—Doz., $1.61; each, 15c

Fancy Sweet Wrinkled Peas—"Cagenovia" brand; doz. $1.69; each, 15c

Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn—"Lily White" brand; doz., $2.08; can, 15c

Cut Refugee String Beans, "Jessamine" Brand—No. 2 can; doz., $2.08; can, 18c

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1917.

RAILWAY FACTS AND THEORIES.

Dividend and interest disbursements July 1 are the greatest known. They are particularly interesting in connection with the railway rate decision. The total is $318,843,079, against last year's $285,461,162. The part played by the railways in this showing is given by the Railway War Board's report. The railways delivered 3,354,000,000 more ton miles in April than in the same month in 1916. The War Board says this is the same as adding 35,000 miles to the country's railways and 126,000 cars. There can be no charge of lack of efficiency on the part of the railways in consideration of this expansion of service without capital expansion, but strictly by economy of resources. Bearing this in mind, it is interesting to analyze the dividend record of The Journal of Commerce to see how the railways are repaid for their efforts.

There no longer is novelty about the fact that the industrials pay larger dividends than the railways, but this year's disproportion is unusually large. Rail dividends increased this year about a single million, while the industrial dividend increase is $15,400,000. The significance of the comparison is that it is not enough for the railways to increase their dividends. The railways may be improving their conditions with reference to themselves, as the commission says, but it is necessary that they should show favorable comparison with other attractions for investment money. If only two railways increase their distributions, they are less attractive than investment classes which enlarge their dividends by scores. Railways are also less attractive than industrials because there are so much greater charges ahead of dividends. Industrial dividends are $40,000,000 larger than railway dividends, but industrial interest payments are $66,000,000 smaller. Industrial dividends are $25,000,000 larger than industrial interest charges, but railway dividends are $28,192,584 and railway interest is $111,600,000. In other words, the mortgage charges on railways are excessive in proportion to the capital. Put the other way, railways are undercapitalized as regards their shares and overcapitalized as regards their obligations.

Whatever may be the disagreement regarding which is cause and which is effect, there can be no doubt about the result that the railways' credit is poor. If their credit were good they could issue more shares, and put themselves in less danger of being sold by the Sheriff upon default of their obligations. Dividends may be passed or reduced without receivership, but not without disadvantage to bondholders. Dividend changes prejudicial to the margin of credit depress bonds, and this occurs at a time when it is sure that the railways must pay higher for capital upon even bond security. The railways got into trouble because they borrowed too liberally under happier conditions, for the sake, perhaps, and with the result, certainly, of enlarging the dividend fund with the aid of cheap capital. Now the mistake must be corrected when capital is dear. In other words, dividends must be large to attract investors in bonds. That is the position of the industrials, not of the railways.

Applying these inferences to the capital market, it appears that the railways attracted $55,500,000 less capital than last year. The industrial loss was $43,700,000. The decrease in railway interest issues was $15,000,000 larger than the industrial decrease. For both rails and industrials the issues were $100,000,000 below last year. That shows that both are overbid by public bonds at a rising rate of interest, but the railways suffer more. The reaction can hardly be called surprising, and yet it is remarkable that it coincides with the largest July distributions ever made.

Such considerations control those with free funds. They offer no argument to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission is guided by the law, and the law is no respecter of economics. The Commission says, as the Supreme Court said before it, that such matters are to be determined by those intrusted with the nation's policy toward railways, that is by Congress, and through Congress by the people. The Supreme Court found a way to change its mind without such pressure as has been brought to bear upon the Commission. It remains to be seen whether the Commission will convince the people or whether the people will change the Commission. Five years ago THE TIMES remarked that there must be either a change of heart among the Commissioners or a change of Commissioners. All developments since then have confirmed that opinion. The country must go on short rations of railway facilities or it must change the Commission's mind.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

The recurrence of Independence Day at a time when this free nation is engaged in another war for the preservation of its independence and the salvation of democratic ideals finds the American people united and strong in their determination to perpetuate this Republic and to help other peoples to crush militarism dominated by autocracy. Our allies know we are in earnest and the Teutonic enemy of free institutions and modern civilization is no longer sure of his power to force the rest of the world to do his bidding. But the way to victory is still long and hard and inevitably our celebration of our national anniversary must also be a demonstration of the present national purpose. We shall not fail to render just homage to the Founders, for it is their very spirit which now moves us. We shall not fail to acknowledge that the great edifice we have builded is firm because it rests upon the foundations they laid with so great sacrifice. But we should fail in our duty if we did not express, in the celebration of the 141st anniversary of our independence, our sense of the weight of the vast burden of new responsibility we have assumed in accordance with the principles upon which our Government was founded and for which the Fathers of the Republic sacrificed their lives and fortunes. Glorification of the national institutions at this time without a realizing sense of the losses we are all pledged to endure to make permanent those institutions and all that they stand for would be futile. The old Fourth has a new meaning.

In New York the civic celebration, which of late years has supplanted the old hullabaloo of noise and the dangerous playing with fire, will be rational but not lacking in light and life and color. There will be no fireworks. This is no time to waste gunpowder. In the morning, at the old City Hall, there will be speeches and music appropriate to the anniversary and to the spirit of the present crisis. In the evening, under the electric lights at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York, there will be a more elaborate program, with living pictures. The principal speakers will be the Mayor, the Controller, Dr. GEORGE F. KUNZ, GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, the Secretary of War, Representatives FITZGERALD and MURRAY HULBERT and NATHANIEL PHILLIPS, President of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens. Five hundred members of that league will take part in the evening exercises, and there will be various military demonstrations suitable to the occasion. It will be a safe and sane Fourth, and one on which the public demonstration of loyalty will not be less inspiriting because it is tinctured by a strong sense of our immediate duty.

PRINCIPLES? YES, FIVE HUNDRED!

The Platform Committee of the Democratic-Fusion Committee of 170, an organization in which Tammany and its organized allies hold the dominating position, is at work on an issue for the coming Mayoralty campaign, which will assimilate the principles of Colonel ROOSEVELT's speech before the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1912 and the platform of the Hearst Municipal Ownership League of 1905.—From yesterday's news.

Tammany will not stop there. To public ownership and operation it will add the initiative, the referendum, the recall, it will doubtless declare for the seizure for operation by the city of all stands and markets where ice, milk, meat, fish, and vegetables are dealt in. Even then it will not draw the line. Anybody with a party, however small, will be welcomed, for the purposes of the Fall election, into the Tammany organization and the principles of the party will be inscribed upon the Tammany banner, "unsight, unseen." So throughout the Mayoralty campaign the air will resound with the shouts of a thousand soap-box orators advocating grand opera of, by, and for the people, the popular election of university Presidents, the general cancellation of mortgages, and the distribution of bank surpluses among the poor.

"The Tammany of today is not the "Tammany of yesterday. The pleaders for the special interests who "once upon a time had the ear of the "leaders of Tammany Hall cannot get "within a mile of the Tammany of this "day," said one of the leaders of the Tammany Fusion movement to a reporter of THE TIMES on Friday. Above all, purity in thought and deed. No man today would have the hardihood to approach Tammany with a suggestion that a street railway construction contract, already awarded, should be revoked in order that the work might be done by another contracting firm from which Tammany leaders would draw their due percentage. Just that thing has been done in the history of the city and of Tammany, but that was before the old organization felt the stir of this new and mighty moral impulse. Still, "every effort will be made to keep "Tammany Hall in the background in "the coming contest." This is puzzling. It suggests that

Moral mottoes on his front appear,
But all is carnal business in the rear.

Public ownership, referendum, recall, all phases of social uplift to the fore, deep in his cave and out of sight, the Tiger. But why so, if the beast has shed his stripes, changed his very nature and now presents himself as the guardian angel of reform? There is something wrong with the Tammany plan or with the Tammany professions. Upon one plank of this platform Tammany plants itself immovably. "We are going to make this "squarely a fight between democracy "and plutocracy." Let that eminent plutocrat, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, take heed to himself. After all there is a ring of sincerity in this affirmation. The last Tammany Mayor to amass a great fortune during his term of office has lived abroad ever since he retired to private life. Now we know why. Tammany so loathes a plutocrat that it exiled him.

The coming Mayoralty campaign will be a spectacle for gods and men. Tammany will exert its magnetic power to draw to itself every faddist and visionary, every crier of political nostrums, every plain crank in the community. Dozens of them have announced their adherence already. And why? Because Tammany wants numbers. To get them it will adopt any principle and give the right hand of fellowship to any party, faction, group, or remnant. It has been long out of power, it must regain its offices, and it cannot afford to be too particular about the company it keeps in that endeavor. Why should Tammany be particular? It can afford to promise everything, it can even afford to perform much. The principles of the Progressives and of the thousand and one little organizations with which it is ready to join hands are nothing to Tammany, all its eye is fixed on is the possession of the offices and the power of government. There lies the interest of Tammany. It is a rich reward, richer now than ever, and Tammany intends to profit by it in the good old way.

It will be a test of the intelligence, the steadiness, the sobriety, and the soundness of judgment of this community. All the uncovenanted theorists and visionaries on one side, joining hands with Tammany, cool, calculating, knowing just what it wants, perfectly sordid, perfectly unscrupulous, animated by no higher emotions than by those of the wolf in the sheepfold, and on the other hand the great body of New York citizenship resolved to continue the control of public business of the city in the capable and clean hands that have administered it during the last four years.

THE GOAL.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE used the strongest possible language, but any milder language would have been an understatement and therefore an untruth, when he said at Glasgow that if the war ended before the aims of the Allies were fully achieved "it will be "the greatest disaster that has ever "befallen mankind." The aims of the Allies are to defeat Germany thoroughly, and to deprive her of the power of renewing over and over again the attack she made on the world three years ago. Germany, in which name is included the chain of vassal monarchies that stretches from Vienna to Constantinople, is now the only nation in the world that can endanger the general peace; for all other nations, with the progress of enlightenment and the change in economic conditions, have given up the belief that once ruled them all—that they must live by devouring each other, and that peace was merely the intermission between meals. As long as Germany remains unconverted to the modern idea, so long will the peace of the world be in peril; and when she is either forced or persuaded to give up the ancient idea, the peace of the world will be assured, at least to the extent that no organized attempt by one nation to massacre others will be possible, for there will be no nation left which will desire it.

If peace comes before Germany accepts of her own free will the modern idea, or before she is so defeated and weakened that it makes no difference whether she accepts it or not, it will indeed be "the greatest disaster that has ever befallen mankind." It will mean that she can renew the attack whenever she has regained strength, and that, avoiding the mistakes she made in this first attempt, she can have much greater prospect of success. It will be a greater disaster than the present war, because, in anticipation of such a renewal, every other nation will have to give over its progress in the direction of peaceful prosperity and devote itself with might and main to making ready. It will mean heavy armaments and crushing taxation. This is what a peace on the basis of the status quo ante would mean, a peace in which everybody should shake hands and agree to stop fighting without "annexations or indemnities."

The Kaiser's Government would not agree to any terms which would safeguard the future of the world, because, while it would be advantageous for Germany, it would be suicide for the Kaiser and Kaiserism. Therefore these terms can be made in one of only two ways: Either by so completely defeating his army that it makes no difference what the Kaiser will or will not agree to, so that he will have to take any terms he can get, or by the establishment in Germany of a free Government, whose word can be trusted because its aims would be the same as those of other free Governments. It is to this alternative that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE alludes when he says that he does not wish to dictate to the German people the form of Government they shall live under, but only to inform them that a free Government will get better terms than one which accepts peace only to make war again.

He did well when he reminded those who are gloomy over the Russian Revolution how greatly that event had simplified the future for the Allies. How could we be sure, even after defeating Germany, that the prize of the world's liberty would not be snatched from us, or at least greatly lessened, if the Czar was to sit at the council table when peace terms were made? But the Czar is gone; there is no fear that democracy, at the peace table, with her war-won prize of the world's freedom ready to be grasped, will find "the most reactionary autocracy in the world" there, talking to democracy in an obsolete language. That autocracy is gone, and if the bewilderment that followed the convulsion has temporarily unnerved Russia's arm, yet when she again comes to bear her part in the fighting her allies will know that they are not fighting for a dream, for something that her discordant aims and mediaeval ambitions may snatch from them in the very hour of triumph.

THE FOOD BILL DELAY.

The prospect is good for an early passage of the Food Administration bill, although the hope expressed by President WILSON that it might receive his signature by July 1 has been frustrated by the activity of the prohibition lobby and the unwise acquiescence of a majority of the House of Representatives in a plan needlessly to deprive the Government of vast revenues at a critical period. The House having accepted a rider to the bill providing, in the jargon of the hour, for "bone dry" prohibition, there was danger that the Senate would be unable to modify the provision because of the fancy of so many of its members that the whole country is eager to destroy the demon rum by fair means or foul. It is an old story with the present Congress, this infatuated pursuit of false issues and the tendency to pervert the meaning and purpose of the legislation it has to deal with.

After enduring the delay as long as possible, however, the President has come to the rescue of a bill the quick passage of which is positively essential to the nation's safety. In his letter to the Rev. Dr. CANNON, Mr. WILSON explains the necessity of the abandonment of the clauses in the amendment relating to wine and beer. The threatened ruin, without the least practical excuse, of the California vineyards and the allied industries, and the throwing out of employment of many thousands of men engaged in the brewing industry, will be averted by the acceptance of the substitute amendment, drawn up by Senator GORE after a conference of the Democratic leaders with the President. This amendment still prohibits the use of grains during the period of the war in the manufacture of spirituous liquors. That it will lead to a vast multiplication of illicit distilleries is not a matter which affects Congress in its present mood. Moreover, there are large quantities of spirituous liquors in storage, and although the bill empowers the President at his discretion to commandeer all liquors in stock, it is not at all likely he will use that power unless a scarcity of alcohol needed for the manufacture of munitions compels him to do so.

The whole question of the restriction of distilling and fermenting and brewing should have been left to the discretion of the Executive. That could have been done with the certainty that the President and Mr. HOOVER would have acted according to the needs of the situation. But the forces of prohibition saw a great political opportunity, and they have managed to delay legislation of vital importance, as other forces, less concerned with the welfare of the nation than with the furtherance of their own ideas, have delayed other important legislation since the declaration of war. There is reason to hope now for the passage of the bill in a form enabling the Food Administrator to begin operations at once. The time is short and harvesting is under way.

GREECE AND BRAZIL.

Though Greece and Brazil have not formally declared war, Greece will soon do so and Brazil is already actually at war. Even though Greece's technical declaration should precede Brazil's, Brazil will be entitled to rank as the eighteenth nation in the war and Greece as the nineteenth. For Greece has as yet taken no positive warlike action, while Brazil, having begun by seizing the German ships, is now actively at work through her navy, which, in co-operation with the American squadron, is engaged in hunting German raiders in the South Atlantic. By revoking her decree of neutrality she has placed herself in a position to render any aid which may be desirable to the Allies.

Greece's entry has two aspects. One can, if he prefers, look only at the effect on the Allies; she not only frees SARRAIL's army, but aids it, gives him all her territory as a base, and will give him men as fast as she can repair the havoc wrought in her army when CONSTANTINE dismantled it like a ship about to be interned. But today one would a little rather look on it from another standpoint, that of the redemption of the Greek soul, the wiping out of the dishonor that had been put on the Greek name, though not by Greece.

For what is VENIZELOS doing when he makes ready for the declaration of war? Keeping at last the pledge that CONSTANTINE broke in Serbia's hour of agony; bringing Greece, two years late, to the altar where she made her vow. She had pledged herself, if Serbia were in peril, to come to the rescue, and if she had done so Serbia might have been saved; but when the expected moment came, and Serbia cried for help, CONSTANTINE deprived Greece of her sword and sided with the aggressor. Not satisfied with the blood of Serbia, he soiled his hands with Rumania's too; for the fact is clearly emerging from the mysteries of 1915 that what kept SARRAIL from moving to Rumania's aid, when she fought alone against Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, was the fear of CONSTANTINE and his ability to work on the fears of the Czar.

The broken pledge is now to be kept. It is too late to save Serbia, but not too late to revive her; and when SARRAIL moves on toward Serbia to drive the conquerors out, it will be by Greece's aid, both passive and active. That day, which will mean the restoration of Serbia, will mean the redemption of Greece.

Brazil is in the war to make the world safe for democracy, and specifically to make the Western Hemisphere safe for American democracy. Brazil understands perfectly well that a victorious Germany, with a Mitteleuropa Empire firmly established, would only wait long enough to gather strength for the next move before she would proceed to carry out a large program of colonial expansion, and that South America is the most tempting field. Brazil understands that her future existence is bound up with our success in the war, and she is in no way disposed to let us save her without striking a blow for herself. Since we should fight just the same whether Brazil came to our aid or not, we must recognize that she is doing a fine and honorable thing in refusing to be the beneficiary of a war in which she has no share.

It is distinctly the United States to which Brazil is rendering this aid; she emphasized that fact by making a long pause between her revocation of neutrality in favor of us and her revocation in favor of our allies. Her statesmen have been truly statesmanlike in seizing for Brazil the honor of being the first South American nation to recognize the duty of all democracies in this hour, and to strike this great blow for the cause of American solidarity.

THE ADVERTISING TAX.

In counsels given to Congress about the new tax law much has been said of the goose and the golden eggs; also Congress has been warned that in seeking honey it must avoid killing the bee. The Finance Committee of the Senate has evidently taken heed of the precepts conveyed by these metaphors, but it is still an open question whether some of the proposed taxes are not open to the objection of doing more harm to the source of the tax than good to its recipient.

In protesting against the levying of special taxes upon newspapers, as if the newspaper business were a war industry, enriched by war profits, the Publishers Association of New York City has incontestable facts and every consideration of justice on its side. The association points out that a tax on gross income from advertising "would be an unjust discrimination" not made in the case of other industrial enterprises. Newspapers now pay a tax of 2 per cent. on their corporation income, they are content to pay a tax on profits, and the suggestion is made that a general tax on net earnings of all business concerns, corporate and private, would be a fair levy, of which the newspapers would not complain. They have a right to protest against being singled out for special imposts upon the gross receipts of one department of their business.

M. Bessaraboff Explains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret very much the publication of my letter to Miss Alice Paul, President of Executive Committee of Women's National Party, referring to the well-known Suffragette demonstration at the White House, which letter was printed in your issue published on the 23d inst.

This letter was written by me as a private communication and was not intended for publication. Otherwise, being a Junior Inspector connected with the Russian Artillery Commission, (which please do not confuse with the Russian Mission sent by the Provisional Government,) I would not make my personal feelings known, whatever they may be, because this letter of mine, after having been printed, became in some way an act of interference on the part of a foreigner in America's home affairs, which, of course, was not my intention.

To correct the impression produced by my above-mentioned letter, I should like to request all newspapers which printed it to also publish my present message.

N. S. BESSARABOFF,
Junior Inspector of Russian Artillery Commission.
Wilmington, Del., June 28, 1917.

Wilson Speech at the Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the outside of a church away uptown I observed a placard of Mr. Wilson's speech on the reasons why we are in this war. I have not seen such a placard on any other church and venture to suggest the importance of having them not only on the outside of all churches, but all other public buildings as well.

GENERAL BENEFIT.
New York, June 29, 1917.

VENEZUELAN REPORTS.

For Action Against the Dictator if German Plots Are Found.

New York, June 29, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the reports of the activity of German agents in Venezuela are correct, and our Government is apprehensive of trouble from that quarter, a short, swift stroke against General Juan Vicente Gomez, the Dictator-President-elect, would clear up the atmosphere. It would not take much to bring General Gomez to terms. He is unpopular with many of his people, and they would welcome a change.

My opinion of General Gomez is based on a personal study of the man, made some ten or eleven years ago in Caracas, where I had gone to "cover" an expected revolution.

At the time, Castro was lying ill at Macuto, a little watering place just east of Caracas, and it used to be a frequent happening that men would sit up all night in the Club Concordia, in the capital, waiting for news that his end had come. Gomez was then Vice President, and as I found it not very easy to appraise the situation correctly, I determined to get an interview with him.

It was a difficult matter, but through friends he consented to give me his views provided I should not use his name in the interview.

The sequel was a scene from comic opera.

At a certain hour in a dark afternoon I was standing at an appointed place. A closed carriage drove up. Out jumped one of my intermediaries, a close personal friend of the Vice President. He grabbed my arm and hurried me into the vehicle.

The blinds were put down, and for a quarter of an hour we drove madly through the streets of Caracas—to shake off Castro's spies—until finally we stopped at a house which was not three blocks away from our starting place.

As the carriage stopped the door of the house opened cautiously.

"Quick!" urged my companion, in a hoarse whisper.

I darted across the sidewalk, followed by him. The door, shutting, caught his coattails.

We were shown into a darkened room. Big, swarthy men tiptoed in and looked at me. Finally we were conducted into another room, where, after some minutes of waiting, the Vice President appeared.

He spoke in whispers. Every few moments he looked suddenly at a door or window. He told me he had it from Castro's doctor that the latter had no chance of getting well. He was extremely courteous throughout the interview, but at every few words he made me repeat my promise not to quote him. But he was in great fear. Outwardly he was the close friend of Castro. However, he already had his organization formed, and if he had had a spark of courage he could have seized the Government. But the spell of the shriveled little Andean at Macuto, sick almost unto death as he was, paralyzed him into abject terror.

The Government doesn't need any advice, perhaps, but a warship or two and a regiment of marines would work wonders. There are several thousand Venezuelan exiles in this country who would be very glad to help drive out the German plotters who hang about the Gran Hotel Klindt and who would like to see their country governed in a fashion that would give them life and law and enable them to pursue happiness at home, and some of them are ready to go upon the word.

ALBERT S. CROCKETT.

Leases Hold Recruits Back.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certain New York landlords are refusing to release young men anxious to join the army from their leasehold obligations. I personally have just had this experience, and to my knowledge there are many young men who, though willing to volunteer, are deterred from so doing by a responsibility of this nature. Are wealthy landlords to be permitted to act with impunity in this unpatriotic and selfish fashion? If so, the Federal Army will undoubtedly lose many willing recruits.

CLYFFORD TREVOR.
New York, June 25, 1917.

AMERICA THE UPBUILDER.

The clarions of judgment down Time's groove
Have set a-quiver the uncertain world;
The awful mandates of Sabaoth move;
The thunderbolts of wrath are being hurled;
The impious might of Kings is set
Against the People's parapet,
And unimagined dole
Encompasses Man's soul.
Out of thy sloth, America the lulled,
Thou art summoned to thy part
From the furnace and the mart!
Rouse from thy self-bound, fortune-cradled past:
Endangered Liberty shakes ocean with her blast!
Out with the sword corroding wealth has dulled!
For thou must hear, and smite,
That Freedom bow not to the Red Amalekite!

* * * *

From thy storm-tried pioneer,
Who flouted death and laughed at fear;
From his iron heart and thew,
That nor doubt nor fainting knew;
From his patience and his calm,
Vibrant in his earnest psalm;
From his simple, sturdy faith,
That o'er-leapt the bound of Death;
From the virtue of his maid,
Walking clear-eyed, unafraid;
From untamed adventurer,
In the untrod wilds astir;
From the hunter of the plain,
Dauntless slayer, dauntless slain;
From the eager wanderer West,
Fired with wider vision's zest;
From the builder of the town,
Planning a new land's renown;
From these children of thy soil,
Draw thou strength for every toil—
Prescience, inspiration, heart,
For supreme, compelling part
In the world's upbuilding task,
When the older nations ask
For endangered Liberty
Thy coequal ministry!

* * * *

The clarions of triumph on Time's breast
Shall hush the tumult of the troubled world;
Inscrutable, the high Sabaoth rest;
The wrathful thunderbolts be no more hurled.
And dust of Emperors and Kings shall sift
Across the desert, as the People's paeans lift
Above the riven dole
Their new-impassioned soul.
And over them, America, thy voice,
Big with new hope and heart,
Since thou'lt have done thy part,
Shall swell the diapason, and rejoice.
And they shall sing of thee,
Thy sisters in Democracy,
That thou didst help to smite
The blood-stained sceptre of the Red Amalekite!

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

SHIPS BEFORE SKYSCRAPERS.

Building Steel Might Be Used for War Purposes to the Advantage of Architecture as a Fine Art.

By CASS GILBERT,
Architect.

New York, June 27, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one who heard the speeches made by the members of the Italian Royal Commission at the luncheon given by the Merchants' Association on Friday, the 22d instant, must have been struck with the practical statements which were made by the members of that commission, and must have noticed the emphasis which was given to the urgent need of Italy for coal, iron, and ships. Signor Arlotta made a special plea for them, Senator Marconi strongly reinforced his plea, and the Prince of Udine reiterated it.

It is apparent that so great and immediate is this need that every energy should be bent toward meeting it. Signor Arlotta suggested that if we could "not furnish iron for both ships and for skyscrapers, we should for a time at least cease to build skyscrapers."

If it be true that the use of metal for buildings in the United States limits the amount available for war purposes, the buildings should stop and the ships go on. Preference should, of course, be given to the needs of our allies in the war, and the use of metal, especially steel and copper, in building work should be reduced to a minimum or prohibited entirely.

We have been perhaps extravagant in America in the use of structural steel for building work. There are hundreds of buildings erected in this country every year which could be just as well erected without steel, and in hundreds of others the amount of steel could be greatly reduced. An enormous tonnage could be saved if reinforced concrete, masonry, or other material was used. Practically all buildings of moderate height can be erected without the use of large quantities of structural steel. Reinforced concrete or old-fashioned masonry can take its place, and for a time at least we could well forego the erection of buildings of excessive height. The architects and engineers of America have ingenuity enough to meet our building problems along these lines if they must, and if the owners of prospective buildings will adapt their views a little to the practical conditions of masonry and concrete there is no reason why we should not in the end have even better and more substantial buildings for all structures of moderate height.

When Colonel Roosevelt was President of the United States he inaugurated the first conference to consider the conservation of natural resources of the country. Talking with several of the architects present at that time, he half-jocularly and half-seriously charged them with being "among the worst offenders in the extravagant use of metal," to which I replied that every pound of metal used in buildings was conserved for the future, and when the metal became more valuable than the buildings the buildings would be destroyed and the metal used; in other words, "that the skyscrapers of today would be the steel mines of the future."

The time may come, and may not be far distant, when this prophecy spoken in jest will be realized.

The iron mines of this country, however, are so extensive that for a long time they can supply all the needs, but should they ever prove insufficient we will tear down the skyscrapers to find metal with which to build the ships and make guns.

There is, however, no lack of raw material. The shortage, if any, would be in the manufactured material, and therefore it is a question of the capacity of our rolling mills, our fabricating shops, and our transportation facilities. Vast as they are, there is of course a limit to what they can do in a short time. If a shortage of manufactured metal exists or is likely to exist, let us meet the situation promptly and utilize our resources where they are most needed. In the meanwhile, let us adopt the suggestion of our Italian allies and lessen the use of metal for buildings, bridges, and other purposes if such use interferes with the supply needed for war purposes.

Our architecture will not suffer for it, and if it did we can wait to remedy that. The greatest architecture the world has ever known was built of masonry and concrete. Vast spaces were vaulted, vaster, perhaps, than any we now build, and far more enduring. The Baths of Caracalla and of Diocletian, the Pantheon in Rome, the Dome of St. Peter's in Rome, the Mosque of Santa Sophia in Constantinople, all spanning great distances, were built of masonry. The great cathedrals in France and England were vaulted with masonry. Certainly no more dignified and imposing buildings were ever built. The floor construction of the earlier buildings in our own country, such as the old section of the Treasury Department and the older portion of the National Capitol, was vaulted masonry. In Italy and France, in our own time, it has been the custom to construct floors of concrete or masonry vaulting, and should we return to these methods of construction we would develop an architecture more substantial and more imposing than anything that we can construct of steel.

The use of the timbrel arch construction, as in the Boston Public Library, the Hall of Fame of New York University, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine of New York, the Capitol Building at St. Paul, and the elliptical "rotunda" of the United States Custom House in New York, are examples of what can be done in wide-span construction, practically without the use of steel, the dimensions of the last-named vault being 86 feet in its minor axis and 126 feet in its major axis. A great number of other examples of recent constructions, such as loft buildings, office buildings, warehouses, and factories from five to ten stories in height, have been erected entirely in concrete in various parts of the United States, and show that Americans can build and build well without structural steel. Viaducts, bridges across broad rivers, and culverts almost without number have been built in this country practically without steel. The great bridge of the Great Northern Railroad across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg, the viaducts in the Borough of Queens, all of concrete or masonry.

There are, of course, certain practical considerations of economy of space, which we cannot fulfill always quite as well in certain kinds of buildings without the use of structural steel, but there is no reason why our people should not change their requirements, if necessary, to meet war conditions, and if they are willing to do so it would be greatly to the advantage of architecture as a fine art. It would need the co-operation of architect, engineer, and owner alike, and the suggestion of our Italian allies may not only result in practical help to them and ourselves, but in the revival of the great art of architecture in America upon nobler lines than we have followed in the past.

CASS GILBERT.

"BABY WEEK" IN BRITAIN.

Lady Aberdeen Asks Our Aid for the Great Effort There and in Ireland.

New York, June 29, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Save the babies! Rebuild the nations! Such is the slogan under which Great Britain and Ireland are entering on a great national drive during this first week in July, to save the little children who will build up that golden future of liberty and righteousness which we believe that the heroes of the present generation are making safe for the world.

The publication and the pressing home of certain salient facts have stirred British statesmen to a realization of the truth that a certain class of war work has been neglected, and that the results of such neglect may be seen by:

(a) Ninety thousand and sixty-seven infants out of 986,821 born in Great Britain and Ireland in 1916 dying under 1 year old.

(b) The calculation made by doctors that an equal number of infants die before birth, and that a vastly greater number escape with their lives, to drag out a maimed and crippled existence.

(c) The fact that 10 per cent. of the children when medically examined in England and Wales on entering school life at 5 years of age are found to be physically unfit.

(d) The fact that 1,000,000 men have been rejected for military service because of physical unfitness.

And at the very lowest estimate half of all this national loss might have been prevented by knowledge, by proper care, and by healthful conditions surrounding mothers and young children.

And so, imitating the action taken in the United States by your wisely instituted Children's Bureau, a "Nationwide Baby Week" has been proclaimed under the Presidency of the Prime Minister and the Chairmanship of Lord Rhondda, the new Food Controller. Sermons are to be preached in all the churches on July 1, and during the whole week every section of the people are asked to take their part in the meetings, child welfare exhibitions, moving picture shows, baby conferences, tram parades, &c., through which doctors, nurses, food experts, and workers who understand the conditions which are responsible for so much wastage of human life are to conduct a great publicity campaign, aided by the press, and with the object of forming maternity and infant welfare centres and pure milk dépôts wherever they do not exist, and of developing and strengthening those already in the field.

Thus it is hoped that while not diminishing the all-important work of caring for the needs of our gallant fighting forces, nor necessary relief work for our own people and for the desolated countries of our Allies, there will be evolved a systematic effort to preserve the lives and the health of those precious little ones who are our most valuable asset, and who once lost, can never be recovered.

Already we have lost unnecessarily hundreds of thousands of lives, more than doubling our losses on the battlefield. During 1915 nine men of Great Britain's fighting forces on land and sea, from all over the Empire, were killed every hour; and during the same period twelve little children under a year old died every hour in Great Britain and Ireland alone. We must accept and endure the loss of the lives of those gallant men, but surely we must see to it that the nation receiving that supreme sacrifice should feel it to be a sacred charge to make the country worthy of that sacrifice by carefully conserving the rising generation on whose full development of body, mind, and soul the future of the race depends.

The fact that the country has called so many women to munition making and to other work where they replace men brings another danger to infant life, if not most carefully watched, and the high prices and the scarcity of milk and sugar are causing great hardships to families with small, fixed incomes.

Lord Aberdeen and I have reason to thank many kind American friends who during the last eighteen months have enabled anti-tuberculosis and child welfare work to be carried on in Ireland, where it is so much needed, especially in the cities, and also to maintain a traveling Child Welfare Exhibition in Scotland, which has done great good. Now this week's great national effort is to be made, and the Duchess of Marlborough writes to me hoping that her compatriots will take an interest in the establishment of a national school of mothercraft in London, under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality, through which help and guidance can be given to all the schemes for maternity and child welfare throughout the United Kingdom. The women in the United States are giving a splendid example in keeping all this kind of national conservation work at home well to the front while they carry on their beneficent work abroad; and I venture to ask friends of British and Irish blood to remember that, if they wish to keep up an immigration from English speaking countries after the war, their help in maintaining that stock at home through wise assistance and education of the mothers in these trying times would be most gratefully appreciated.

Any contributions in support of the child saving campaign will be received and acknowledged by the Children's Welfare Committee, care of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.

ISHBEL ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR.

A Search for a Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

People born in Europe are Europeans, born in the Americas are Americans, born in Canada are Canadians; Mexico, Mexicans; Peru, Peruvians, &c. There are American Indians, North and South; all are Americans.

Persons born in the United States traveling abroad are called "Yankees," or "Americans." The American part is correct, but it does not designate from which part of America they come. Would they properly be called "United Statesians"?

R. G. RUSSOM.
New York, June 29, 1917.

To Help a Girl Learn a Trade.

Just a few months more and the first of Lillie's ambitions will have been realized—if only she can get by those few months. For a long time she has been working hard at a trade school learning dressmaking, so she can help mother take care of her four younger brothers and sisters. Now her course is almost completed, only there is no money for rent and food in the meantime—and there is no father to provide them. The Charity Organization Society has determined that she is entitled to the opportunity and urgently appeals for gifts to the amount of $100 to keep the family sheltered and fed until the girl has graduated and can join with her mother in making them self-supporting. Gifts should be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second street, and will be acknowledged.

SERBIAN HOSPITALS GET $95,000 IN GIFTS

Annual Report Tells of Activities of Fund, Directed by Mme. Grouitch.

BLUE CROSS MAKES APPEAL

Ten New Ambulance Companies Ordered to Allentown, Penn., for Preliminary Training.

The annual report of the Serbian Hospitals Fund and other special contributions for relief of the Serbian war sufferers shows contributions amounting to more than $95,000, the total made up for the most part of small cash gifts from people in all parts of the United States. Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the director, Otto T. Bannard the Treasurer, and Miss Mary T. Conklin the Secretary of the fund. The report includes many letters of appreciation and gratitude from high Serbian officials and gives in detail the audited story of the activities of the organization.

In the course of the last year the American Committee has sent to Salonika for the use of the Serbian troops complete equipment for a 500-bed hospital, thousands of comfort kits for convalescent Serbian soldiers, sanitary outfits for various hospitals, fourteen motor ambulances and trucks, and a great amount of hospital and relief supplies.

The average receipts during the last year have amounted to about $7,000 a month, of which about 90 per cent. has been disbursed or definitely allotted toward the continuance of committee's work in the next few months. Mme. Grouitch estimates that the committee will need about $3,000 a month for the maintenance of the relief work. In the transmission of money and supplies the committee refers to the assistance rendered by the American Red Cross, the American War Relief Clearing House, the Rockefeller Foundation, the New York Trust Company, and the American diplomatic and consular officials in Greece.

Ship 300 Cases of Supplies.

To date the committee has shipped more than 300 cases of supplies to Europe for the relief of the Serbians, and when the report was written there still remained in warehouses in this country and awaiting shipment more than 1,000 comfort kits and about 50 cases of miscellaneous supplies.

Referring to the work of the committee at Monastir, the Serbian city recently evacuated by the enemy, and in the Serbian prison camps in the Teuton countries, Mme. Grouitch tells of the installation of the first civilian relief hospital at Monastir, where Miss Mary E. Gladwin, the American nurse, who worked for so long at Belgrade prior to the Teuton invasion, is in charge.

Of the unhappy lot of the Serbian prisoners of war, Mme. Grouitch among other things says:

> Among the many moving appeals that have reached this office, none have been more difficult to withstand than those for relief to Serbian boys interned in Bohemia and the Serbian prisoners of war in Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria. Their wretched condition has been described by eyewitnesses as follows:
>
> "The Serbian prisoners of war unquestionably look more unhappy than ours. They have all been very weak and emaciated from hunger. No one can look at them without being filled with pity. I don't think I ever saw a set of men looking more wretched than the unfortunate Serbian prisoners in Austrian captivity."
>
> A small remittance for the relief of these prisoners has been made from our funds, and at our request the Serbian Committee of the Emergency Aid of Philadelphia has cabled directly to the Serbian Minister at Berne $1,000, to be divided between the prisoners of war and the most needy of the Serbian students. These prisoners can only be reached through Switzerland.

Letters Tell of Gratitude.

Among the many letters included in the report is the following from the Chief Medical Officer of the Serbian Ministry of War:

> Dear Mme. Grouitch: Allow me to thank, through you, the generous contributors to your fund for all that they have done to send relief to the sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals, and also to their families. No greater moral aid can be given to a soldier than to know that while he is at the front, especially when he is wounded in hospital, some one is providing for his family. The fear for his family is one of the most terrible sorrows a soldier has, especially when his country has been invaded and they are refugees in a foreign land.
>
> The friendship of the great American nation, which through its Red Cross and other relief committees has sent relief to people inside Serbia and given aid to the refugee families in Europe, besides sending to our hospitals most generous gifts in sanitary material, is something the Serbian nation will ever remember and be grateful for. We beg that you will persevere in this generous and noble effort.
>
> Believe me, with cordial expression of my gratitude and high consideration, yours sincerely,
>
> Colonel SIMA KARANOVITCH,
> Chief of the Medical Service of the Serbian Ministry of War.

The Serbian Minister of Public Instruction wrote:

> Mme. Slavko Grouitch: The Serbian students will never forget the generous contributions for their aid which have been sent from your kind friends in America, and I know, Madame, that you will be the interpreter of my own, and my Government's profound gratitude. Our Government does all it possibly can for these young men, but, alas! owing to the loss of our country, its resources are almost non-existent, and that is why I must now make the urgent request that you will, if possible, send from your funds the amount of ten thousand francs, for the payment of the examination dues and taxes for the one hundred students who are attending the universities here, as well as to provide food and clothing for them.
>
> May I repeat my request that you publicly express to the noble and liberty-loving American nation, the heartfelt affection and gratitude of the Serbian people for its sympathy and charity to our wounded and refugees, and to our martyrs behind the enemy lines.
>
> L. DAVIDOVITCH,
> Serbian Minister of Public Instruction.

The American headquarters office of the fund is at 1 Madison Avenue. Cash contributions should be sent to that address. Donations of hospital supplies and clothing, which are greatly desired, should be addressed to Mme. Grouitch, care of the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

The American Red Cross.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross has commenced a very comprehensive campaign for enlisting the support of the workers in New York City in the Red Cross movement. The plan, as announced by Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the local chapter, provides for a contribution of one day's pay from every employe in the greater city. When it is realized that there are almost three million workers in the Borough of Manhattan, it will be seen that such subscriptions will amount to several million dollars.

Practically all the money collected in this manner by the New York County Chapter will go directly for surgical dressings and bandages for wounded soldiers. There is an urgent need for bandages on the French front, as the latest report from Mr. Herman Harjes, Paris, states that newspapers are being used as dressings; in fact, twenty thousand cases of hospital dressings have already gone direct to the base hospital units from the various Red Cross chapters in the United States. All these surgical dressings pass directly through the New York County Chapter on their way to the front, as do the various base hospital units and the different ambulance services.

Ten of the ambulance companies that are now being prepared to be sent to the European front have been ordered to Allentown, Penn., in order that they may be thoroughly trained in preparation for work in France and Russia. These companies are from the University of Chicago, Cleveland, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Fordham University, the University of New York, Columbia University, Battle Creek, Mich., and Pittsfield, Mass.

All gifts to the war relief funds of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross should be sent to 280 Fifth Avenue. These new subscriptions of $100, or more, are acknowledged:

J. J. Riker	$5,000	W. L. Perrin & Son	$100
F. M. Preston	3,000	F. A. Lindley	100
Horter College	5,000	Miss M. Ludington	100
N. Whitmore	2,000	Sagamore Lodge	100
Cowperthwait & Sons	1,000	A. F. Treadway	375
J. C. McCoy	2,800	Miss E. Putney	172
Farmington Sewing Society	1,000	Mrs. S. F. Levi	100
F. W. Emerson	1,000	Clara Totten	125
Mary C. Kling	1,000	Mrs. J. S. Foot	100
W. M. Krauss	100	Dr. E. B. Thompson	100
Roberta E. J. Buckley	100	Chamberlain Dodd	100
F. A. Kleckhefer	500	Miss M. L. Hunce	500
E. W. Murphy	100	E. C. Rumley	100
Mrs. W. H. McIlroy	500	Mali and Express	250
Miss M. B. Chapin	100	Orme Wilson	350
West Side T. Club	250	Charlotte B. Compton	100
Dr. W. M. Krauss	250	Newberger & Co.	250
Mrs. J. B. Lawrence	100	Mrs. C. F. Cartipe	100
		Theodore Little	100
		Steinhardt Bros.	250

American Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, this city, has been increased by these new donations of $100, or more, recently:

Coal Trade Journal	$3,008	E. M. Bulkley	$100
Sec. of Penn. Workmen, N. Y.	4,200	Bulkley children	100
Bourne-Fuller Co.	2,000	C. O. Miller	100
A. I. du Pont	1,000	W. Jennings	100
Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Purdy	600	J. P. R. Dilworth	100
St. Timothy's School Alumni	600	Mrs. M. S. Burrill	100
Mrs. R. Lathrop	100	H. M. Hanna	500
Mrs. W. H. Crocker	500	Mrs. C. D. Dickey	600
Union Club, Cleveland	278	Mem'ry, E. Colgate	600
Martha A. Alford	500	Mr. and Mrs. G. McK. Brown	500
J. S. Joyce	100	W. Gammell	100
		A. B. Pouch	600
		Mrs. N. F. Brady	600
		E. E. Prowell	500

Polish Victims Relief.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund now totals in money collected, since its organization two years ago, more than $808,000. All subscriptions to this fund should be sent to 33 West Forty-second Street. Recent gifts of $100, or over, follow:

Polish Nat. Council, Greenpoint	$250	Rev. B. A. Bojanowski	$100
Pol. N. A. Soc., Williamsburg	250	Allies' Rel. Fund, Madison, Wis.	100
Marie Russell	100		

For Polish Scholars.

The contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund last week amounted to $892. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars and students who are refugees and destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

National Allied Relief.

The fund of the National Allied Relief Committee, which to date has collected more than $1,000,000 for relief in the countries of the Allies, has been increased by new gifts amounting to more than $1,400. James A. Blair, Jr., is Treasurer of the committee, the office of which is at 300 Madison Avenue. Gifts of $100, or over, follow:

J. B. Lunger	$200	Mrs. H. Hathaway	$200
Lady Lister Kaye	195	Various	826

French Heroes Fund.

The French Heroes Fund has been increased by recent contributions, which total more than $500. This fund has recently taken title to the Lafayette home in France, which is to be made a great memorial to the famous soldier of the Revolution. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., the Treasurer, at 300 Madison Avenue.

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid for the Collection of Clothing for Victims of the War in France, with offices at 293 Fifth Avenue, has received in cash donations to date more than $87,200. Since its organization this committee has shipped nearly 9,000 cases of clothing and other relief supplies to France. The committee also cares for 240 French war orphans. Recent gifts to the fund totaled nearly $2,500.

Belgian War Prisoners.

The Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany has acknowledged new subscriptions amounting to $117.25. James A. Blair, Jr., is Treasurer of the committee, the office of which is at 300 Madison Avenue.

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, with national headquarters at 122 Madison Avenue, has received new donations which amount to more than $19,200. A large consignment of hospital supplies and clothing was recently shipped to France by the committee. Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman and Miss Anne Morgan the Treasurer of the fund. An appeal has been issued for donations of socks, handkerchiefs, shirts, pajamas, mosquito netting, slippers, gauze &c. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Indianapolis Com.	$6,000	Mary Ludington	$200
		Gertrude L. Gavin	100
Miscellaneous	2,435	P. J. Kelly	100
Parker & Graff	100	J. Steele	100
Gramatan Com.	190	Lectures, (work room)	103
Baltimore Com.	160		
Lectures	977		

Le Bien-etre du Blesse.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurer, of Le Bien-être du Blessé, acknowledge new contributions to that fund totaling more than $1,400. The new gifts included a check for $1,000 from an anonymous giver. The office of the committee is at 300 Madison Avenue.

American Huguenot Committee.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland is the General Secretary, reports new contributions amounting to $215 for the work of the American Huguenot Committee. This fund aids Huguenot churches in France and Belgium. Among the contributions was one of $100 from Mrs. Anna C. Kibbe.

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland is Chairman and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $224,934. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year. The name and address of child is given subscribers on request. Donations of over $100 follow:

Anonymous	$170	W. A. Clark	$1,000
For 25 orphans	912	Salvation Army, Cent. Providence	565
Mrs. B. Scribner & Miss A. P. Gantlett	109	A. Madeleine Carey and Helen L. Carter	109
Mrs. W. Roosevelt and Yonkers S. S. Francaises	109	A Friend and Miss J. S. Pond	125
Mrs. L. Jacobs and Miss E. Serrell	108	Cora R. Trimble & Minette D. Causse	111
Junior Com. and Mrs. F. B. Rowell	109	Mrs. B. W. Taber & Miss K. Dorst	108
Rush C. Hawkins	100	C. S. Cushman & W. T. Hardy	109

War Babies' Cradle.

The War Babies' Cradle Fund, which affords assistance to the poor and destitute mothers of France, has been increased by more than $500. Mrs. Jules S. Bache is the Treasurer of the fund, and subscriptions should be addressed to her at 360 Madison Avenue.

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, now totals in money collected more than $120,200. All subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. Sabin at 300 Madison Avenue.

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, 22 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman and Herbert H. Lehman the Treasurer, reports the following new gifts of $100, or more, to the fund of $10,000,000 that committee is raising in this country for the relief of Jewish sufferers in the war zones of Europe.

Cincinnati, Com.	$35,000	Winston-Salem Com.	$182
Atlantic City	5,000	Wichita Falls Com.	157
Scranton Com.	3,500	L. M. Jacobs	150
El Paso Com.	2,000	Portland, Me., Com.	150
Indianap. J. R. C.	2,000	Dover Com.	150
Des Moines Com.	1,600	Atoka Com.	132
San Antonio Com.	1,000	Elberton Com.	125
Nashville Com.	1,000	Montefiore Sister-hood	125
Omaha Com.	1,000	Columbia Jewish Students	115
Kalamazoo Com.	1,000	A. S. Van Wesel	100
La Fayette Com.	661	E. Van Dam	100
Butler and Lynders Com.	600	I. Ottendorff Co.	100
L. J. Vorhaus	500	S. Kaplan & Co.	100
B. Friedman	500	Am. Gem and Pearl Co.	100
Rochester C. of J. W.	418	Jacob Meyer	100
E. Chicago, Ind., Com.	279	Malden Com.	100
D. Lubin	250	Rome, N. Y., Com.	100
Whiting Com.	244	Columbia City Com.	100
Portsmouth H. L.	200		

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President, and Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, the Treasurer, received new contributions last week amounting to $391.76. The address of the fund is 259 Fifth Avenue.

American Students Committee.

The American Students Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy, who are serving their country at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $28,670. Last week's gifts amounted to $410. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

British-American Relief.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Lucy W. Whitridge is the acting President, and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100 or over:

Santa Barba Com.	$100	Various	$140
Mrs. J. Wells	100		

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, subscriptions to which should be sent to Murray H. Coppeshall, the Treasurer, at 70 Fifth Avenue, has received these new gifts of $100, or more, the total of the fund now exceeding $347,000:

St. Louis Com.	$1,800	Mrs. W. H. Dough	
Miss E. M. Hooker	100		
Mrs. C. P. Kling	100	Various	398

Navy League Activities.

The New York headquarters of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, 500 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee is Chairman, Mrs. George A. Helme, Treasurer, and Miss Caroline L. Morgan, the Secretary, received new donations last week amounting to $713.

Hiram Abrams	$1,025	J. R. Dilworth	$100
F. F. Brewster	200	Mrs. F. J. Torrance	100

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund for the relief of the women and children of France, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren is the Chairman, has collected in this country to date more than $312,000. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Warren at 16 East Forty-seventh Street. Recent donations of $100 or more follow:

Alliance Francaise, St. Louis	$100	G. A. Forman	$100
Dr. H. Gifford	100	Various	552

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, has been increased by these recent subscriptions of $100 or more:

Mrs. J. B. Lawrence	$100	J. S. Douglas	$200
W. H. Esick	100	G. R. Real	100
J. H. Barr	100	T. J. Coolidge	100
G. S. Phelps	100	H. S. Hunnewell	100
H. D. Woods	200	J. G. Milburn	100
Miss S. B. Hill	100	Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty	200
Le G. Cannon	100		

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Pischel, Treasurer, 51 Chambers Street, has acknowledged these new subscriptions of $100 or more:

Buffalo Com.	$2,000	Pittsburgh Com.	$500
Miscellaneous	1,509	Holyoke Com.	120
Designated institutions	633	Rabbi Silver	100
Designated individuals	254	Long Branch Com.	150
J. Morning Jnal.	750	A. I. and C. K. Cong., Duluth	281
J. Daily News	610	Mankato Com.	171
Yonkers Com.	275	New Orleans Com.	275
New Haven Com.	500	Johnstown Com.	200
Cong. G. of W. Pittsburgh	223	Green Bay E. Soc.	134

Russian American Relief.

The Russian American Relief Association, with offices in the Flatiron Building, has collected to date more than $112,500. Frank A. Vanderlip is the honorary Treasurer of the fund, and the National City Bank is the depository.

Siberian Regiments Ambulances.

The total amount collected to date by the Siberian Regiments Ambulance Society, of which Mrs. Frederick R. Coudert is the President and Samuel McRoberts the Treasurer, is more than $35,300. The National City Bank is the depository of the fund. The office of the society is in the Flatiron Building.

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the sufferings of the soldiers fighting in the Allies' trenches in France, has collected to date more than $214,000. This fund provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the fund. Recent gifts included a check for $100 from Miss Elsie de Wolfe and another for $22 from the San Francisco Committee.

The British Red Cross.

The amount collected by the American Committee of the British Red Cross is now more than $129,000. C. S. Le Poer Trench is the Chairman and Edwin S. Marston, President of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, the Treasurer of the committee. The office of the committee is Room 82, at 81 Fulton Street.

The Blue Cross Fund.

The Blue Cross Fund for the relief of horses and dogs employed on the allied battlefronts, of which Lady Smith-Dorrien is the President, appeals for funds to be used in carrying on its work in Europe, a work which has the official sanction of all of the allied Governments. Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, 55 East Ninety-third Street, this city, is the head of the committee in New York.

Orphelinat des Armees.

The Association Nationale l'Orphelinat des Armées, which is under the patronage of President Poincaré and other French officials, is receiving contributions in this country. Mme. Blanche Bimont, 1,445 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., is in charge of the American work, and contributions may be sent to her at the address given. The association hopes soon to transfer hundreds of orphans who are in ill-health to the cooler and more healthful sections of France. Mme. Bimont will shortly sail for France to aid in the directing of this work. The activities of the association are indicated in the following appeal, which is signed by M. L. Jouanneaux, the general manager of the French committee:

> If all the children of our fallen heroes have a claim on our solicitude, you will see that the orphans of the war who are sickly, inclined to consumption, or simply in a weak physical condition, must be a particular object of our attentive care.
>
> In order to offer to those poor children the bracing air that they need, to allow them a strengthening stay far from the cities, to give them wholesome food and medical and hygienic care, we thought of creating for their special benefit an establishment in climateric conditions suited for their cure and physical development.
>
> Therefore, we need money, and make an appeal to your heart and generosity. We shall thankfully accept the gifts which will come to us, and which will be for us a new proof of the fraternal ties which bind your great and noble country to France.
>
> France fights for right, civilization, and humanity.
>
> The best means of proving to her the sympathy and gratitude of the civilized world is to help her save her children, who represent the future of her race, and who will, in their turn, be the defenders of justice and freedom.
>
> We shall be thankful if you kindly make this appeal known to all your friends, to every friend of France.
>
> The office of the national organization in France is at 21 Rue Jacob, Paris.

Maimed French Soldiers.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France has collected to date more than $311,500. This fund is under the patronage of President Poincaré. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, the Biltmore Hotel. Recent gifts included a check for $100 from Allison V. Armour.

War Babies' Cradle.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Treasurer of the War Babies' Cradle, 42 Broadway, who is receiving donations to help provide a bed, food, and ten days' nursing and care during the confinement of poor Frenchwomen whose husbands are fighting at the front, received last week new subscriptions amounting to $380. Thomas L. Mason and Nathan J. Miller each sent his check for $100.

BROTHER B. N.:

Telegram received. Please telegraph address and will come to see you. All complications settled. Only wish now is to see you safe. You have a happy and useful life to lead. The whole world is before you. Forget all difficulties. There are none present.

Your loving brother.

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Motor Car Announcement

The Buick four- and six-cylinder valve-in-head motor cars for 1918 are models of finish and refinement. Eight standard designs, special Limousines, Landaulets, Broughams and a light delivery car provide automobiles for every requirement.

1918 MODELS

PRICES F. O. B. FACTORY

E-4-34 Runabout	35 H.P.	31x4	tires—106 in. wheelbase	$795.00
E-4-35 Touring Car	35 H.P.	31x4	tires—106 in. wheelbase	795.00
E-4-35 Light Delivery	35 H.P.	31x4	tires—106 in. wheelbase	790.00
E-6-44 Runabout	60 H.P.	34x4	tires—118 in. wheelbase	1,265.00
E-6-45 Touring Car	60 H.P.	34x4	tires—118 in. wheelbase	1,265.00
E-6-46 Touring Coupe	60 H.P.	34x4	tires—118 in. wheelbase	1,695.00
E-6-47 Touring Sedan	60 H.P.	34x4	tires—118 in. wheelbase	1,795.00
E-6-49 Seven Passenger Touring Car	60 H.P.	34x4½	tires—124 in. wheelbase	1,495.00
E-6-50 Seven Passenger Touring Sedan	60 H.P.	34x4½	tires—124 in. wheelbase	2,175.00
Special Limousines and Broughams				2,450.00
Special Limousines, Broughams and Landaulets				2,850.00

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Everywhere Buick motor cars are considered the leading high-grade, popular, successful automobile of their respective prices. In one month—May—the New York Buick Branch alone delivered 1,252 Buick cars, over a million dollars cash business. Our enormous 1917 production of 112,000 cars did not supply one-third of the demand. Every 1917 model was contracted for weeks in advance. We will build 150,000 cars for 1918. The 1918 models—with more power—the very last word in equipment and finish—will make Buick Valve-in-Head Motor Cars more popular than ever.

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At Camp Riverdale, in the Adirondacks, Long Lake, Hamilton County, we are emphasizing our normal activities. Incidental to these, the boys will aid directly in the production of food. Through woodcraft and watercraft, through the development program of the Boy Scouts of America, embracing First Aid to the Injured and other Redcross Work, and through intimate relationship with a group of able leaders, our campers will continue to grow in those qualities which are permanently helpful.

Glorious fun, long canoe trips, mountain climbing, and other activities touching the heart of a boy remain the dominant note.

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Begs to announce that it will organize a class for those wishing to learn to ride who have joined the Army or Home Defense League. This class starts Tuesday, July 3rd, from 8 to 9:30 P. M. The rates are nominal; book of 5 tickets (5 lessons) for $6.25.

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JULY AUGUST

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ETHAN ALLEN TRAINING CAMP ASSOC'N,

156 Fifth Avenue.

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MOTORS IN EVOLUTION OF CITY AMBULANCE

Self-Driven Vehicles for This Service First Put Into Use Fifteen Years Ago—Steps in Development Since.

By A. JACKSON MARSHALL,
Secretary Electric Vehicle Section National Electric Light Association.

It is a curious fact that some of the greatest developments in the peaceful sciences have been fostered by war, and of these the advancement in surgery and its attendant equipment is the most notable. The imperative need of new remedies seems to act as a proficient spur, and proves the old adage about the mother of inventions. In the present war, for example, the number of face and jaw wounds caused by explosions in the trenches has resulted in an evolution in dental surgery probably unparalleled in its previous history.

The civil war may be held directly responsible for the modern city ambulance in the United States, while the Crimean War performed a like service for Europe. At the outbreak of the war in the Crimean peninsula France had the only army with a special conveyance for carrying the wounded. Their allies, the British, seemed to have depended on chance quartermaster's wagons to carry the men to the rear. It is claimed that the French had ambulance service as far back as the time of Henry IV., in the sixteenth century, the so-called being litters slung between horses or sometimes carried by men. But it is certain that in the wars that followed the French Revolution, the French adopted special wagons to convey their wounded; and one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the field hospital movement was Napoleon, who, with that marvelous grasp of detail that made him as great a statesman as warrier, found time to applaud and further the efforts of his Generals, Percy and Larrey. Consequently, the French had an ambulance service comparatively developed at the outbreak of the Crimean War. Their example gave weight to the complaints of the British soldiers and the urgent demands of Florence Nightingale and her followers, so that this war saw the birth of the British Army Ambulance Corps.

In the United States, in an article published January, 1864, appears a protest in regard to the ambulance service in the Federal Army. The article is written by a Harvard volunteer, who speaks feelingly from personal experience with springless carts and straw-stuffed mattresses. It is interesting to note that the writer invelghs against the delay, linger and wait methods of the Congress of his day in regard to passing an army appropriation bill, just as bitterly as do the army men of our own times.

Four years later Dr. Thomas Evans published a brief history of the development of the ambulance, and illustrated his work with engravings of the type advocated by him—high, four-wheeled vehicles, drawn by two horses, with curtained sides that could be raised at will. It had, however, room for a water tank, and the question of springs and mattresses was treated of at length.

Up to this time the ambulance has been confined in use to its original meaning of field hospital. But with the growth of municipal life, following upon industrial progress, it was realized that a similar means of conveying the sick and injured was needed in time of peace. Paris established its first ambulance station in 1887. The United States appears to have been before France, however, according to a speech made by Dr. Evatt at the International Health Exposition in London, 1884. He deplores the practice prevalent among philanthropic Londoners of bundling up the sick and maimed of the city streets into public vehicles for conveyance to the hospitals. "In America," says Dr. Evatt, on this occasion, "if a man falls down and breaks his leg * * * they have a telephonic arrangement with the hospital, a message is sent, an ambulance comes down, and the man is carried away."

As a matter of fact, the present-day city emergency service dates from 1869, when Dr. Edward B. Dalton inaugurated the work at the Bellevue Hospital in New York City.

The first motor ambulances were placed in service about fifteen years ago. Although the gasoline, the horse-drawn, and the electric ambulance each has its own field, the electric is particularly suited to city use, as it can be successfully operated through congested traffic. It runs without noise or vibration, and starts and stops without lurch or jar, besides having the distinct advantage of being clean and odorless. Most of the hospitals in the large cities now operate electric ambulances, and it is generally estimated that they do twice as much work as the horses at about half the total expense.

The evolution of the city ambulance may not be said to be complete until some inventive genius designs an air machine that will obviate all difficulties of blocked traffic and rough pavements. Until then the "electric" is the ideal means of transportation for the sick and injured.

OF SLEEK AND RACY APPEARANCE.

A patented top designed for ease in raising and lowering is a feature of the new series Westcott Six. The roadster model is shown above.

ELECTRIC VETERANS.

Records of Vehicles That Have Stood Long Use.

By ARTHUR WILLIAMS,
President New York Electric Vehicle Association.

With records of continuous service extending in some cases as far back as eighteen years, the electric delivery fleets of New York are the veterans of the commercial car industry. No type of delivery equipment even compares with the storage battery vehicle in the matter of length of service. While the eighteen-year-old fleet is one instance, there are many trucks whose period of service is ten years and five-year-old installations are a frequent occurrence.

In the ten-year class mention should be made of the patrol wagon formerly stationed in the Tenderloin Precinct. This car, still active, is the forerunner of four new electrics just purchased by the department. Another emergency car is the old ambulance of New York Hospital, installed in 1905, and still called upon for reserve calls, though its burden is somewhat lessened by the five cars which have since been added.

For services which require short hauls, with constant stopping and starting, the electric is especially adapted. This can be well illustrated, for example, with bakery and express companies. One New York express firm has a large fleet which takes care of all hauling up to thirty-five miles, for the electric has been found to be more economical than gasoline cars for trips within that distance. It was in 1908 that the first car in this fleet went into service, while every year since then has seen an additional number purchased until today the company owns more than a hundred and ninety. The older cars of the fleet are still doing their regular allowance of work.

MORE AUTOS AT WAR'S END.

Society of Automotive Engineers Estimates Increase in Production.

At the conclusion of the war automobile production in this country will be larger than ever before, in order to meet domestic and foreign demand, according to the Society of Automotive Engineers, which says:

"Governed by the cost of material and labor, the tendency will be toward lower-priced cars. Europe will want large quantities of inexpensive machines. The American manufacturers who have by the most intensive specialization developed the modern automobile of low cost will naturally be in an advantageous position in the worldwide trade, although the competition will be keener than ever before.

"In times of stress the car of medium and lowprice range comes more and more into demand. This is a natural result of the pertinacity with which the public holds to the automobile as an essential element in the transportation system of modern life."

Long Island Auto Trade Outing.

The seventh anaual outing of the Automobile Trade of Brooklyn and Long Island will be held at Witzel's Grove, College Point, L. I., on Thursday, July 12. In addition to the local trade there will be delegations from many distant parts of Long Island. Fred R. House is Chairman of the General Committee and A. M. De Lisser is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

New Motor Fuel.

William Augustus Hall, a London chemist, according to reports from England, has invented a process for making a motor fuel from kerosene, which, it is asserted, is suitable for use in internal combustion high-speed engines.

1917 War Truck Needs.

Captain William E. Dunn, United States Field Artillery, told auto truck makers, at a recent meeting in Detroit, Mich., that 3,400 trucks would be needed within the next year for the army which the United States plans to send to Europe.

MANY HOLIDAY RESORTS NOW BECKON MOTORIST

Tour to Williamstown Which Takes in Numerous Attractive Places Described—400 Miles All Told.

The exit of this auto tour leads out by Long Island Sound, through residential sections and bright holiday resorts, followed by weather-beaten seaports as the route proceeds along the Boston Post Road via New Rochelle, Greenwich, the first New England town on the route; Darien Village, and Norwalk, forty-four miles from New York.

Continuing east through Westport, the route enters Bridgeport and proceeds to Stratford. Here a northerly turn is made along the Housatonic Valley for Shelton, where the route crosses the river and follows the Naugatuck Valley to Waterbury, ninety miles from the clubhouse in New York.

North from Waterbury, through the picturesque Naugatuck Valley, the route passes Thomaston, noted for its clock industry, and Torrington, in the Litchfield Hills, en route for Norfolk, where the route enters the Berkshire country and follows the Housatonic Valley across the Massachusetts line. At Canaan a northerly direction is resumed, following the winding course of the picturesque river to Sheffield, and thence through the graceful Massachusetts country traversed en route to Great Barrington, fifty-six miles from Waterbury, and to pleasant little Stockbridge, seven miles further on.

From Stockbridge the route ascends the valley of the Housatonic for six miles as it approaches Lenox, a city of great natural beauty, a few miles beyond which lies Pittsfield, seventy-six miles from Waterbury, on a hill-encircled plateau, 1,000 feet above the sea.

North of Pittsfield, the village of Lanesboro, birthplace of "Josh Billings," lies between the Taconic Mountains on the west and the highlands of the Hoosac Mountains on the east, while the wooded heights and rugged ranges break the view on either hand. Mount Greylock, the highest peak in Massachusetts, rises 3,500 feet amid scenes of the wildest and finest scenery in the State, as the route runs north to the villages of South Williamstown and Williamstown, twenty-seven miles beyond Pittsfield, and 193 from New York.

From Williamstown the route continues east over the Mohawk Trail, always a favorite with motorists for its magnificent views stretching for miles in every direction. After passing through North Adams the road rises over the Hoosac Range, following, in the main, the route used by the Mohawk warriors hundreds of years ago, and crosses the Deerfield River several times en route through Shelburne Falls and Greenfield, on the west bank of the Connecticut River. Greenfield, a very attractive town, is the terminus of the route to the east, where a turn west is made again over the Mohawk Trail, the reverse trip to Williamstown providing quite a different series of views from those on the outward trip.

Returning south through Pittsfield, Lenox, and Great Barrington a right turn leads to South Egremont, and the direct route continues south over the Under Mountain Road to Salisbury and across the New York State line to Millerton.

South from Millerton to Amenia, and thence via Wassaic, Dover Plains, South Dover, and Wingdale to Pawling, the route traverses country noted for its scenic attractions, few regions in the vicinity of New York being more characteristically pretty than the hills and valleys of Dutchess County. The Reservoir District, southwest of Pawling, through which the route passes by way of Patterson and Doansburg to East Branch Reservoir, and thence to Brewster, comprises some exceptional scenery, and is provided with roads whose surface adds considerably to the pleasure of motoring through that region. A right turn at Brewster is made for Somers, and a winding road is followed westward to the shore of Amawalk Reservoir. Here turning south, the route skirts the shore of the lake as far as Amawalk and passes through Yorktown Heights to Croton Lake Station. A left turn leads to the bridge across the lake, south of which, at Pines Bridge, the road turns right and follows the Lake Mahopac Road into Briarcliff, forty-two miles from Pawling, and seventy-eight from Pittsfield.

The final link in the round trip leads through the Pocantico Hills to East View and the New Mill River Road to Elmsford and Ardsley. At the Green in Ardsley, a sharp right turn is made for Dobbs Ferry, and the route is continued by turning south for Hastings-on-Hudson, past the Seagkill Country Club into Yonkers. Broadway is followed from Yonkers to the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street, completing an interesting and attractive round tour of 400 miles.

Auto Dealers as National Body.

One hundred and fifty delegates, appointed by the automobile distributers and dealers throughout the country, will meet in Chicago July 10 and 11 to organize the National Automobile Dealers Association. The delegates will represent thirty-two States and about 100 automobile dealers' and trade associations.

George W. Browne and Bart J. Ruddle, Milwaukee, are serving as Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the convention, and the Organization Committee consists of Albert T. Clark, Kansas City; G. A. Will, Minneapolis; Edwin P. Bodley, Chicago, and Ernest T. Conlon, Grand Rapids.

SIX PRISON OFFENSES IN NEW AUTO LAW

Connecticut Adopts Measure Designed Both to Protect Motorists and to Punish Reckless Drivers of Motors.

Connecticut's new motor vehicle law which went into effect a short time ago contains six prison offenses. These are for using motor vehicles without permission of owner or tampering with a motor vehicle; operating car while intoxicated; improperly passing a street railway car; throwing stones or other objects at a motor vehicle, &c.; failure to make known suspension when applying for license and refusal to give name &c., to officer. For all other viplations fines ranging from $5 to $200 are the penalties.

All operators of motor vehicles must have a license from the State, and it must be in the possession of the operator while he is driving the car. There is a fine of $50 for obtaining a license on false pretenses. It is against the law to receive or to give tips, a $50 fine for the first offense. The penalty for failure to stop and assist after causing injury is a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100. There is a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100 for driving a car on a highway in a race or for a wager. No siren horn, on penalty of $10 to $50, and operator failing to have a properly muffled engine shall pay a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

At the plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, no employes are permitted to work on Sundays without the approval of the manager of the labor department.

Harry L. Shepler has resigned as Vice President of the Willys-Overland Company. William H. Bitchall succeeds him as general Vice President at the Toledo factory.

Joseph R. Fiske has resigned as sales manager of the Hupp Motor Car Company to become director of sales of the Liberty Motor Car Company.

The Bosch Magneto Company announces that the report that its Springfield, N. J., plant was to close down is not true. Carl L. Schurz, formerly Secretary of the company, has been elected President in the place of Otto Heinz, who resigned that position.

Judge Hazel of New York has rendered a decision in favor of the Reo Motor Car Company in the suit of William Barber, alleging an infringement of a valve mechanism.

The Westcott Six

Does any Car at any Price Give More?

Chassis perfectly lubricated by Oil Cups instead of Grease Cups.

Westcott "Self-Acting" Top of genuine Pantasote.

The most highly perfected Six Cylinder Motor ever built by the Continental Motors Co.

Gemmer Semi-irreversible Steering Gear; Adjustable Steering Column.

Timken Oversize Axles, Bearings and Brakes; Foot Pedals Adjustable.

Rayfield Carburetor with Integral Priming Device operated from Seat.

Thermostatic Control of Engine Temperature; Fedders Radiator.

Dry Plate, Multiple Disc Clutch.

Spicer Universal Joints. Torque Arm.

Extra Heavy Transmission.

Willard Storage Battery.

Delco Starting, Lighting and Ignition, Wiring in Metal Armor.

Chrome Vanadium Springs; Semi-elliptic front; Cantilever rear.

Oversize 35"x4½" Tires; non skid rear; ribbed front.

Motor Driven Tire Pump.

Divided Front Seats; 9" Aisleway.

Large Size Stewart Vacuum System.

Jiffy Curtains; Door Curtains open with Doors.

Every Car Road tested before shipment.

PRICES F. O. B. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Seven or Five Passenger Touring Cars	$1790
Four Passenger Touring Roadster	1790
Touring Cars with Victoria Top	1940
Seven or Five Passenger Springfield Sedans	2390
Wire Wheels, Extra	100

DEMAND the car that gives the utmost in service, power, comfort, beauty, endurance, dependability and low upkeep,—the utmost that any car can give you.

Then buy that car, regardless of first cost. In the long run it will be the least costly and the most satisfactory.

Let this be your attitude when you investigate the Westcott Six.

If the Westcott does not out-rival all rivals in road performance, if it does not give you a higher average of power, speed, acceleration, low throttling, hill climbing, ease of control, comfort for driver and for passengers, roominess, completeness of equipment and elegance of appointment,—do not buy it!

If you can secure equal value for lower price, buy the lower priced car. If more money can purchase greater value, buy the higher priced car.

But be sure to satisfy your own intelligence by thorough investigation.

Study the units that enter into the Westcott Six. Contrast them with similar parts in any and all other cars. Find out how the car is put together. Get right down to the fundamentals.

And make your own road tests confirm the road tests made by the builders before the car was shipped from the factory.

Westcott Motor Car Sales Corp.

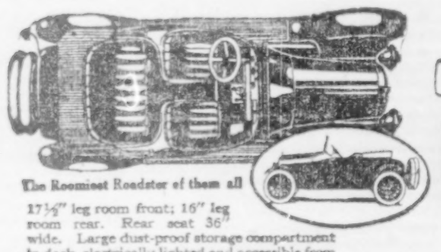
1848 Broadway, N. Y. Circle Building. Phone Col., 8645

W. S. Campbell, 47 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 8544.

Pearl Auto Co. 98-104 Commerce St., New Haven, Conn.

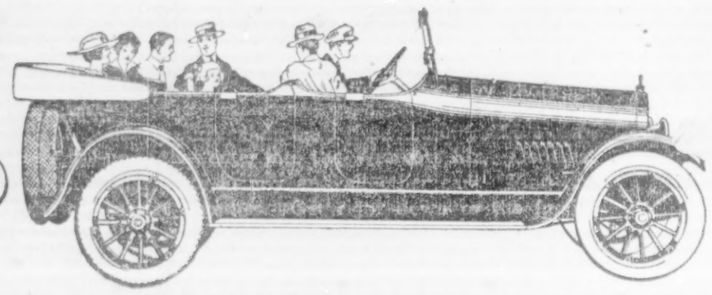
Harry S. Jones, Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Westcott Motor Co. of N. J. 205 Central Ave., Newark. Phone Market 234.

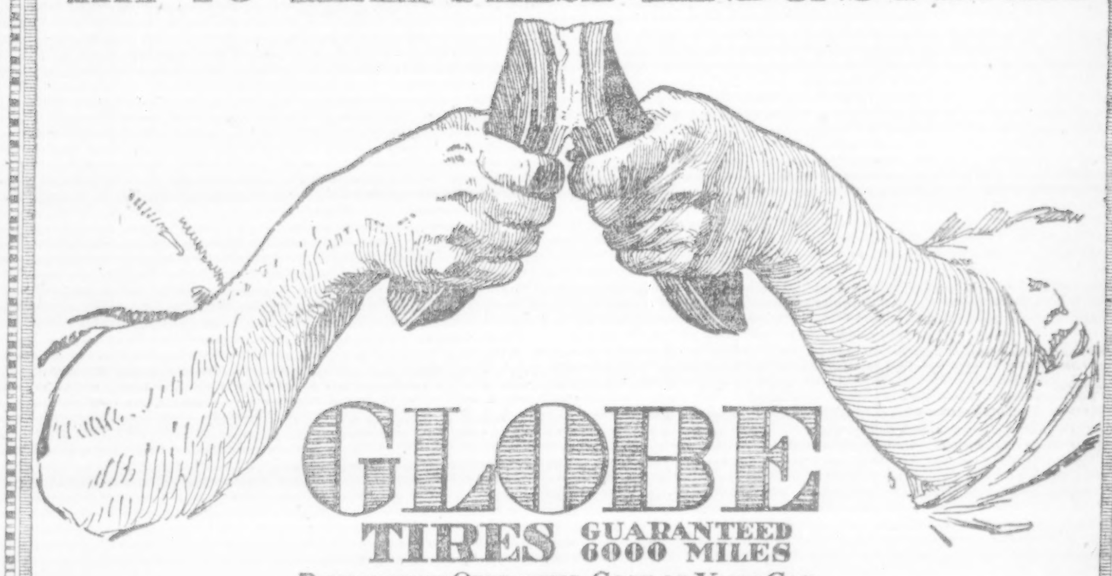


The Roomiest Roadster of them all

17½" leg room front; 16" leg room rear. Rear seat 36" wide. Large dust-proof storage compartment in deck, electrically lighted and accessible from within the car. Personal locker in instrument board.



TRY TO TEAR THESE TENDONS APART



GLOBE TIRES GUARANTEED 6000 MILES

REDUCE THE OPERATING COST OF YOUR CAR

THESE hands are trying to tear apart a section of a Globe Tire—and they *can't* do it. Try it yourself. Cut through carcass and breaker-strip—down to the pure, white, plantation gum of the multiple-leaved spring-design tread. Now do your best to tear apart the tough tendons of the tread. Exert yourself. Use *all* your strength—but this wonderful tread will hold. This tire has everything—strength, speed, endurance and resilience. No tire was ever made that fought harder for great mileage—or gave longer service.

The "spring" built tread

The unique design of the GLOBE TREAD radiates and throws off shocks like a spring, instead of passing them on into the body of the tire. Moreover, the pores of the tread are filled by a unique process, as vanadium fills the pores of steel, creating a surface impervious to cuts and bruises, growing harder and more burnished the farther it runs.

The double breaker-strip

A powerful *double* breaker-strip, welded with thick sheets of perfect rubber to tread and carcass, protects the body of the tire against the hammering of the road.

The "concrete" bead

A special bead, supported by 95 strands of interlaced copper-tin wire, reinforced with live rubber on the principle of reinforced concrete, and vulcanized into a resilient cable, further defends the wonderful friction of the straight-side tires.

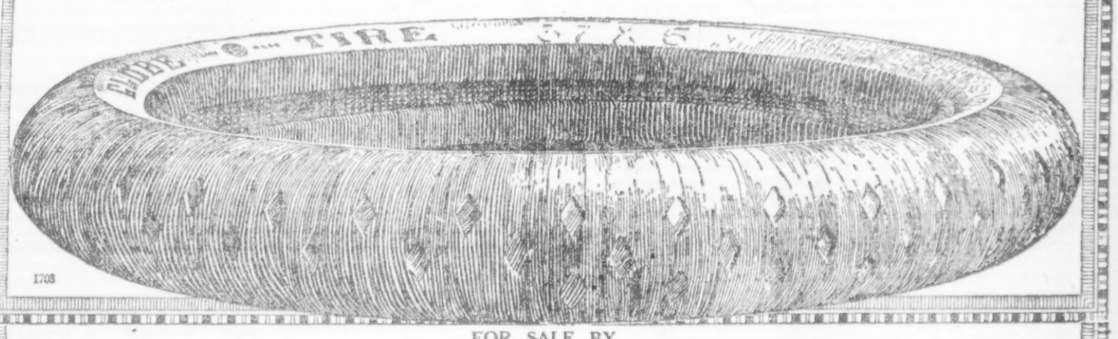
Maximum mileage

Hand-made, brain-built tires—magnificently able to withstand the whirl of blows from the road beneath. Made in strictly limited quantities and pledged to unroll long maximums of mileage. It is the height of economy, for large cars and small to run on Globe Tires.

Long Mileage Tires MUST Be Hand Made

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Executive Offices: 1851 Broadway, New York City *Factory:* Trenton, N. J.



FOR SALE BY

Audubon Auto Supply Co., 168th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
H. P. Baren & Co., 8 Central Park West
Bergen & Zanger, 243 West 56th Street
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., Inc., 5015 Broadway
Bridge Tire & Tube Works, 177 Delancey Street
Crescent Tire Co., 1771 Broadway
John F. Driscoll, 2304 Broadway
John B. Elsey, Inc., 344 East 149th Street
Felisen Tire Co., Inc. 1993 Broadway
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers Street
Indian Head Tire Co., 157 West 51st Street
King Tire Co., 1985 Broadway
Joe G. Lavin, 157 Cedar Street
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th Street
George Leveene Co., 125 West 68th Street
Pendleton & Pendleton, 1834 Broadway
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1989 Broadway
Progressive Tire & Repair Co., 321 West 59th Street
W. A. Ronback Co., Inc., 956 Eighth Avenue
E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc., 835 Seventh Avenue
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1785 Broadway
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 152 West 55th Street
A. C. Schwartz, 980 Eighth Avenue
Sullivan-Butler, Inc., 1864 Broadway
Tire Specialty Company, 757 7th Avenue New York City
Tuxedo Auto Tire Exchange, 304 West 54th Street
United Anchor Tire Co., Inc., 111 Chambers Street

LARGER STEEL MILLS OUT OF THE MARKET

Fear Government May Take a Hand in Rearranging Price Schedule on the Products.

POINT TO ACTION ON COAL

Buyers, on the Other Hand, Refuse to Pay Present Quotations, and Trade Is at a Standstill.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 30.—The steel market practically was at a standstill this week. The large mills are booking a few orders for future delivery, and that is about all. However, there is a moderate volume of prompt buying, which generally means delivery in anywhere from three to six months, at fictitious prices, not representing the real state of the market.

Without an exception the large steel mills are out of the market, and refuse all inquiries as to why they are in this position, but it is easy to the student of the iron and steel conditions to see that several reasons are sufficient to keep the larger concerns above the trading point in business. The main reason is the fact that the Government may step in at any time before delivery can be made and take a hand at price making, and this might disarrange the program of deliveries against obligations now on the books. The buyers, on the other hand, are loath to take hold for such indefinite deliveries as the mills could make, and refuse to pay the prices now quoted. Thus it can be said that the steel market is at a standstill and facing a dull Summer.

Eliminating war buying and Government influence as to prices, the market would be in line for a break, the time depending on how long it would require to fill the mass of orders now on the books. The thorough manner of the Government officials in dealing with the coal prices this week at Washington means that the regulation will extend to various other products, iron and steel particularly. Dealers have all along thought that if the Government regulated steel prices it would cover only the material required in war orders, but it is now believed that it will be impossible to differentiate, and regulation will extend to all transactions.

Foundry Markets Stronger.

Foundry and malleable markets are stronger this week than last, while Bessemer and basic show no change, the quotations being $54 to $55 for basic, valley, and $56 to $57.50 for Bessemer. There is a wider definition for prompt at $55, in that sales have been made at this figure for late in the year. A better price can be obtained for small prompt lots. On foundry, malleable and basic the regular market might be called a first half market, and deliveries in the last half a special delivery, commanding a premium over the basic price.

An uncertain note pervades the Bessemer market. Some transactions seem to indicate strength, but others are out of all proportion to a well-defined market. This explains the report of a sale of malleable for the first quarter at $58. It requires the publication of all the details of the sale to harmonize it with other transactions.

The scrap iron market took on a new aspect this week, offerings of nearly all grades being much larger, with lower prices asked. Heavy melting steel has been picked up at prices ranging from $40 to $42.50. Both prices have been paid when asked. Last week, after sales had been made at $44 to $47, it was hard to get scrap at those prices, and the lower offers this week rather mystifies the trade, the only explanation being that the old fear of Government regulation was uppermost in the minds of the traders.

While the pig iron market continued to stiffen, it has slowed up in pace, the doings in scrap evidently having some effect upon the market. It is possible that the dealers have been doing all in their power to depress prices, as some of them are short, and they realize the unsafe level for a regular trading basis, especially with lower prices confronting them in the near future when all-around regulating methods are put in force. Heavy melting steel is quoted at $41 to $44, bundled sheet at $25 to $27, and No. 1 cast at $36 to $37.

Ask $110 for Sheet Bars.

In billets and sheet bars the market has not changed from a quotable standpoint, remaining at about $95 to $100 for billets, and $105 to $110 for sheet bars. However, these prices are taken or sales of some time ago, the trading lately having been so limited. But buyers and sellers look upon these prices as the market, because they are the most recently established. The middle interests have become very much reserved in making commitments on either side of the market, and refuse to do any business beyond early deliveries of thirty to sixty days. This makes a tense situation, such as faces the trade in pig iron, unfinished steel and finished steel, which it is feared may resolve into a spectacular development, such as a break in the market or a "mailed fist" clapped on the industry at Washington.

Three different lists of discounts exist in the standard steel pipe market, which leaves it in a chaotic state. There is the 55 per cent. list of the National Tube Company, April 2; the 49 per cent. list of the independents generally, May 1, and the 42 per cent. list of two of the independents, June 19. There may have been sales at all these prices, though not in the open market.

An eased condition is felt in the ferromanganese market, and it has been a little difficult to make sales. There is still a certain amount of apprehension felt over the continuance of full supplies of alloy from England or ore from Brazil, but the demand for prompt material has lessened, this likely being due to the Institute Committee taking care of various customers with Government work on their hands. Quotations of $425 did not bring a sale, and the prompt market is quotable, in round figures, at $400 to $425, against $425 to $450 which was formerly quoted on this market.

The spot coke market is advancing, now being $13 to $13.50 for furnace and $14 to $14.50 for foundry, from $1 to $2 a ton forward from two weeks ago. Car supplies some days are better than expected, then the next day fall off 50 per cent., which keeps the dealers in a quandary. There is a heavy demand for furnace coke, the majority of contracts on which expired today.

In renewing these contracts some changes have been made, which take on the color of entirely new arrangements. Shipments are to be continued, but no price is fixed, as it will be adjusted weekly or monthly. This adjusting probably will follow the spot ruling market, and maybe a little below. This has worked in the coal market, and if it follows in the same way there will be a high spot market with settlement prices correspondingly higher than if contracts had been made. What the actual cost of coke will be is uncertain, it all depending on car supply and the action of the Government.

Pittsburgh Coal Company stock slumped on the Exchange yesterday when it was learned that the operators and representatives of the Government had agreed upon $3 as the price of coal at the mines. Those who are conversant with the coal trade, however, consider this a very good price, one operator stating before the Government representatives that it cost $1.08 a ton to produce coal. It is said the Pittsburgh Coal Company is producing coal at less than $1.50 a ton. With an increasing supply of cars the company ought to make shipments in 1917 that will be on a parity with the average for the last four years. This average was over 20,000,000 tons.

Last year the company's net earnings was less than 30 cents a ton, but this was considered a good profit. Coal in small lots is quoted at about $6 a ton, run-of-mine, in Pittsburgh. There is a very wide margin between the wholesale and retail price. All the mines are working full time, and many of the industrial plants are stacking up coal for Winter, owing to the warnings sent out by the natural gas companies of an impending shortage of that fuel next Winter.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

June, 1917.

RAILROADS (TWENTY-FIVE STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
June 1	71.81	71.30	71.74	— .18
June 2	71.54	70.88	70.94	— .08
June 4	70.95	70.38	70.72	— .22
June 5	Holiday.			
June 6	71.41	70.94	71.23	+ .51
June 7	71.39	70.82	70.99	— .24
June 8	71.88	71.08	71.63	+ .64
June 9	71.83	71.51	71.75	+ .12
June 11	72.12	71.53	71.59	— .16
June 12	72.08	71.43	71.93	+ .34
June 13	72.62	71.89	72.33	+ .40
June 14	72.62	71.99	72.12	+ .21
June 15	72.23	71.62	71.80	— .32
June 16	72.35	71.79	71.89	+ .09
June 18	71.89	71.31	71.36	— .53
June 19	71.56	71.24	71.37	+ .01
June 20	71.39	71.00	71.19	— .18
June 21	71.98	71.27	71.51	+ .32
June 22	71.92	71.58	71.67	+ .16
June 23	71.82	71.67	71.81	+ .14
June 25	72.74	72.20	72.64	+ .83
June 26	73.57	72.77	72.96	+ .32
June 27	73.22	72.37	72.47	— .49
June 28	72.52	72.15	72.21	— .26
June 29	72.03	71.56	71.84	+ .63
June 30	71.18	70.44	71.04	+ .20

INDUSTRIALS, (TWENTY-FIVE STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
June 1	94.43	91.96	93.92	+ .30
June 2	94.59	93.15	93.57	— .35
June 4	93.69	92.38	93.16	— .41
June 5	Holiday.			
June 6	95.39	93.53	94.78	+1.62
June 7	96.41	94.55	94.83	+ .05
June 8	95.88	94.48	95.22	+ .39
June 9	96.18	94.73	95.75	+ .53
June 11	96.32	94.53	94.78	— .97
June 12	94.96	93.75	94.55	— .23
June 13	98.28	94.80	95.77	+1.22
June 14	95.17	94.57	94.99	— .78
June 15	95.18	93.22	94.28	— .71
June 16	94.46	93.76	94.16	— .12
June 18	94.20	92.06	92.22	—1.94
June 19	93.04	91.44	92.32	+ .10
June 20	93.08	91.22	92.12	— .20
June 21	93.34	91.69	93.09	+ .97
June 22	94.40	93.13	93.86	+ .77
June 23	94.86	93.76	94.70	+ .84
June 25	95.51	94.02	94.71	+ .01
June 26	95.16	93.66	94.10	— .61
June 27	95.13	93.46	93.60	— .50
June 28	94.00	92.28	92.66	— .94
June 29	93.18	91.68	92.92	+ .26
June 30	93.78	92.45	93.58	+ .66

COMBINED AVERAGE, (FIFTY STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
June 1	83.12	81.63	82.83	+ .06
June 2	83.06	82.01	82.25	— .58
June 4	82.42	81.88	81.94	— .31
June 5	Holiday.			
June 6	83.40	82.23	83.00	+1.06
June 7	83.90	82.68	82.91	— .09
June 8	83.88	82.78	83.42	+ .51
June 9	84.00	83.12	83.75	+ .33
June 11	84.22	83.03	83.18	— .57
June 12	83.52	82.59	83.24	+ .06
June 13	84.45	83.34	84.05	+ .81
June 14	84.39	83.33	83.55	— .50
June 15	83.70	82.42	83.04	— .51
June 16	83.40	82.77	83.02	— .02
June 18	83.04	81.68	81.79	—1.23
June 19	82.30	81.34	81.84	+ .05
June 20	82.23	81.11	81.65	— .19
June 21	82.66	81.48	82.30	+ .65
June 22	83.16	82.35	82.76	+ .46
June 23	82.34	82.71	83.25	+ .49
June 25	84.12	83.11	83.67	+ .42
June 26	84.36	83.21	83.53	— .14
June 27	84.17	82.91	83.03	— .50
June 28	83.26	82.21	82.43	— .60
June 29	82.60	81.62	82.38	— .05
June 30	82.48	81.44	82.31	— .07

JUNE RANGE.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	72.62	13	70.38	4	71.04
1916	83.05	13	78.78	26	80.54
1915	72.78	4	69.78	1	71.02
1914	79.33	9	73.65	25	78.18
1913	82.66	2	75.92	10	79.28
1912	94.19	6	91.40	14	93.08

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	96.41	7	91.22	20	93.58
1916	96.30	12	88.34	26	91.52
1915	72.06	23	63.24	1	69.80
1914	59.96	9	56.69	25	58.19
1913	56.21	2	50.27	10	53.60
1912	71.40	6	68.48	20	70.60

COMBINED.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	84.45	13	81.11	20	82.31

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1917	81.22	Jan. 2	67.68	May 9	71.04
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1917	99.74	Jan. 4	82.14	Feb. 3	93.58
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.60	July 13	95.88
1915	109.97	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	67.05	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	82.31
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Largely in the Way of Evening Up Commitments with Fluctuations.

With the Government's crop report due at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and Wednesday, the Fourth, a holiday, trading in the cotton market yesterday was largely in the way of evening up commitments. There were fluctuations in consequence, but continued drought complaints from the Southwest gave prices a generally steady undertone, and the selling seemed to be mostly in the nature of scattering liquidation. October contracts sold at 26.27c early, rallied to 26.51c, and closed at 26.36c, with the general list closing steady net 1 point higher to 8 points lower.

The market opened at an advance of 1 to 12 points on covering, but almost immediately turned easier, with active positions selling 7 to 15 points under Friday's closing figures toward the middle of the morning. There was a good deal of profit taking, and there also appeared to be scattered Southern selling, but offerings soon became lighter, and the market rallied on the outlook for clear weather with rising temperatures in the Southwest. After showing a net advance of 12 to 16 points, prices eased off under renewed realizing with later fluctuations nervous and irregular.

Two more private crop reports were published, one of them making the condition 68.0 against 69.3 last month, while the other made it 70.2 compared with 70.0 last month, this being the only one of the eight reports recently published to suggest an improvement. These eight reports averaged show a condition of about 69.3 per cent. compared with 71.4, the average of the same reports last month. One of this morning's reports indicated a reduction of 2.3 per cent. in acreage.

Cable advices from Manchester report that the Government has approved a Board of Control, which is expected to ration traders and to reduce the number of working hours in the mills. It added that there was no prospect for cheaper yarns and cloths.

Reports from the domestic trade said that mills were still busy with Government orders, which were now mostly for cotton duck. Prices are steadily rising in most lines, advances for the week being reported of 1/16 to ⅛ in Fall River.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Fri.
July	26.82	26.90	26.66	26.77@26.79	26.76
Aug.	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.81 bid	26.81
Sept.	..	..	..	26.48 bid	26.51
Oct.	26.45	26.55	26.27	26.36@26.39	26.39
Nov.	..	..	..	26.39 bid	26.42
Dec.	26.57	26.70	26.39	26.46@26.49	26.54
Jan.	26.70	26.77	26.57	26.58@26.59	26.64
Mar.	26.92	26.93	26.74	26.74 bid	26.81
May	..	..	..	26.86 bid	26.92

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points higher at 27.25. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.50c; New Orleans, 26c; Savannah, 26⅝c; Augusta, 26.38c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 26c.

The following figures, from The Financial Chronicle, give the statistical position of cotton, in bales:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	65,502	74,408	67,281
Since Aug. 1	6,687,761	6,622,459	6,931,522
Port stocks	776,256	796,100	789,840
Interior receipts	54,427	54,406	42,522
Since Aug. 1	7,883,524	7,826,607	6,736,264
Int. shipments	101,220	95,992	76,851
Interior receipts	54,427	53,406	42,522
Amount brought into sight	123,703	145,741	128,347
Since Aug. 1	12,397,036	12,273,333	12,085,551
Northern spinners' takings	68,422	68,170	9,749
Since Aug. 1	2,867,770	2,799,348	3,104,632
Southern consumption	91,000	91,000	86,000
Since Aug. 1	3,963,000	3,872,000	3,671,000
Exports to Gt. Britain	12,194	13,899	78,163
Since Aug. 1	2,518,971	2,506,777	2,599,395
Exp. to France	15,736	1,450	7,539
Since Aug. 1	928,828	913,092	837,505
Exports to Continent	11,124	21,893	47,824
Since Aug. 1	1,745,138	1,734,014	2,085,048
Total wk's exports	39,054	37,242	133,526
Total exports since Aug. 1	5,192,937	5,153,883	5,521,948
World's visible supply	3,335,068	3,447,095	3,843,656
Of which Am.	2,034,068	2,168,075	2,587,656
Liverpool stocks	401,000	414,000	658,000
Continent stks.	822,000	815,000	491,000
N. Y. stocks	71,268	78,788	159,803
N. Orleans stks	201,976	196,666	210,679
On ship awaiting clearance	73,003	76,568	127,568

The week-end reviews of the crop situation were rather conflicting, reports of improvement being quite general from Eastern sections of the belt, while there appeared differences of opinion as to the seriousness of droughty conditions in the Southwest.

COPPER STRIKE SPREADS.

25 Per Cent. of Mine and Smelter Output Already Stopped.

The spread of strikes among copper mines, smelters and refineries throughout the country is viewed with growing apprehension by producers who know the probable extent of the demand in the last half of the year. Already 25 per cent. of the mine and smelter output has been stopped. It is estimated that the mines and smelters have capacity for turning out 2,400,000 pounds a year, while the refineries can handle about 2,160,000,000 pounds. In the first four months of 1917 exports ran at the rate of more than 100,000,000 pounds a month, and they have since increased. The United States Government is expected to use 300,000,000 pounds before Dec. 31.

If the foreign Governments and other foreign consumers actually take 1,200,000,000 pounds and the United States uses the estimated amount, a difference between these quantities and the estimated refinery production, working full all the time, would be ony 66,000,000 pounds. There is a single brass company in Connecticut which uses 40,000,000 pounds a month when working at capacity, and as the brass mills are reported exceedingly busy, it would seem that under the best conditions accumulated stocks of copper would have to be drawn upon before the year ends.

The statistics on copper production and consumption at the present time are worrying producers more than the probable price to be fixed for the Government's needs. Every day's tieup of the smelters means a certain shrinkage of output, which cannot be recovered. The allied Governments will, of course, have their needs filled, but the copper men are looking beyond at the needs of the private consumers and the necessity of keeping industry working at a high rate during the war.

The strikes in the Butte and Arizona district occurred as the companies were preparing to expand their efforts to a greater scale than ever before.

"The growth and expansion of consumptive demand," said Copper Gossip, in an issue just before labor troubles began to widen, "have stimulated all the great productive districts. More efficient and enlarged equipment at mines and smelters are now in operation, and with vast resources readily available there is every probability of a greater distribution of copper into channels of trade in the near future than at any time in the history of the industry."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Committee of the New York Produce Exchange, which recently interviewed Mr. Hoover in Washington, in a report to the local exchange said that it is evident that the merchandising of the wheat crop is to be controlled from the producer to the consumer, with as little interference as possible with the regular channels of distribution. Operations were of very meagre proportions, and price changes were narrow, and at the close showed net gains of ½c to 1c. Crop news was being scanned with indifference, but on the whole the trade feels quite hopeful that the American production this year is to be larger than was indicated a month ago. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.32, free on board to arrive.

Rye market steady. No. 2 Western, $2.41, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.02	2.00	2.02	2.01	1.08¼
Sept.	1.82	1.80¼	1.82	1.81⅛	1.06⅝

CORN.

Covering by July shorts in the corn market brought about a firmer tone and at the close values were ¾c to 1¾c net higher. There were also complaints of high temperatures and lack of moisture in the Southwest and the cash position throughout the country was firm with a good demand. Over the greater part of the belt, however, conditions were favorable with prospects of forcing weather during the next few days. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.87½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.58⅛	1.56⅝	1.57½	1.57	75¼
September	1.47⅜	1.45⅛	1.47⅜	1.46⅞	78⅜
December	1.09¼	1.08	1.09	1.07⅝	61⅛

OATS.

The market for oats was moderately active and after a moderate early decline prices rallied and closed steady, with net gains of ⅛c to ⅝c. Recent export sales and the large clearances during the week had a stimulating influence on prices. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 76 to 76½c; No. 2 white, 76¾c; No. 3 white, 75½ to 75¾c; No. 4 white, 75 to 75½c; fancy clipped white, 77½ to 78¼c; ordinary clipped white, 75⅛ to 76¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	65¾	64⅛	65⅛	64⅜	38¾
September	55⅛	54	55⅛	54⅞	38⅜
December	57½	56⅜	56⅞	57⅝	40¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was under pressure, especially for lard, and prices were lower. The cash demand at present is small, and the trade seemed to be anticipating a bearish monthly statement of stocks on Monday. There was a partial rally toward the close on covering, but prices were generally lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 7,000, estimated for Monday, 38,000, and for next week, 115,000; Kansas City received 500, and Omaha 6,700 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.00	20.70	20.85	21.05	18.25
September	21.23	20.97	21.15	21.27	18.40
Ribs—					
July	21.37	21.10	21.25	21.35	13.80
September	21.47	21.22	21.40	21.50	13.85
Pork—					
July	39.15	39.00	39.15	39.10	25.42
September	39.20	38.90	39.05	39.30	24.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was further liquidation in the market for cottonseed oil and prices were net unchanged to 10 points lower at the close. Total sales were 10,600 barrels. A further decline in lard and selling for Western account were largely responsible for the action of values. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.80	15.83
July	15.86	15.85	15.85@15.86	15.85
August	15.86	15.83	15.82@15.84	15.85
September	15.82	15.75	15.76@15.77	15.81
October	15.77	15.70	15.72@15.77	15.79
November	15.53	15.48	15.50@15.52	15.56
December	15.55	15.50	15.50@15.52	15.57
January	15.59	15.52	15.52@15.53	15.59
February	..	..	15.50@15.60	15.60

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday, but showed a steadier tone, probably the result of week-end covering following recent near-month liquidation. The opening was nominally 2 points lower to 5 points higher, with the near months relatively easy, and there was an exchange of July for March at 49 points. Later July sold at 7.47c, or 2 points net higher, while later deliveries worked about 4 to 9 points above Friday's closing figures. The close was at a net advance of 3 to 6 points, with sales reported of 13,500 bags. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Offers of Rio 7s were reported here at 8.40c, London credits. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.47	7.47	7.45@7.51	7.45
Aug.	..	..	7.58@7.60	7.55
Sept.	7.68	7.67	7.69@7.71	7.64
Oct.	..	..	7.73@7.75	7.68
Nov.	..	..	7.78@7.80	7.72
Dec.	7.85	7.80	7.82@7.84	7.76
Jan.	..	..	7.87@7.89	7.81
Feb.	..	..	7.92@7.94	7.86
March	..	..	7.97@7.99	7.91
April	..	..	8.02@8.04	7.96
May	8.10	8.07	8.07@8.09	8.01

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,592 packages. Buying interest was a little more in evidence than was generally expected and the market had a somewhat steadier tone on all useful grades of creamery. Renovated remains quiet. Ladies and packing stock a shade easier. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 37½@38½c; extras, (92 score,) 37½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 36@37c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 34½@35½c; thirds, 33@34c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 39@39½c; extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37@37½c; good to prime, 35½@36½c; common to fair, 33@35c; renovated, extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31½@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,343 cases. The week closed with rather a quiet market, as usual on Saturday, but recent receipts of high-quality eggs satisfactory to the best class of trade have been fairly well cleared, and the market shows a steady tone for such. Undergrades irregular. There is still an urgent pressure to sell storage eggs, and very little outlet at the prices asked. Nearby white eggs are rather quiet; for strictly fine to fancy stock prices are sustained, but the trade is hardly sufficient to effect a clearance of these, and there is a good deal more or less defective stock freely offered in range of 37@39c. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 36@37c; storage packed, firsts, 35@35½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 35@35½c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31½@32½c; thirds and poorer, 25@31c; dirties, No. 1, 29@30c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; undergrades, 20@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@39c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 33@37c.

HARD FOR ARGENTINA TO GET INTERNAL LOAN

While the banks of Argentina have vast deposits, the Government has not been able after months of discussion to float a large internal loan in order to retire the country's floating debt. The original plan called for the issue of a loan of about 300,000,000 pesos at an attractive price, but news dispatches of recent date indicate that assurance has not yet been given the Treasury that the public would take up the bonds.

The absence in Argentina of private banking houses to stand as intermediary between the Government and the people in a loan flotation, as the bankers do in other countries, is a factor in the situation. The public has never been educated in Government bond investments. They are used to savings accounts and, as La Nacion, a leading newspaper of Buenos Aires says, fear the danger of losses through fluctuations of security prices. In the United States and European countries the banking houses directly interested in loans help to sustain the market when conditions grow adverse, but Argentina possesses no medium for preventing rapid declines and is seeking a way to head off the possibility of broad swings of quotations in case the loan is floated.

"A higher rate of interest would prove sufficiently appealing to secure the contribution of the enormous funds tied up in banks," says La Nacion, "were it not for the fact that there are other conditions to be taken into consideration. Long term deposits, created by a patient and systematic saving, seek only safe and liquid investments and therefore the possibility of increasing an income of 3 or 4 per cent to 6 per cent. should be a decisive factor, provided that at the same time the new investment would not be affected by quotations which might entail financial loss.

"This is the principal obstacle against the negotiation of a domestic loan, the success of which would depend upon the transfer of deposits into bonds of the public debt. This explains why the hypothecary bond, one of the safest and most profitable securities in Argentina, has not induced the hundreds of millions in deposits actually held in banks to be invested in these bonds, since they are subject to a chance of fluctuating quotations."

The newspaper asserts that the Government must find a way to avoid fluctuations of its bond quotations, and offer a tempting rate of interest if the bank deposits are to be tapped. On the face of it, this seems a difficult task to perform. In banking quarters familiar with Argentina conditions, it was said yesterday that really wide fluctuations were what the people were apprehensive of, and that if the Government could work out a system with the banks to "support" the market at critical times the investors' confidence would be strengthened. The Argentina internal loan has been under discussion ever since it was found practically impossible in 1916 to borrow in other countries as long as war conditions prevailed.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99¼	4s, registered, 1925	105½	106½
2s coupon, 1930	98	98	4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, coupon, 1938, reg.	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, 1961, reg.	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	100
4½s June, 1965	102¼	103	102
4½s Mar., 1963	102¼	103	102
4½s Nov., 1957	102	103	101¼
4½s May, 1957	102	103	101¼
4½s Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4¼s Mar., 1960-30	97¼	98½	97¼
4¼s April, 1966	97½	98½	97⅛
4¼s Mar., 1964	97½	98½	97
4¼s Mar., 1962	97¼	98¼	97¼
4¼s Sept., 1960	97¼	98¼	97¼
4s May, 1959	94½	95¾	95
4s Nov., 1958	94½	96	95
4s Nov., 1955	94	95½	94
4s Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s Nov., 1954	83	86	82½
3½s May, 1954	83	..	82½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4¼s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s 1930-1939	4.55	4.25	..
3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
3½s 1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.50
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The recovery in prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange from the opening setbacks were very substantial in a number of prominent instances. The handing down overnight of the long-awaited decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission gave an opening jolt to prices. Subsequently, however, a better view was taken of the situation. United States Steel common was the leading standard stock in the trading, with its sales for the short session of two hours exceeding 32,000 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalm.	30¼	29⅞	30¼
100	Am. Can.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
100	Am. C. & F.	78⅛	77⅞	78⅛
250	Am. Loco.	71⅞	70	71⅞
150	Am. S. & R.	107	106¾	107
780	Anac. Cop.	81⅛	80⅝	80⅞
20	A., T. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
500	Bald. Loco.	73⅛	71⅞	72⅞
350	Balt. & Ohio	72	70⅞	72
850	Beth. Steel B.	142	138½	141⅞
500	Cent. Leather	95	94	95
50	Ches. & Ohio	60⅝	60	60⅝
550	C., M. & St. P.	74⅛	71¼	72
150	Col. F. & I.	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛
100	Corn Prod.	32¾	32⅜	32⅝
5,890	Crucible St'l	91⅝	87⅞	90⅞
1,210	Erie	25⅞	25	25⅞
20	Do 1st pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
400	Gen. Motors	118	115	118
10	Inspir. Cop.	62	62	62
150	Int. Mer. M.	27⅝	27⅛	27½
200	Do pf.	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
20	Interb. Con.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
40	Kan. Cy. So.	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞
100	Kenne. Cop.	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
200	Lack. Steel	97	95	97
20	Lehigh Val.	63	62⅞	63
100	Mex. Petrol.	96	95⅛	95⅞
150	Midvale Steel	62⅞	62	62⅞
90	Mo. Pac. w. i.	30⅝	30	30⅝
500	N. Y. Cent.	90⅞	89⅞	90⅞
20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
10	Nor. Pacific	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10	Ohio C. Gas	125	125	125
10	Pennsylvania	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
10	Ray Copper	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1,950	Reading	95⅞	94⅛	95⅞
150	Rep. I. & S.	92⅞	91⅛	92⅞
150	Sinclair Oil	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛
450	So. Railway	27⅛	26⅞	27
1,520	Studebaker	67⅝	65⅝	66⅝
550	Union Pac.	135	133⅞	135
1,870	U. S. Ind. A.	160⅝	155⅛	159⅛
32,500	U. S. Steel	131⅞	129⅛	130⅞
100	Utah Cop.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
150	Willys-Over.	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛
	MINING STOCKS.			
1,000	Atlanta	.10⅛	.10⅛	.10⅛
100	Belmont	4.25	4.25	4.25
300	Con. Va.	.30	.30	.30
1,000	Gold. Con.	.51	.51	.51
2,200	McNamara	.32	.30	.32
500	Man. Con.	.33	.33	.33
500	Montana	.22	.22	.22
200	Ton. Ext.	2.50	2.50	2.50
400	Wh. Caps.	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aetna Expl.	4⅞	4¼	4⅞
50	‡Do pf.	29	29	29
800	‡Air Reduc.	85½	84	85½
480	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	57	56	57
800	‡Am. T. & T.	11/16	⅝	11/16
600	‡Car L. & P.	3	2⅞	3
1,700	Carwen Steel	12	11⅞	12
200	‡Cen. Fdy. pf.	56	56	56
1,900	Chev. Motor	101	96	101
900	‡City Service w. i.	29¼	28¾	29¼
2,000	Curtiss Aero.	39⅛	38¼	39
600	Do rights	⅝	⅝	¾
500	‡East. An. Ch.	5⅝	5½	5½
200	Emer. Phon.	6	5⅞	5⅞
100	Ev.-Hes. Inc.	22¼	22¼	22¼
10	Holly S. pf.	101	101	101
400	‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	‡Do pf.	1	1	1
16,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2⅜	2	2
200	N. A. P. & P.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700	‡Ohio C. Gas w. i.	59	58	59
100	‡Rep. M. Tr.	73½	73½	73½
210	Smith & T. Trans. pf.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	‡St. Jo. Ld.	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
300	‡Steel Alloys	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	Submar. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	82¼	81½	82¼
50	‡Todd Ship.	86	85	85
2,500	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.	1 5/16	1 3/16	1 3/16
200	‡Un. E. Aero.	3½	3¼	3¼
3,000	U. S. St'ship.	4½	4	4¼
1,000	‡Un. Motors	27	26½	27
500	Un. Z. Smelt.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
12,000	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	9⅝	9⅛	9¼
1,200	‡Zinc Conc.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	A.-Am. Oil	19	19	19
10	Prairie P. L.	273	273	273
10	Stand. O. Co. of Cal.	260	260	260

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9,100	†‡Allen Oil	65	63	65
800	‡Bar. O. & G.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1,500	†‡B.-W. Oil, (a pros)	21	20	21
175	†Con. M. Oil, (a pros)	52	52	52
2,000	‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
1,000	‡Cos. & Co. (oil r.) ctfs	12¼	11⅞	12¼
1,830	†‡Crosby P., (a pros)	58	53	58
5,800	‡C. P. & R.	11/16	11/16	11/16
1,000	‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	⅝	9/16	⅝
10,000	‡Esm. O. Cp.	2	1 13/16	1⅞
100	‡Federal Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Ker. O., (a pros)	3/16	3/16	3/16
2,640	Key's Con.	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
300	‡K.-W. O. pf	9½	9½	9½
800	‡Lost C. O.	1½	1 1/16	1½
500	‡Mer. O. Cp.	25½	25¼	25¼
2,000	Met. Pet'm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	†‡Mid. Oil	78	77	77
500	†‡Do pf.	97	97	97
500	‡N. Y.-O. O.	⅝	11/16	11/16
5,000	†‡Okla. Oil	7½	7	7½
1,100	Ok. P. & R.	10	9⅝	9⅝
1,000	‡Do rights	11/16	⅝	⅝
5,000	†O'r O. & G.	34	33	34
900	Osage-H. O.	8½	8	8
1,000	Penn. G'line	½	½	½
500	‡Sap. O. & R.	10	9⅞	10
4,700	Seq. O. & R.	1¼	1 3/16	1¼
100	‡Sin. G. Cp.	25½	25½	25½
1,800	‡Un. W. Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	†U'h P. Co., (a pros)	39	38	39
200	Vac. O. & G.	1/16	1/16	1/16
500	‡Victoria O., new stock	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,000	‡West. S. P.	1	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,100	Acme C. Hills	1⅝	1½	1⅝
5,000	Alas.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅝	11/16	⅝
1,960	Alaska Mines	11/16	⅝	11/16
2,600	†‡AlaskaStd.	35	34	35
1,000	Ariz.-Bing-Cop. Co	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1,000	†‡Atlanta	10½	10¼	10½
200	‡Big Jim	11/16	11/16	11/16
4,300	Big Ledge	2¼	2	2¼
3,200	†Bos. & Mon.	60	59	59
350	‡B'shaw Cop.	*1	15/16	*1
400	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10⅛	10	10⅛
2,100	Butte Detroit	½	¼	½
1,500	†‡Caledonia	58	56	57
6,300	‡Calu. & Jer.	1½	1 7/16	1½
100	Canada Cop.	2 3/16	2 3/16	2 3/16
4,500	†Cashboy	8	7½	8
1,050	‡Coco Riv. M.	1 7/16	1 3/16	1 7/16
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2,000	Con. Cop	5⅝	5½	5½
700	Cres. Con. Gold	5	5	5
500	Crystal Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22,000	‡Emma Con.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
1,000	†‡FerberCop.	61	61	61
4,000	FirstNat. Cop.	3¼	2⅝	3¼
2,500	†G'dfieldCon.	51	50	51
1,000	†‡G'dfl'dMer.	6	6	6
500	‡Greenmonst.	1 1/16	1	1
2,400	Hecla Min.	9	8 15/16	9
400	Hud. BayZinc	1⅜	1	1
2,000	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	1 3/16	1⅛	1½
800	Josevig-Ken., (a pros.)	1/16	1/16	1/16
3,000	‡Jumbo M. of N. M., (pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	†‡Jim Butler	83	83	83
1,500	†Jumbo Ext.	33	33	33
2,500	†‡Kewanas	14	13	14
1,000	La. Con	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
600	Magma Cop.	47	*45	46
1,075	†‡M'matic C.	24	23	23
8,100	†Magnate C.*	11/16	11/16	11/16
2,000	†‡Marsh M.	16	16	16
3,000	Mason Val.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,000	‡Milford Cp.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,100	†‡Mohican C.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	†‡Moth. Lode.	27	26½	26½
400	†‡Nan. Hanks Montana	1	⅞	1
5,700	†‡Nat. Z. & L.	72	70	70
2,300	†‡Nev. Rand (a pros.)	12	11	12
3,000	‡Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
14,000	†Port. Con. C.	40	37	39
100	‡Red War. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	†‡Richm. C.	58	55	56
500	‡SantaR. Dev.	¼	¼	¼
200	Seneca C. C.	10½	10½	10½
1,200	Silver Kg. of Arizona	1/16	1/16	1/16
2,000	†‡Silver Pick	11	11	11
300	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	⅜	11/16	⅜
500	Stewart	1/16	1/16	1/16
1,500	†‡Success M.	87	87	87
200	Super. Cop. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
650	Ton. Exten.	*2⅝	2½	2½
1,000	†‡Troy-Ariz.	28	27	28
900	Un. Cop. Min.	11/16	11/16	11/16
150	Un. Eastern.	4½	4½	4½
1,900	U. M. of Ariz.	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	†‡U. S. Tung.	23	22	23
7,500	†‡Utica Min.	25	25	25
4,000	†‡Utah N. M.	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
3,000	†Wilb. Min.	20	18½	20
2,500	‡W. B. Con.	70	68	68
3,200	†Yering. M. C.	29	28	29

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$70,000	‡Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes	98¼	98¼	98¼
5,000	Cos. & Co. new 6s	98	98	98
$1,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, w. i.	103	103	103

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—There were no sales of Intercontinental Rubber Friday at 11, only sale was 11⅝.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.	Friday Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores	34	36½	34	36½
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Boyd Motors	3½	4	3½	4
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	17½	18	17½	18
Do Ord. B.	17⅛	18	17⅛	18
But. Judson	53	55	53	55
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	100	104	100	104
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8½	9	8½	9
Do pf.	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
Cramp Ship.	80	90	80	90
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Elite Plan S.	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
Free. Tex. new	43	45	43	44
GrantMo. Car	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf.	..	108	..	..
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Holly Sugar	42	45	42	45
Do pf.	100	101	99	101
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Int. Rubber	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
Kath. Bse. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Keyst'eT. & R.	17	17½	17	17½
Key. T. & R. pf.	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞
Lake Tor. Boat	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	83	88
Lima Locom.	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	..	42	..
Do 1st pf.	102	104	102	104
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
Man. Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
Marlin Arms	100	105	100	105
Mitchell Mot.	48	55	48	55

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.	Friday Ask.
Motor Prod.	35	40	35	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Ship.	44	46⅝	44	46⅝
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Tr. pf.	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35¼	34	35¼
Do pf.	94	95½	94	95½
Stand. Motors	11½	12½	11½	12½
St. L. Rky. Mt. & Pacific	80	84	80	84
Un. Profit S.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
U. S. Air't	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
United Sugar	36	36½	36	36½
U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
World Film	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil, N. E.	43	44	43	44
Am. Ventura	17	19	17	19
Houston Oil	20	22	20	22
Knic.-Wy. Pet.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Midwest Ref.	134	136	135	137
Nat. Oil Ref.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
N. Y. & T. O.	1¼	2	1¼	2
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
People's Oil	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pierce Oil	12	12¼	12	12¼
Tex. Nat. Oil	43	50	43	50
MINING STOCKS.				
Atlas Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Austin Amax.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Bingham Min.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
Bisbee Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Booth	7	9	7	9
Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Marysville	⅝	1	⅝	1
McKinley-D.	46	50	47	50
Nickias Min.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Rex Con.	25	26	25	26
Sen. Copper	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Ton. Belmont	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
130	Cities Service	279¾	278¾	279	281
100	Cities Service pf.	86	85	85½	86
1,400	Cities Service new	29¼	28⅞	29½	29¾

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	74	75
American Gas	115	120
Am. Gas & Electric	116	117
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	50
Am. Light & Traction	315	320
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111
Am. Power & Light	67	69
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	75	80
Am. W. W. & E. partic	23	25
Carolina Power & Light	36	37½
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101
Colorado Power	30	31
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Columbus Electric pf.	79	83
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	75	77
Conn. Power pf.	92	94
Consumers' P. pf.	93	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	84	87
Duluth Edison	..	80
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	82	86
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	66	69
El Paso Electric	104	108
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98
Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	87	91
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	43	47
Galv.-Houston Electric	20	25
Galv.-Houston Elec. pf.	..	75
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Elec. Corp.	34	35
Interstate El. pf.	91	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	10	12
Miss. River Pow. pf.	32	34
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105
New England Co.	50	53
New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99
New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69
Northern Ohio Electric	..	85
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	76
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	61	65
Northern States Power	93	94
Northern States P. pf.	96	98
North. Texas Elec. pf.	78	82
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	56	57
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	88	90
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Puget Sound Traction	20	25
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	71	73
Republic Ry. & Light	34	35
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	68
Southern Cal. Edison	88	90
South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	105
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	35	36
Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5¾	6¼
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	28	29
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas Improve	89	89¼
United Light & Rys.	38	41
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	69	70
West P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Western Power	14½	16
Western Power pf.	55	56
West. Penn. P. pf.	98	105
Wisconsin Ed.	46	50
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	73
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	96¼	98
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	89
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	93	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	95
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¼	101¼
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	97
East. Ohio 1st 5s	97	101
East. Tex. Elec. 5s	89½	92½
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	86
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98
Kan. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	99	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69¼	70¼
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92
Nat. Sec. deb.	48	53
Nat. Sec. Income	10	18
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	92½	93½
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & Council B. 5s	90	95
P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	88	92
Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	90	94
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s '48	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	91
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
United Util. cv. 6s, 1943	95	98¼
Utah Sec. 6s	90½	91¾
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93¼
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	97
Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—Ninety new corporations, a record number, having an aggregate capitalization of $6,133,600, were chartered today. They include:

Fold-Easy Mfg. Co., Inc., Elmira, folding beds, clothing and merchandise, $6,000; M. C. P. and R. W. Parker, C. W. Tome, Elmira.

S. & S. Rubber Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing rubber products, $5,000; W. R. Eisfeld, G. A. Gymberg, L. Kraus, 299 Broadway.

No. 50 Orchard Street Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; J. and A. Levy, J. Herzog, 220 Broome St.

Sweeney-Porter Co., Inc., Manhattan, general importing and exporting, $5,000; A. Doblin, C. T. Flach, J. Firpow, 256 B'way.

The Hudson Shoring Co., Inc., Manhattan, moving and shoring buildings, contracting, construction, $10,000; A. L. Gustafson, A. H. Carlson, W. R. Stauffer, 220 B'way.

The A. A. Mills Brass Co., Inc., Portchester, brass, copper, and other metals, $25,000; W. A. and W. A. Mills, Jr., C. W. Stevens, Portchester.

Stock Temple Co. of Clyde, N. Y., Inc., Clyde, real estate and personal property, $25,000; C. A. Miller, H. B. Exner, G. Pettingill, Clyde.

International Life Suit Corp., Manhattan, manufacturing goods, wares and merchandise, and acquire inventions, $3,000,000; O. S. Youngren, J. A. Watt, L. F. Bruenn, 350 West End Av.

H. M. Noe & Co., Inc., Manhattan, fruits, vegetables and produce, $10,000; C. and A. J. and J. C. Dens, 3,010 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn.

Efficiency Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, construction, contracting, $5,000; A. and H. Cohen, S. S. Isaacs, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

Thomas Phonograph Parts Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture parts, devices, and motors for phonographs, $5,000; C. J. Krenberg, J. J. Freunc, H. Germain, 55 East 76th St.

Dianna Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, ladies' waists and women's wearing apparel, $5,000; R. L. and S. Feinberg, 22 West 15th St.

Ludwig Catering Co., Inc., Manhattan, hotels and restaurants, $5,000; T. B. Brown, R. Lyons, J. Hirschman, 299 Broadway.

Red Hook Milling Co., Inc., Red Hook, cider, vinegar, and general mercantile business, $30,000; J. Griffing, I. P. Fraleigh, E. W. Pitcher, Red Hook.

Schreiber Bros., Inc., Manhattan, butter and eggs, $10,000; S. and H. Schreiber, A. Roth, 272 Irvington St.

American Varnish Works, Inc., Brooklyn, varnishes, paints, dyes, chemicals, $10,000; C. A. Lewis, W. Haviland, J. B. Summerfield, 71 Wall St.

Empire Engineering Co., Inc., Fort Edward, general contracting, $1,000,000; C. A. Nichklas, B. R. Value, J. H. McClement, 165 Broadway.

Schooner Carrie Alliance, Inc., Queens Borough, storage warehouse, wharfage, 800 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; J. Hetherington, J. H. Pease, F. T. Harbach, 3,681 Broadway.

Schooner Orlando V. Wootten, Inc., Queens Borough, 800 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; same objects, same incorporators.

Schooner Anthony D. Nichols, Inc., Queens Borough, 1,200 shares common stock no par value, active capital $6,000; same objects, same incorporators.

William Entemann, Inc., Brooklyn, bakery business, $100,000; W. and E. Entemann, W. Kloepfer, 247 Clarkson Av., Brooklyn.

Alamo Amusement Co., Inc., Queens, theatres and restaurants; $10,000; M. Maniloff, J. Wiener, H. Meyer, 12 Arden St.

Manning Boulevard Realty Corp., Albany, realty; $5,000; E. J. McCaffrey, K. M. Hogan, J. M. Cantwell, Albany.

Liberty Gun Mfg. Co., Inc., Bronx, materials for arming and equipping U. S. troops; $10,000; R. S., W. A., and G. C. Darling, 530 West 150th St.

Dolan Brick Co., Inc., Richmond, bricks, tile and building material; $15,000; J. V. Dolan, L. L. Archer, J. P. Fallon, Jr., 408 West 150th St.

S. Stern Securities Corp., Cold Spring, real and personal property; $10,000; H. Ferris, C. H. Sara, J. B. Southard, Cold Spring.

Sabus Co., Inc., Owego, real estate and contracting; $20,000; F. Albrecht, A. F. Scalla, B. Engleberg, 556 West 140th St.

Uriel Co., Inc., Owego, real estate and contracting; $20,000; H. A. Baumann, B. Engleberg, A. T. Hunter, 445 West 154th St.

Fama Co., Inc., Owego, real estate and contracting; $150,000; L. E. Young, H. A. Baumann, B. Engleberg, 556 West 140th St.

Mandalay Co., Inc., Owego, real estate and contracting; $20,000; L. E. Young, H. A. Baumann, B. Engleberg, 556 West 140th St.

Bathos Co., Inc., Owego, real estate and contracting; $25,000; L. E. Young, H. A. Baumann, A. T. Hunter, 445 West 143d St.

Plauf Co., Inc., Owego, real estate and contracting; $100,000; L. E. Young, H. A. Baumann, A. T. Hunter, 445 West 143d St.

Hela Co., Inc., Owego, real estate and contracting; $20,000; F. Albrecht, A. T. Hunter, A. F. Scalla, 223 East 116th St.

Terras Co., Inc., Owego, real estate and contracting, $20,000; F. Albrecht, A. T. Hunter, A. F. Scalla, 223 East 116th St.

Upham Land Corp., Manhattan, realty, 500 shares common stock no par value, active capital $10,000; A. Beard, F. Angeloch, C. L. Hays, 60 Broadway.

American-Iberian Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan, building, contracting, and engineering, $5,000; M. J. I. Page, E. Sefton, T. A. Miller, 396 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Falk Rhonheimer Estate, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $6,000; S. Rhonheimer, L. and M. Oettinger, 130 East 74th St.

William Vogel Productions, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $25,000; E. A. and H. W. Moore, W. M. Vogel, 403 West 115th St.

J. Frank O'Hara & Co., Inc., Manhattan, general commission merchants and selling agents, $10,000; F. Haslinger, R. J. Pfeilisch, J. F. O'Hara, 605 West 181st St.

Seventy-seventh Street Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, 1,000 shares no par value, active capital, $5,000; A. S. Doying, J. J. Matthews, L. S. Morris, 32 Liberty St.

Adam Seabury Estate, Inc., Hempstead, general real estate agency and brokerage, $64,000; F. G. and M. H. Seabury, E. S. Smith, Hempstead.

Kings Highway Auto Sales Co., Brooklyn, deal in autos, $5,000; P. B. Goldhamer, B. G. and B. Lowenthal, 222 Hewes St., Brooklyn.

Tamar Co., Inc., Owego, real estate, $200,000; B. Engelberg, A. F. Scalla, and F. Albracht, 274 West 119th St.

Windmill Motion Picture Corp., Nyack, motion pictures, $100,000; R. Warde, R. Schulkind, H. G. Kosch, 1,600 Broadway.

A. & B. Coal Co., Inc., Manhattan, coal, $10,000; H. V. Meehan, F. P. Gately, C. W. Fritz, 150 Weirfield St., Brooklyn.

Aerial News, Inc., Manhattan, publishers and printers, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; H. D. Demmer, T. Daly, F. N. Smith, Times Building.

Terence Holding Corporation, Manhattan, realty, $10,000; E. J. Brown, J. L. Burton, T. H. Forest, 124 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

Post Films Co., Inc., Manhattan, general moving picture business, $20,000; A. Giden, M. E. and C. E. Elliott, 101 West 72d St.

Certified Oyster Corporation, Manhattan, clarifying and treating oysters, $25,000; E. L. Rowland, A. H. Seymour, F. Haldy, 26 Cortlandt St.

Alfred E. Joy Co., Manhattan, general contractors and painters, $20,000; C. E. Billings, C. F. Simon, A. E. Joy, 606 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn.

304-310 West 150th Street Corporation, Manhattan, real estate and brokerage, $5,000; C. Moore, S. J. Siegel, C. Goldberg, 609 West 115th St.

Bachs Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, paper and wood pulp, $25,000; E. Bache, H. M. Lake, H. Graef, 299 Broadway.

Silver's Lunch Stores, Inc., Manhattan, restaurants and cafes, $150,000; A., A., and S. Silver, 1,001 Kelly St., Bronx.

Package Vending Works, Inc., Manhattan, vending machines, $10,000; H. J. and A. J. Corn, B. Adelman, 132 West 111th St.

Arenden Realty and Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate, brokerage, and construction, $10,000; J. Harris, I. G. Warshaw, W. J. Cunningham, 233 Broadway.

Fairmont Film Co., Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $20,000; W. A. Mooney, J. B. Connolly, R. Bolling, Philadelphia, Penn.

Cohn & Katz, Inc., Manhattan, women's waists, $25,000; R. J. and I. Katz, A. A. Feinberg, 220 Broadway.

Van Hart, Inc., Manhattan, dry goods and merchandise, $10,000; J. K. Polikoff, G. Van der Port, L. Hart, 560 West 144th St.

Dermaine Millinery Co., Inc., Manhattan, general headwear, $5,000; T. F. Sullivan, S. C. Bernstein, L. Guttman, 347 Fifth Av.

Gidora Realty Corp'n, Manhattan, real estate, $10,000; J. L. Frieder, A. C. Brady, A. Handy, 7 Beekman St.

Police Auto Traffic Signal Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing accessories and signal devices for autos, $24,000; E. Mayer, M. H. Newman, S. Kohn, 150 Lafayette St.

Melodograph Record Co., Inc., Manhattan, phonograph records, $510,000; L. Glucksman, M. Zeichner, W. Gertner, 87 Avenue A.

Maison, Inc., Manhattan, general millinery, $10,000; A. and A. Jaeger, E. Padint, 1 West 34th St.

Monroe Lamp Co., Manhattan, lamps and lighting fixtures, $100,000; G. T. Cernan, F. H. Parcell, J. B. Purcell, 64 Wall St.

H. & P. Construction Corp'n, Manhattan, real estate and construction, $5,000; S. and A. Panass, M. Hoffman, 200 West 137th St.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 30.—The Hickson Co., to deal in and with investments of all kinds, $6,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, H. M. Mullin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Standard Asphalt and Refining Co., to carry on business of selling, leasing, and dealing in all grades of oil, gas, &c., $5,000,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Chatamarca Bolivian Tin Mines Co., to search and prospect for ores, minerals, &c., in the Republic of Bolivia, $2,000,000; A. M. Halleran, M. H. Morris, Ferris Giles, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Pawhuska Oil, to drill and bore for oils and to market the same, $750,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Certificate of increase in capital stock of Steamotor Truck Co., Chicago, from $100,000 to $10,000,000.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
A., T. & S. F.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	July 31
Belt R. R. & S. Yds., Ind.	4	Q	July 1	....
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1	....
Del., L. & W.	2½	Q	July 20	July 5
Gt. Nor. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 5
Ill. Central	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 6
Lukens V. R.R. & Coal	2	—	July 2	*June 15
Norf. & West.	1¾	Q	Sep. 19	Aug. 31
Do pf.	1	Q	Aug. 18	July 31
Nor. Pacific	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 9
Penn. R. R.	1½	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 1
Pitts., C., C., & St. L.	2½	—	Aug. 30	*Aug. 20
Reading Co.	$1	Q	Aug. 9	*July 24
Wabash pf. A	1	Q	July 31	July 10
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Athens Ry. & El. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 30
Cleve. & East. Trac. pf.	1	Q	July 1	*June 30
Columbia R., G. & E. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 26
Col., New. & Z. pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 25
Geo. Ry. & P. 1st pf.	2¾	—	July 20	*July 10
Monon. V. Tr.	1¼	Q	July 16	*June 30
Monon. V. Tr.	1¼	Ex.	Aug. 16	*June 30
Do pf.	83½c	—	July 5	*June 30
Mont. Tram.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 13
Nat. Properties	2	—	July 2	June 27
Do pf.	3	—	July 16	July 6
Nor. Ohio Tr. & L. pf.	1½	Q	July 1	*June 10
Omaha & C. B.	1	Q	July 1	June 16
Do pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 16
Pine Bluffs pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 15
Rome (Ga.) R. & El.	1	Q	July 1	....
So. Car. L., P. & Rys. pf.	1½	Q	July 2	*June 20
Unit. G. & El. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	*June 21
Un. Rys. & E., Balt.	50c	Q	July 14	*July 3
Va. R. & P. pf.	3	—	July 20	*July 2
W. P. Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
York Rys. pf.	62½c	Q	July 30	*June 20
BANK STOCKS.				
America	14	—	July 2	*June 22
Am. Ex. Nat.	$1	—	Aug. 1	*June 22
Bryant Park	3	—	July 1	*June 26
Bryant Park	1	Ex.	July 1	*June 26
Citizens Nat.	2½	Q	July 2	*June 23
Cuba, Bank of, in N. Y.	5	—	July 2	....
Fifth Nat.	3	Q	July 2	....
Flatbush, Bkn.	1½	Q	July 2	June 28
Gotham Nat.	2	Q	July 2	*June 30
Greenwich	4	Q	July 2	*June 20
Greenwich	$1	—	July 2	June 20
Irving Nat.	2½	Q	July 2	*June 26
Mechanics, Bkn.	2	Q	July 2	*June 23
Nas. Nat., Bkn.	2½	Q	July 2	June 29
Nas. Nat., Bkn.	§½	—	....	....
Nat. City Co.	3	—	July 2	....
Ridgewood Nat., B'klyn	2	—	July 1	June 26
Second Nat.	3	Q	July 2	*June 30
FIRE INSURANCE.				
Continental	$1.50	—	July 10	*June 30
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.				
Alliance Realty	1½	Q	July 16	July 10
A. D. T., N. Y.	1	—	July 16	*June 30
Am. Glue pf.	4	—	Aug. 1	July 18
Am. Hardware	2	Q	July 2	June 22
Am. Hardware	§¼	—	July 2	June 22
Am. Ice pf.	1¼	Q	July 25	July 16
Am. Laun. M. pf.	1¾	Q	July 16	July 6
Am. Malt. 1st & 2d pf.	1½	—	Aug. 1	July 17
Am. Piano pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 27
Am. Shipbdg.	1½	Q	July 20	July 5
Am. Shipbdg.	3	Ex.	July 20	July 5
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 20	July 5
Anac. Copper	$2	Q	Aug. 27	July 21
Ang.-Am. Oil	15	—	July 16	Coup. 13
As. G. & E. pf.	1½	Q	July 16	June 30
Bell T. of P.	1½	Q	July 16	*July 5
Bliss (E.W.) Co.	1¼	Q	July 2	June 27
Bliss (E.W.) Co.	11¼	Ex.	July 2	June 27
Bonbright (W. P.) Co. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 10	June 30
Bush Terminal	2½	—	July 16	July 7
Bush Terminal	2½	Scr.	July 16	July 7
Do pf.	3	—	July 16	July 7
Bush Terminal Bldgs. pf.	3½	—	July 16	*June 30
Canton Co.	5	—	July 3	....
Carbon Steel	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Carbon Steel	2½	Ex.	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Carbon Steel	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Carbon Steel	2½	Ex.	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Do 2d pf.	6	A	July 30	July 25
Cent. Fdy. ord. pf.	1¼	Q	July 16	*June 30
Cent. Leather	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Cent. Leather	2	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 10
Charcoal Iron	15c	Q	July 5	June 26
Do pf.	30c	—	July 5	June 26
Chev. Motor	3	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Chi. Pn. Tool	1	Q	July 25	July 14
Childs Co.	§½	—	July 9	*July 5
Cleve. El. Ill.	2	—	July 15	July 1
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Cons. Coal	1½	Q	July 31	*July 18
Cont. G. & El.	½	Q	July 1	*June 22
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1	*June 22
Cont. P. Bag	6	Ex.	Oct. 1	June 30
Cont. P. Bag	1¼	Ex.	Nov. 1	June 30
Do pf.	1¼	Ex.	Nov. 1	June 30
D., L. & W. C.	$1.50	—	July 16	*June 30
Dom. Power & Trans. pf.	3½	—	July 15	June 19
Dom. Text. pf.	1¾	Q	July 16	June 30
East. Lt. & F.	2	Q	July 2	*June 25
East. Kodak	5	Ex.	Sep. 1	July 31
East. Kodak	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Elec. Util. pf.	1½	Q	July 16	July 6
Globe-Wer. pf.	1½	Q	July 15	June 30
Gorham Mf. pf.	1½	Q	July 2	June 24
Holly Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Ill. Brick	1½	Q	July 14	July 2
Insp. Con. Cop.	$2	Q	July 30	July 13
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Q	July 16	July 5
Leh. C. & N.	$1	Q	Aug. 31	July 31
Lukens Stl. 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Mfrs. L. & H.	2	Q	July 14	June 29
Midwest Oil pf.	2c	Q	July 20	*July 2
Mont. Power	$25c	—	July 20	*July 6
Nat. Licorice	2½	—	July 6	July 2
New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	2	—	July 15	*July 1
N. E. Pwr. pf.	1½	Q	July 15	*July 1
N. J. Zinc	4	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
N. J. Zinc	4	Ex.	July 10	June 30
N. Falls Pwr.	2	Q	July 16	July 6
N. Butte Min.	50c	Q	July 28	*July 12
N. W. Pwr. pf.	3	—	July 2	*June 21
Osage & Okla.	2	Q	July 10	June 29
Panama Power & L. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 30
Penn. Salt	2½	—	July 14	June 30
Pitts. Coal pf.	1½	Q	July 25	July 9
Poole En. & M.	1½	Q	July 12	July 7
Pub. S., N. Ill.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Pub. Ut. (Ev. Ind.) pf.	3	—	July 2	*June 26
Reece But. M.	3	Q	July 16	July 2
Reece Fold. M.	1	Q	July 16	July 2
Scoville Mfg.	2	Q	July 2	June 23
Scoville Mfg.	10	Ex.	July 2	June 23
Shar. St. Hoop	2	Q	July 10	....
Smith M. T. pf.	2	Q	July 16	June 30
So. N. E. Tel.	1¾	Q	July 14	*June 30
Stetson (J. B.) Co.	10	—	July 16	July 2
Do pf.	4	—	July 16	July 2
Trans. & Wms. Steel Forg.	$1.25	Q	July 16	July 6
Union Nat. G.	2½	Q	July 14	June 30
U. D[illegible] pf.	87½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
U. [illegible] pf.	2½	—	July 15	June 30
U. [illegible]	1	—	July 25	July 14
U. S. [illegible] Ref. & M.	$1.25	Q	July 14	July 7
Do pf.	87½c	Q	July 14	July 7
Un. Verde Ext. Mining	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Un. Verde Ext. Mining	25c	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 10
Un. Verde Ext. Mining	§10c	—	Aug. 1	July 10
Va.-Car. Chem.	¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 14
Do pf.	2	Q	July 16	*June 30
Wells F. & Co.	1½	Q	July 20	*July 6
Westing. A. B.	$1.75	Q	July 21	July 3
W. Power pf.	$1.30	—	July 16	June 30
W. P. Corp. pf.	1	Q	July 16	June 30
Young (J.S.) Co.	2½	Q	July 1	*June 22
Young (J.S.) Co.	1	—	July 1	*June 22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 22

*Holders of record; books do not close.
§In favor of Red Cross.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arundel S. & G.	35	35	35
1	Con. Power	111	111	111
30	Cos. & Co. ctfs.	12	12	12
700	Do pf. ctfs.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
104	Davison Chem.	36	35½	35½
67	M. & M. 1st N. Bk.	28¾	28¾	28¾
15	W., B. & A.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Con. P. 4½s	90	90	90
4,000	Cos. & Co. 6s	96½	96½	96½
5,000	Cos. O. & G. notes ctfs.	100	100	100
$1,000	March. & M. Transp. 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Md. Dredg. 6s	99	99	99

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Ahmeek	99	99	99
525	Am. Zinc	32⅞	30⅜	32⅞
100	Cal. & Ariz.	79⅞	79	79⅞
82	Cal. & H.	540	535	535
15	Centennial	18	18	18
190	Cop. Range	60⅝	60	60⅝
180	Davis-Daly	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
120	Island C'k	71	70	71
16	Do pf.	90	90	90
100	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
110	Keweenaw	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
80	Lake	12	11⅞	12
50	La Salle	3	3	3
40	Mason Val.	7	7	7
25	Mass Con.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
40	Mohawk	94½	94	94
10	Nevada Con.	23	23	23
40	North Butte	17¾	17¾	17¾
45	Old Dom'n.	59½	59½	59½
375	Pond Creek	25½	25½	25½
100	Santa Fe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	St. M. Land	79	79	79
200	Sup. & Bos.	2	2	2
5	U. S. Smelt.	60⅛	60	60
210	Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Utah Con.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4,126	Trinity	7⅛	6	7⅛
210	Utah Metals	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Winona	4	4	4

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Boston & A.	155¼	155¼	155¼
5	Boston Elev.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
56	Fitchburg pf	61	61	61
55	Me. Central	96	96	96
75	N. Y., N. H. & H.	37	37	37
10	West End	48½	48½	48½

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	A. A. C. pf.	99¾	99½	99½
25	Am. Sug. pf.	117½	117½	117½
36	Am. Wool. pf	98	98	98
125	Art Metals	10	9	10
195	A., G. & W. I.	106	105½	106
50	Do pf.	61	60½	61
121	Mass. Gas	97¼	97	97¼
31	N. E. Tel.	114	114	114
20	Punta A. S.	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
208	Swift & Co.	152	151	152
10	Torrington	65	65	65
2	Do pf.	30	30	30
152	Un. Shoe M.	48¼	48¼	48¼
1	Do pf.	28	28	28
29	United Fruit	136	135	136
25	Ventura Oil	6½	6½	6½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼
7,000	Lib. 3½s, w. i.	100	100	100
$4,000	Swift & Co. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radiat.	275	275	275
120	Am. Ship	89⅛	89	89⅛
5	Chi. T. & T.	200	200	200
100	Com. Edison	122	121	121
70	Deere pf.	100	100	100
3	Linde Air	260	260	260
415	Lindsay Lt.	31	30⅞	30⅞
874	Prest-O-Lite	144	141¼	144
200	People's Gas	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜
2	Quaker O. pf.	105	105	105
22	Do rights	¼	¼	¼
27	Sears-Roeb.	170	169	170
155	Shaw	70	70	70
848	Stew. Warn.	65	65⅛	65
811	Swift	152	151½	152
85	Un. Carbide	205	203¼	203¼
10	Wilson pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
50	Mitchell Mot.	43½	43½	43½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Ch. Cy. & Conn. Rys. 5s	65¼	65¼	65¼
$5,000	Com. Ed. 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Am. Rys. pf.	91	91	91
15	Am. Stores Co.	35¼	35¼	35¼
2	Ins. Co. of N. A.	25	25	25
100	Lake Sup. Corp.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
202	Lehigh Valley	63⅛	62⅞	62⅞
69	Phila. Electric	30	30	30
15	Phila. Co	35	35	35
15	Phila. R. T. t. c.	29¼	29¼	29¼
10	*Penn. Salt Mfg.	95	95	95
40	Wm. Cramp	82	81	81
40	Unit. Gas Imp.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
10	Unit. Cos., N. J.	216	216	216

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Market St. Elev. 4s	91	91	91
1,000	Liberty 3½s, w. i.	100	100	100
1,000	Ph. Co. 1st 5s	101	101	101
$5,000	Ph. El. 1st 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2,000	Penn. R. R. g. m. 4½s	95	95	95
8,000	Read. gen. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼

*Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19⅛	19
Atlantic Refining	900	920	900
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	490	510	490
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210
Galena Signal Oil	148	152	148
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	208	213	208
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13
National Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	96	99	96
Ohio Oil	338	343	338
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	45	50	45
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	505	495
Prairie Pipe Line	270	275	270
Solar Refining	325	340	325
Southern Pipe L.	193	197	193
South Penn. Oil	283	288	283
Southwest. Penn.	108	113	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	258	262	258
Stand. Oil of Ind.	745	755	745
Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	500	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	505	520	505
Stand. Oil of N. J.	587	593	587
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	280	285	280
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	350	360	350
Washington Oil	30	34	30

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108
Do pf.	95	99	95
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	160	170	160
Do pf.	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100
MacAndrews & F.	210	220	210
Do pf	100	103	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	215
R. J. Reynolds	520	550	500
Do pf	108	111	108

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
Aetna pf	20	23	20
American Brass	328	332	325
Atlas Powder	154	159	154
Do pf.	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	127	129	127
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf.	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	106	110	108
Du Pont	256	261	256
Do old com.	104	109	104
Do deb. pf.	99	101½	99
Hercules Powder	246	252	244
Do pf	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	158	162	158
Scovill Mfg.	630	645	630
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

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$5,000 POLICY COSTS $75.10
PENN MUTUAL LIFE
age 40; dividends reduce this cost after 1st year; organized 1847; assets 175 millions. Write for specimen policy at your age. Joseph A. Eckenrode, Gen'l Ag't, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Regain Part of Early Loss on Rate Decision—Good Bank Statement.

The railroad rate decision was highly disappointing to traders, and the stock market yesterday morning opened with general declines. The active rails suffered an overnight loss of from 1 to 3 points, with industrials sympathetically weak, particularly those issues dependent upon railway orders to a greater or less extent. The subsequent course of prices was interesting. After traders read further into the court's decision they found some satisfaction in the view that the present status of the carriers is not at all bad. "The general operating results," said the commission, "looked at in the large through a series of years show, on the whole, substantial improvement in general prosperity, and, by comparison with former years, ample financial resources with which to conduct transportation." Furthermore, the commission went plainly on record as promising to keep a close watch upon the tendency of earnings in order to be ready to meet any change in the situation by a new order affording relief. Prices made substantial recoveries before the close, and numerous issues ended the session above Friday's final figures. Union Pacific was unchanged, Reading off a point, Pennsylvania and New York Central each off an eighth, and Erie down 1¼ at the close. One effect of the decision will be to keep down activity in the rails, which offer little inducement to the speculatively inclined investor.

The bank statement was of a kind that one would have expected from the drop in call money the latter part of the week. There was an increase of nearly $63,000,000 in excess reserve, although loans increased $115,000,000. Reserve in the banks' vaults dropped off $41,626,000, and in the Federal Reserve Bank increased $107,000,000. The excess reserve stood at $104,812,000, as against $41,827,000 a week ago and $34,050,000 a fortnight back. It was the largest reported since May 26, when the excess was $176,429,000. Receipt of an additional $5,300,000 in gold announced yesterday does not end the present movement, which is expected to be swollen by further arrivals next week.

The belief prevails in Wall Street that the war situation, bad as it is, has some hopeful signs indicating a slowly increasing pressure being brought by the Allies upon the Teuton forces on the West, a growing desire in Berlin and Vienna for peace, and better prospects of a renewal of the Russian offensive. The changes are not great enough yet to indicate an early termination of the war, but the strength of Germany appears to be on the wane. The entrance of the United States into the struggle is already operating to relieve the economic situation in France through the release of large numbers of the older soldiers for the purpose of tilling their farms.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....4½ | Last 4½
Low ....4½ | Renewals 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	4½@4¾	Thirty days	5@5½
Sixty days	4½@4¾	Sixty days	5@5¼
Ninety days	4½@4¾	Ninety days	5@5¼
Four months	4½@4¾	Four months	5@5¼
Five months	4½@4¾	Five months	5@5¼
Six months	4½@4¾	Six months	5@5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..........3@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..........4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days..........5½
4 to 6 months..........5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months..........5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.75¾	+.00¼
Cables	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	22.65	22.65	22.65	..
Cables	22.75	22.75	22.75	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76 7/16
5.1825	Paris	5.75¾	5.74⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	60.40	60.50
	Peking	97.75	97.875
	Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.295	Greece	19.55	19.90
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.27	7.26
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.37½
	Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10	Holland	41.25	41.31¼
51.85	Russia	22.65	22.75
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.95	29.10
	Stockholm	30.40	30.60
	Christiania	29.25	29.50
19.295	Spain	23.40	23.60
	South America—		
32.44	Rio	27.25	27.37½
42.44	Rio	27.25	27.37½
5.1826	Switzerland	4.84½	4.82¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $703,852,270; balance, $54,563,600; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,265,580; Federal Reserve credit balance, $11,442,198.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .9375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅛d, unchanged; in New York, 77⅞c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 61¼c.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1917.	
June 30	$3,507,556,003	$5,782,479,928
June 23	3,566,540,959	5,961,158,231
June 16	3,933,602,767	6,508,983,625
June 9	3,474,696,922	5,772,184,721
	1916.	
July 1	$2,993,869,228	$4,772,891,776
June 24	2,628,507,264	4,444,180,986
June 17	2,932,833,823	4,791,476,085
June 10	2,979,367,287	4,787,494,618

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Rul. ing.		High.	Low.	Rul. ing.
1917	6	2	5	1911	2½	2¼	2⅜
1916	4½	3	3½	1910	3½	2½	3
1915	2	1¾	1⅞	1909	2	1¾	1⅞
1914	2¼	1½	1⅞	1908	1¾	1	1½
1913	2½	1	2	1907	12	2	5
1912	3	2½	2¾	1906	6	2	3½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	4.95	4.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.05	4.75
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.50	5.15
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.85	4.60
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.05	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.75	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.50	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.15	4.90
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.90	5.20
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.98	4.75
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.65
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.80
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.25	5.25
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.20	4.80
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.55
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.88	4.58
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.40	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.75
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.30	4.85
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	395,625	153,066	189,411
Year to date	101,275,256	85,158,448	63,039,246

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15½	16⅞	200	Advance Rumely	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ½
30¼	30½	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30	30½	29½	30½	+1½
92¾	93½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ½
49½	50	1,800	Am. Can	48¾	49⅞	48¾	49½	+ ⅝
105	106½	500	Am. Can pf	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	+ ⅛
78¼	78¾	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	76	78¼	76	78¼	+ ¼
14	14½	400	Am. H. & Leather	14	14	14	14	...
25	26¾	200	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	...
23¾	24	200	Am. Linseed	24	24	24	24	+ ⅜
71½	72	2,700	Am. Locomotive	69¾	72	69¾	71⅝	+1⅝
11½	12	800	Am. Malting	11⅛	12	11⅛	11⅞	+1½
64½	65¼	2,000	Am. Malting 1st pf	64⅜	66	64⅜	65½	+ ¾
107	107½	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	106¼	107⅝	106¼	107	...
113½	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	− ⅛
72¼	73	600	Am. Steel F'dries	72½	72⅞	72½	72⅞	+ ⅝
120⅛	120½	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	119¾	120½	119¾	120⅜	+1
39¾	40	2,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	39	40	39	39⅞	+ ⅜
120⅛	120¾	200	Am. Tel & Tel	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	− ¼
100	103	600	Am. Tob. pf. new	101⅞	101⅞	101	101	− ⅞
40½	42	100	Am. Writing P. pf	41	41	41	41	+ ½
32¼	33	1,400	Am. Zinc L. & S.	31	32¾	31	32¾	+1¼
80¾	81	3,100	Anaconda Copper	80¾	81	80½	80⅝	− ⅛
100½	100½	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100	100½	100	100⅜	− ⅝
95⅝	95⅞	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
108¾	109	200	Atlantic Coast Line	109¾	109¾	108⅞	108⅞	−1⅛
106	107¼	300	At. Gulf & West I.	105	106½	105	106½	− ¼
73	73⅛	10,800	Baldwin Loco	70¾	73⅜	70¾	73⅜	+1½
72¼	72½	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	71	72½	71	72½	− ½
141¼	142	16,100	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	138½	142¼	138	141¼	+ ¾
71½	72½	100	Brown Shoe	71½	71½	71½	71½	...
38⅝	38¾	400	California Packing	38½	38½	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
80	82	200	Calumet & Arizona	80	80	80	80	...
159	159¾	300	Canadian Pacific	158½	159⅝	158½	159⅝	+ ⅝
95	95½	3,300	Central Leather Co	94¼	95¼	93¾	95¼	+1
78	79½	300	Chandler Motor	79	79	79	79	−1
60¼	61¼	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	61	59½	61	+ ⅝
33	33½	400	Chi. Great West. pf	33	33	33	33	−1½
72½	74	6,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	73¾	73¾	71	73	−3
110	110½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	...
67	67⅜	2,600	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	66⅞	67⅜	66¼	67⅜	− ½
36⅛	36¼	1,600	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	36	36¼	35⅝	36¼	− ⅝
36⅛	36¼	25	Do., odd lot	36¾	36¾	36¾	39¾	...
79	79½	3,200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	77½	79½	77½	79	+ ¾
69⅜	69¾	1,300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	68½	69⅜	68½	69⅜	...
21⅝	21½	200	Chile Copper	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21½	+ ¼
53	53½	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	52½	53¼	52½	53¼	+1⅛
41½	42	800	Columbia Gas & El	42	42⅛	41½	41⅝	+ ⅝
103	103½	500	Continental Can	102	103¼	102	103¼	+1¼
32⅜	32⅝	5,000	Corn Products Ref	32	32⅝	31⅞	32½	+ ½
105½	106	1,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	105½	106	105½	106	+ ¾
90¼	90½	56,600	Crucible Steel	87	91¼	87	90½	+2¾
102⅞	103	300	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	103	103	...
43	43½	2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	43	43¼	42⅝	43	+ ½
90¼	90½	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅜
111½	112	900	Delaware & Hud	110½	112	110½	112	−1
22¼	22⅝	1,300	Distillers' Secur	22⅝	22⅞	22¼	22¼	− ⅝
25½	25⅝	8,800	Erie	25	25⅞	24¾	25⅝	− ¼
38¼	38½	800	Erie 1st pf	38	38⅝	38	38	−1
29	29½	100	Erie 2d pf	29	29	29	29	− ½
117½	118	8,900	General Motors	115	118½	115	118	+2½
46¼	47½	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	47½	47¾	47	47	−1¼
104	106½	100	Goodrich pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	− ¾
106¼	108½	400	Great Northern pf	106	106	106	106	− ⅞
32¼	32¾	1,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	31¾	32⅝	31¾	32¼	+ ½
40	41	100	Greene-Cananea	40	40	40	40	...
62¾	63	4,100	Inspiration Copper	61¾	62¾	61⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	10	100	Interboro Consol	10	10	10	10	+ ½
55½	55¾	100	Int. Agricultural pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	− ¼
27	27¾	900	Int. Mer. Marine	27	27⅞	27	27¾	...
82½	82¾	1,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	81⅝	82¾	81⅝	82¾	+ ¼
39	39¼	100	Int. Nickel	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	− ¼
33½	34¼	300	Int. Paper	33½	34½	33½	34⅛	− ⅜
21½	21⅞	700	Kansas City South	21½	21½	21⅛	21½	−1
45	45½	500	Kennecott Copper	44¾	45	44¾	45	− ⅝
97	97¼	2,200	Lackawanna Steel	95	97	95	97	+ ⅛
62½	63	400	Lehigh Valley	63	63	62¼	62¼	−2
47	47½	300	Maxwell Motors	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅝
30	31	100	Max. Mot. 2d pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
96	97	3,000	Mex. Petroleum	95	96½	94⅝	96¼	+1¾
41	41¼	600	Miami Copper	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅝
63	63⅛	1,400	Midvale Steel	62	63¼	62	63	+ ¾
6¼	7	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	−1
30½	30⅝	6,400	Mo. Pacific w. i.	29¾	31	29¼	30⅝	− ⅛
94	97	200	Montana Power	93⅝	95	93⅝	95	...
35	35¾	100	National Acme	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	− ¾
34	34¼	300	Nat. Conduit & C.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
39½	39⅝	1,100	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ¾
143	146	100	N. Y. Air Brake	145	145	145	145	+1½
90¾	90⅞	4,100	N. Y. Central	89	91	89	90⅞	− ⅛
36⅞	37½	1,910	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	37	−1¼
23	24	330	N. Y., Ont. & West	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ½
122½	124	800	Norfolk & Western	122	123	122	122¾	− ½
101⅛	101½	1,900	Northern Pacific	100¾	101¼	100¾	101	−1
126	126½	6,800	Ohio Cities Gas	125	126¼	123	126¼	+2¼
67	68	1,600	Do., rights	65	67	65	66⅛	...
91	93	200	Owens Bottle Mach	91	91	91	91	...
26	28	10	Pac. Tel. & Teleg	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
52½	52¾	1,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	52⅝	52¾	52½	52¾	− ⅛
62½	64	200	Père Mar. prior pf	63	63	63	63	+2½
34½	35	900	Philadelphia Co.	34	35	34	34⅞	+ ⅝
97	98	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
55⅝	55¾	5,900	Pitts. Coal c. of d.	54	55¾	54	55½	+ ⅝
116	118	200	Pitts. C. pf. c. of d.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	− ¼
33¾	34	1,400	Pitts. & West Va	33¾	34⅛	33½	33¾	− ¼
64⅛	66	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	− ⅝
53⅛	55	200	R'way Steel Spring	54	54	54	54	+ ¾
28¾	28¾	1,100	Ray Consol. Copper	28⅜	28¾	28¼	28½	...
95¾	95¾	12,800	Reading	94	95¾	94	95¾	−1
92½	92⅝	5,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	91	92⅝	91	92½	+1
102½	103	200	Rep. Iron & St. pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	− ⅜
63½	64¼	200	Royal Dutch cfs	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	− ¼
17¼	18	100	St. L. & San Fran	18	18	18	18	− ⅝
18	19	300	Saxon Motor	17	18	17	18	+1
13	13½	100	Seaboard Air Line	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
44	44½	5,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref	41¾	44¼	41¾	44¼	+2¼
93¾	93⅞	2,000	Southern Pacific	92¾	93⅞	92¾	93¾	+ ½
9	11	200	S. Porto R. Sw. rgts	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
26½	26¾	11,200	Southern Railway	26½	27	26½	26½	−1½
54½	56½	300	Southern R'way pf	55	55	55	55	−1
66¾	67⅛	9,900	Studebaker Co.	66½	67½	65¼	67⅛	+ ⅛
49	51	800	Superior Steel	50¾	51⅛	50¾	50¾	...
37	38½	100	Stutz Motor	38	38	38	38	+ ¾
18⅛	18¾	200	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅝
214	215	1,200	Texas Co.	212	214½	212	214	+2
..	..	1,100	Texas Co. rights	22	22½	22	22½	+ ½
56⅝	56¾	1,800	Tobacco Products	56¾	56⅞	56½	56¾	− ⅝
134¾	135⅛	8,000	Union Pacific	134½	135½	134	135	...
45¼	46½	300	United Alloy Steel	45	45	45	45	...
104½	104¾	200	United Cigar Stores	104	104	104	104	− ¾
67	68¾	100	United Dyewood	68½	68½	68½	68½	...
8½	9¼	200	United R'ways Inv	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
17	17½	400	Un. R'ways Inv. pf	17½	17½	16½	17¾	− ⅝
159	159½	12,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	155½	160¾	155½	159	+2
59	61½	100	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M.	59	59	59	59	...
130⅞	131	80,100	United States Steel	129¾	131	129¾	130⅞	+ ⅛
117½	117¼	200	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	...
109½	110	1,200	Utah Copper	110	110¼	110	110	− ⅛
..	..	250	Vulcan Detinning pf	23	23	23	23	−1½
12½	12⅞	100	Wabash	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
49⅝	49¾	2,100	Wabash pf. A	49	49¾	49	49⅝	− ⅛
26½	27	900	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼	−1
20¾	21¼	2,100	Western Maryland	21⅛	21⅛	20	21	− ⅛
15¾	16⅜	100	Western Pacific	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	...
94	95	200	West. Union Teleg	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1
50⅜	50½	900	West'house E. & M.	49⅞	50½	49⅞	50½	+ ¼
15½	16¼	2,100	Wheeling & L. E.	15	16½	15	16¼	− ¼
47	47½	100	White Motors	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅝
70½	71	300	Wilson & Co.	70	70	70	70	−1
31¾	32	2,100	Willys-Overland	32	32¼	31¾	31¾	− ¼
124	125	100	Woolworth (F. W.)	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ¾

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred.—James D. W. Cutting, deceased, to Marshall H. Russell, at Shearson, Hammill & Co., 71 Broadway; George P. Mellick to Lewis A. Williams, Jr., at Carlisle, Mellick & Co., 43 Exchange Place; Robert C. Winmill to Ralph M. Stuart-Wortley, at W. R. Craig & Co., 25 Broad Street.

Memberships Posted for Transfer.—Edwin P. Campbell to Charles A. Burbank; sponsors, Charles W. Bonner and Ralph P. Schott. Charles M. Oelrichs to Charles de L. Oelrichs; sponsors, Lucius Wilmerding and Davis Barnes. James F. Mathews to Schuyler A. Orvis; sponsors, John B. Shethar and George R. Leslie.

The Committee on Admissions has authorized the following partners of members to exercise the privilege of transacting business upon the floor of the exchange for account of their firms, subject to the revocation of such privilege by said committee, under Section 6, Article XIII. of the Constitution: Edwin Posner for Alfred P. Posner of Posner & Co.; Ernest H. Wiener for Arthur S. Wiener of Joseph & Wiener.

Dissolutions of Partnerships.—On June 23, 1917, Charles E. Quincey & Co.; on June 29, 1917, Thompson, Shonnard & Co.; on June 30, 1917, Lord & Baylis; on July 1, 1917, C. E. Berner & Co.

New Partnerships.—Charles E. Quincey & Co., June 23, 1917, 80 Broadway, Charles E. Quincey, Herbert C. Taylor, and Walter B. Crowell. Shonnard, Mills & Co., June 29, 1917, 120 Broadway, H. S. Shonnard, J. H. Goadby Mills, and F. Clark Thompson.

Changes in Firms.—Baylis & Co., William Baylis, admitted; Baylis & Co., J. Couper Lord, admitted; Hartshorne & Picabia, E. Kenneth Hebden, admitted; Johnson & Wood, Victor S. Byron, admitted; Markoe, Morgan & Co., Walter D. Kent, admitted; Webb & Prall, Robert H. Monsees, admitted; Westheimer & Co., Henry F. Westheimer, admitted; W. R. Craig & Co., Reginald E. Bonner, retired; W. R. Craig & Co., R. M. Stuart-Wortley, retired; J. Robinson-Duff & Co., C. C. Wright, Jr., retired; Morris & Smith, Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., retired.

New Addresses.—Reginald E. Bonner, at W. R. Craig & Co., 25 Broad Street; Schafer Brothers, 120 Broadway; Jacquelin & De Coppet, 65 Broadway; C. W. Townsend, at Jacquelin & De Coppet, 65 Broadway; Robert W. Tilney, at Jacquelin & De Coppet, 65 Broadway; Irwin W. Howell, at Jacquelin & De Coppet, 65 Broadway; Ernest H. de Coppet, at Jacquelin & Co., 65 Broadway; John J. Ahern, at Jacquelin & De Coppet, 65 Broadway, and E. A. Tauchert, at Charles F. Britton & Co., 111 Broadway.

Branch Offices.—J. M. Byrne & Co., (new,) Deal, N. J., Stephen F. Eiseman; Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., (new,) Saratoga, N. Y., Frank Heuer, manager; Richardson, Hill & Co., (new,) Bangor, Me., Fred D. Jordan, manager; Westheimer & Co., (new,) Baltimore, Md., resident partner; N. L. Carpenter & Co., Bridgeport, Conn, discontinued; A. O. Slaughter & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, discontinued, and Thomson & McKinnon, Bay City, Mich., discontinued.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$16,915,396	$224,179,444
Ord. internal rev	61,387,308	454,070,258
Income tax	170,046,959	343,497,905
Miscellaneous	11,678,174	80,423,267
Total receipts	$260,027,838	$1,102,170,876
Excess or ord. receipts over ord. disbursements	189,523,713	65,885,674
Excess of total receipts ov. tot'l disb.	69,272,074	59,426,842
Expenditures	129,504,124	1,036,835,201

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sale.		Price.
30	Acadia Mills, ex-div	116
200	American Felt Co. pf	100
8	Border City Mfg. Co., 5ths	19¼@ 20
7	Cascade Woolen Mills	27
2	Granite Mills	224
126	Hood Rub. Co., vot. trust ctfs	132½
10	Ludlow Mfg. Associates	136
16	Lyman Mills	133
2	Morse Twist Drill & Mch. Co., thirds	68
105	Nashawena Mills	105½
2	Sagamore Mfg. Co., half shares	125@125¼

Meeting Officially Announced.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Gulf States Steel Co., 1st. St. ctfs	Aug. 21	Sep. 1	Aug. 31

INFORMATION ON "RIGHTS."

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Con.Can Co.	June 30	......	......	July 16
Nova Scotia S. & C.Co., Ltd.	June 30	......	July 24	July 30
Ohio C. Gas	July 9	July 17	......	......
So. Porto Rico S.Co.	June 15	July 2	June 28	July 10
Texas Co.	July 10	......	July 24	Aug. 15

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	71.18	70.44	71.04	— .80
25 industrials	93.78	92.45	93.58	+ .66
50 stocks	82.48	81.44	82.31	— .07

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 30	82.48	81.44	82.31	— .07
June 29	82.60	81.62	82.38	— .05
June 28	83.26	82.21	82.43	— .90
June 27	84.17	82.91	83.03	— .50
June 26	84.36	83.21	83.53	— .14
June 25	84.12	83.11	83.67	+ .42
June 23	83.34	82.71	83.25	+ .49

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	84.45	June 13	81.11	June 20	82.31
1916	89.60	June 12	83.56	June 26	86.03
1915	72.25	June 22	66.48	June 1	70.41
1914	69.64	June 9	66.82	June 25	68.18
1913	69.23	June 2	63.09	June 10	66.44
1912	82.79	June 6	80.03	June 1	81.84
1911	84.43	June 14	81.48	June 1	82.79

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	82.31
†1916	91.82	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	85.55
	Full Years.				
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June 30	83.19	+.07	June 23	83.34	..
June 29	83.12	—.09	June 22	83.34	—.10
June 28	83.21	—.04	June 21	83.44	—.09
June 27	83.25	—.02	June 20	83.53	—.02
June 26	83.27	—.01	June 19	83.55	—.02
June 25	83.28	—.06	June 18	83.57	+.19

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	83.12	June 29	83.19
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	87.02
	Full Years.				
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	85.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Surprised at Market's Rise.

Many persons were surprised with the strength of industrial stocks yesterday and the recovery of certain railroad issues in view of the disappointing freight rate decision. It appeared from the course of trading, however, that technical rather than fundamental conditions prompted the buying of stocks. A substantial short interest had been in process of upbuilding for ten days, and it has long been the habit of cautious shorts to reduce their commitments over the week-end. Gossip on the floor indicated that the public had as little to do with the upturn as it had with the recent declines. There are traders who fear that a sudden return to peace discussions by the Central Powers might upset their profits over a Sunday, and others who play safe with the possibility of unfavorable war news. Fresh participation by the public is watched for, but expressions of opinion as to whether new buying or liquidation will mark renewed outside trading are scarce.

Sinclair Oil Financing.

Sinclair Oil & Refining Directors are scheduled to meet tomorrow to discuss plans for retiring the company's floating indebtedness. Inquiries yesterday brought the reply that a definite plan had not been considered by the board, the inference being that several were under discussion. The Street heard that the company would like to raise between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 either through a convertible note issue or the sale of stock around $40 a share. President Sinclair has predicted that, whether the war continues for a long time or ends in a few months, the world's demand for oil and oil products will continue enormous. An early ending of the struggle, in his opinion, would bring the Central Powers into the market for heavy supplies, to replace exhausted stocks and provide for reawakened commercial needs. With this prospect in mind, the Directors are known to be desirous of keeping their working funds plenty.

Wabash Railroad Costs.

Concerning mounting costs on the Wabash Railroad, President E. F. Kearney is quoted by Dow, Jones & Co. as saying: "Scarcely a week passes that we do not increase some rate of wages. In the five months of the fiscal year from Jan. 1 to May 31 the wages of station employes were increased $171,000. Wages of yardmen and clerks increased $115,000, and wages of yard enginemen increased $67,000. We had to pay train enginemen $63,000 more than in the same five months of 1916, trainmen $80,000 more, and the increased cost of coal was $228,000 for five months." The five months' surplus of the Wabash was $1,779,000, an increase of $34,000, although gross revenue increased $1,067,000. All of the gross increase and $200,000 in addition went into higher transportation expenses. Taxes were $63,000 higher than in the first five months of 1916, and the relatively small increase of surplus was brought about by the fact that maintenance expenditures were $174,000 lower.

Increase in Surplus Reserves.

Surplus reserves which had steadily declined for four weeks showed an increase of about $63,000,000 in yesterday's bank statement, the total being brought up to $104,814,000, which compares with $176,430,000 reported on May 26 and $89,294,000 a year ago. The banks reported this increase despite an expansion of more than $115,000,000 in loans. The increase in deposits for the week was approximately $13,500,000. Reserve money held by banks in their own vaults decreased $41,000,000, and reserves on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank increased $107,000,000. The shifting of the storage place for reserves was due in a measure to the amendments to the Reserve act under which banks in central reserve cities are required to keep their entire reserve of 13 per cent. against demand deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank. The betterment in the showing of surplus reserves, which was responsible for a lowering of the call money rate toward the end of the week is attributable to the further imports of gold from Canada, which amounted to about $30,000,000 for the week. The deposit of Government funds with the banks helped the money situation considerably. The total of such deposits with Clearing House banks now is $325,000,000. Institutions are not required to keep reserves against these deposits. Yesterday's Clearing House bank statement was compiled on the old basis, but beginning next Saturday it will be computed on a 13 per cent. reserve basis for national banks.

Reserve Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed a reduction in Government deposits from $228,000,000 to $32,000,000; and an increase of member bank deposits of $135,000,000. The increase in note issue was about $5,600,000. The investment account was reduced by $20,000,000, the same undoubtedly representing the 2 per cent. Treasury certificates of indebtedness which matured yesterday. A new item of $21,850,000 appeared on the statement, namely, "advances on gold coin and bullion." It was explained that it represented gold in transit against which the bank had made advances, and presumably it includes the $5,300,000 of gold received from Canada yesterday.

Farm Loan Bonds.

It is expected that within a few days a public offering will be made of the $30,000,000 Federal Farm Loan 4½ per cent. bonds. The price will probably be 101¼, placing the security on a 4¼ per cent. basis. The Federal Farm Loan bonds are tax-exempt, and legal investments for savings banks in many States, but not in New York. They are obligations of the twelve Federal Farm Loan banks and are backed by first mortgages on productive farms at a 50 per cent. valuation. The law describes the bonds as "instrumentalities of the United States." They are not, however, obligations of the United States.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$1,348,509	$1,573,000	$1,253,500
Year to date	508,937,850	542,885,950	401,935,700

U S Liberty 3½s, w i
15000..........100 1-50
7500..........100
10000..........100
50000..........100 1-50
25000..........100
206000..........100 1-50
10500..........100 1-50
180000..........100 1-50
2000..........100 2-50
6000..........100 1-50
42000..........100 2-50
71000..........100 1-50

Am For Sec 5s
8..... 94⅞
25..... 95
Anglo-Fr 5s
3..... 93½
2..... 93⅝
8..... 93½
18..... 93⅝
½..... 93¾
14..... 93⅝
½..... 93½
1..... 93⅝
City of Paris 6s
12..... 93½
Dof Can 5s, 1921
2..... 98⅝
French Gov temp 5½s
107..... 98½
1..... 98⅝
2..... 98½
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan
4..... 86¼
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904
6s5f.. 98⅝
UK of GtB&I 5s
1..... 97 7/16
27..... 97¾
28..... 97 7/16
5½s, 1918
13..... 99¼
4..... 99⅜
5½s, 1919
2..... 96¾
new
2..... 99¼
11..... 99⅝
5..... 99¼
3..... 99⅝
5½s, 1921
1..... 95¼
2..... 95 5/16
AmAgChdeb5s
1..... 99
AmSmeltRef temp 1st 5s
25..... 91⅞
AmT&Tcol 4s
3..... 87¼
col tr 5s
4..... 98⅝
3..... 98½
2..... 98⅝
1..... 98½

½..... 99
2..... 98½
AmWrPaper5s
2..... 86
At.Top&SFe gen 4s
1..... 89
B&Ocv4½s
1..... 89
1..... 88¾
4..... 88⅝
BRTgold5s
2..... 91¾
5s, 1918
8..... 98⅝
Cent Leath 5s
2..... 99⅝
C & O cv 5s
12..... 88
3..... 87⅞
10..... 88
C,B&Qjt4s
5..... 95¾
1..... 95⅝
C&EIllref&imp 4s,ctfsofdep
3..... 32½
Chi,Mil&StP gen 4½s
5..... 94½
conv 4½s
3..... 90¼
1..... 90½
Chi Rys 5s
2..... 92¼
Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s
1..... 71
5..... 71⅛
deb 5s
13..... 84
ctfsofdep,st
1..... 73¾
49..... 73½

ColF&Igen5s
1..... 90⅛
Cumb Tel 5s
5..... 98½
D&RGcon4s
1..... 72¼
1st & ref 5s
1..... 59
1..... 60
Eriecv4s,SerA
2..... 53¼
Ser B
1..... 54⅛
2..... 54
tempcv4s,D
20..... 67⅛
5..... 67
GenElecdeb5s
1..... 102¼
GB&WdebcfsB
5..... 11
Harlem Riv, P'tchester4s
1..... 82¼
H&TexC1st5s
1..... 103
HockV1st4½s
1..... 83
IllSteel4½s
1..... 87½
Int-Met 4½s
5..... 63¼
IRT1st&ref5s
21..... 93¼
KC,FtS&M4s
2..... 71½
LackS5s,1923
2..... 99⅝
LaclGasLof St L 1st 5s
3..... 99¼
ref&ext5s
3..... 98¾

LLtempdeb5s
5..... 80
M&StL1st& ref 4s
5..... 48
MoPgen4s,wi
4..... 59½
2..... 59¼
Nat Tube 5s
1..... 100½
NYCentref& imp4½s,A
1..... 91⅝
NY,NH&H cv deb 6s
4..... 96
NYRysadj5s
1..... 26¾
NYTeleph4½s
2..... 94
Nor Pac 3s
6..... 62¾
OreR&Ncon4s
5..... 87
OreSL1stcon5s
2..... 103
PacGas&El5s
4..... 87¾
PaRRtemp4½s
4..... 94¾
4..... 94½
PereMar1st5s
2..... 89
P,C,C&StL gtd 4½s, A
5..... 99¼
Read gen 4s
2..... 89⅞
3..... 90
StL&SFprior lien 4s, A
3..... ...
2..... 62¼

SanAn&AP4s
2..... 62½
SBellT&T1st5s
1..... 98
So Pac cv 4s
4..... 81⅞
2..... 81¾
3..... 81⅞
2..... 82
conv 5s
3..... 98½
4..... 98¾
1st ref 4s
3..... 85½
SouthnRy1st5s
1..... 97½
1..... 97⅝
gen 4s
1..... 66½
Tex&Pac1st5s
1..... 95
Un Pac 1st 4s
2..... 92½
URRsofSF4s, UnTrctfsofd
3..... 34
U S Rub 5s, Tr Co ctfs
3..... 85¾
USSm,Ref&M cv6%notes
6..... 103¼
USSteelCsf5s
2..... 104⅛
1..... 104
1..... 104⅛
19..... 104
1..... 104⅛
VirgnRy1st5s
1..... 94⅝
Wabash2d5s
4..... 92½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¾	..
2s, c, 1930	98¾	..
3s, r, 1918	98¾	..
3s, c, 1918	98¾	..
3s, 1946	84	..
4s, r, 1925	105½	106
4s, c, 1925	105½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, c, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf	92	95
Adams Ex.	114	119¾
Ad Rumely pf	29	31
Ajax Rub.	68	71
Alaska G M	5½	5¾
Alaska J.	4½	4¾
Allis-Ch M pf	83½	84
Am Ag Ch.	91½	92
Do pf	98½	99¾
Am B N	38	42
Do pf	47	50
Am B Sug pf	93	97
Am B S & Fdy	..	102
Do pf	190	199
Am C & F pf	114	116½
Am Coal	42	..
Am Cot O.	38	40¼
Do pf	90	95
Am Exp.	90	105
Am H & L pf	61	62
Am Lin pf	60	61
Am Lo pf	103½	104
Am Sm pf. A	99	99¼
Do pf. B	90	94
Am Snuff	120	130
Do pf	98¼	105
Am S Ref pf	118	120
Am T & C	59	62
Am T & T 2d paid	67	72½
Am Tob	191	197½
Am Wool	53¼	54
Do pf	97½	99
Am Z pf	62	63
Asso D G	15	21
Do 1st pf	50	60
Do 2d pf	33	39
Assets D G	15	21
Do 1st pf	50	60
Do 2d pf	33	39
Assets Real	2	3
Assoc Oil	61¾	65
A, B & A	14	16
A, G & W I pf	60½	62
Bald L pf	98	101
B & O pf	70	70¼
Barrett Co	110½	115
Do pf	106½	110
Batop M	⅞	1
Beth Steel	143	148
Do pf	120	123
B R T	59	59¾
B Un G	100	115
Br Sh pf	95	100
Bruns Ter	11½	13
B, R & P	80	89⅞
Do pf	105	115
Burns Br	99	100
Do pf	110	120
Bush Ter	..	100
Butte & S	41¼	42¼
But'k Co	12½	15
Calif Pet	20	22½
Do pf	51	52
Cal Pkg pf	106½	109¾
Can So	..	54
Case (J I) pf	80	84
C, C & O	22½	26
Do pf	50	..
Cent L pf	110	112¼
C R R of N J	235	325
C & S A Tel	112½	115
Cerro de P	35½	35¾
Chi & Alt	15	17½
Do pf	21	26¾
Chi Gt W	11½	12
C & N W	109½	110
Do pf	140	160
C, R I & P 2d pd	46	..
Chi, St P, M & Om	90	110
Do pf	115	130
Chino C	55½	56
C, C, C & St L	35	38
Do pf	68¾	76
Cl & Pitts	..	83¾
Do spec	..	40¾
Clu-Peab	60	65
Do pf	110	111
Col & So	26	27
Do 1st pf	54	56
Do 2d pf	40	47
Comp T R	39	44
Cons Gas	108	110
C G, E L & P, B	100	111
C I C M	17	19
Cont C p	108¼	110
Cont Ins	52	55
Crex Carp	30	45
C-Am Sug	188	194
Do pf	100	103¼
D & Co pf	99¼	100
D, L & W	200	210
D & R G	7	8
Do pf	15	16
Det Ed	121	124
Det U Ry	..	112
Dia Match	117	122
Dome M	10¼	12
D, S S & A	4	6¾
Do pf	9	10
Elk Coal	35¼	36
Do pf	44	46
Elec S B	59	64
Erie & P	..	60
Fisher Bdy	37	39
Do pf	88	90
F M & S	14½	20
Do pf	40	45¼
G W & W	31½	35
Gen Chem	221	240
Do pf	112	115
Gen Elec	161	162½
Gen M pf	89	89½
Gen Cigar	38	40
Do pf	95	100
Granby C	85	86
Gulf S S	125	128
Do 1st pf	109½	115
Do 2d pf	120	160
Hartman	62	65
Hask & B	39	40
Hav E Ry, L & P	90	..
Do pf	104½	..
Homestake	100¼	108
Ill Cent	103	104
Int-Con pf	55½	57¼
Int Agric	18	20
I H, N J	111¾	113¼
Do pf	116	118
Int H Cor	67⅜	70
Do pf	101	102½
Int N pf	100½	..
Int Pa pf	..	103
Do pf sta	72	75
Iowa Cent	3	6
Jewel Tea	47	50
Do pf	100	102
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	68
Kan C So pf	54⅛	55½
Kelly S T	45	49
Do pf	87¼	95
K & D M	2⅛	6
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	107	110
Kress (S H) Co	55	75
Do pf	105¾	106
Lacl Gas	95	96
L E & W	16	18⅝
Do pf	30	40
L R & T	17½	18½
Ligg & M	226	240
Do pf	114	120
Long Isl'd	40	43
Do ctfs	39	42
L-W Bis	15	20
Do 1st pf	80	92
Do 2d pf	51	62
Lorill'd Co	195	210
Do pf	110	116½
Louis & N	127	130
M'kay Cos	80¼	85
Do pf	64	64½
Mah C R	350	..
Man B'ch	1	3
Man Elev	114	117
Man Shirt	..	77
Man Elec S 1st pf	..	93¾
Max M 1st pf	66	68
Math Alk	..	55
M Dep Sts	56	57½
Do pf	105¾	111
Mex P pf	92	97½
Mich Cent	106	110¼
M & St L	16½	18
M, St P & S S M	100	104½
Do pf	110¼	120
Do l l	70	75
M, K & T pf	13	16
Mo Pac 1st paid	23	26
Do, f pd	60	62
Mon P pf	110	112½
Mor & Es	80¼	85
N, C & St L	126	135
Nat Bis	108¼	112
Do pf	115	117
Nat C & S	72	79
Nat En pf	96	99
Nat Lead	56	57½
Do pf	109	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
Do 2d pf	4½	5½
Nev Con C	23¼	23¾
N O, T & M	25	25¼
N Y C & St L	25	29
Do 1st pf	67	80
Do 2d pf	45	50
N Y Dock	15	17
Do pf	39	40
N Y, L & West	..	115
Norf South	24¼	28
N & W pf	82½	85
North Am	61	63¼
N W Tel	..	60
Nova Sc S	95½	99¼
Ohio F S	44¾	49
Ont Min	5⅜	5⅝
Owens B M pf	110	120
Pac Coast	40	55
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf	68	80
Pac Mail	28¾	29¼
Do pf	101	120
P T & Tel pf	92½	98¾
Pan-Am P & T pf	88	94
Peo G C	77½	78
Peo & E	8	10
Pere Marq	18¼	18⅞
Do pf	..	58
Pett-Mull	21	45
Do 1st pf	88	94
Pierce-Ar	40½	41⅝
P, C, C & St L	72	74
Pitts Coal	55	60
Do pf	115	142
P, Ft W & C	146¼	154
Pitts S pf	99¼	100
Pr Stl Car	75	76
Do pf	100	103
P S, N J	117	118
P'man Co	139	141¾
Quicksilver	1¼	1½
Do pf	1½	2
Ry Stl Spr pf	98	99
Rdg 1st pf	40½	42
Do 2d pf	41	44
Sav Arms	98	100
St L S F pf	28	29
St L S W	30½	32
Do pf	45	50
Seab A L pf	28	30
Sears-R	168	170
Do pf	121½	..
Shat Ariz	25¼	26¼
S-S S & I	58	60
Do pf	93¼	95
So P R S	180	190
Do pf	100	..
St'd Mill	88	93
Do pf	84	90
Studeb Co pf	93	98
S S 1st pf	101	..
Tex Pac	15	17⅛
T P L Tr	135	..
Third Av	20	22
Tob P pf	98	99¾
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs	4	7½
Do pf	8	16
Do pf c	8	12
Tran & W	41¼	46¾
Tidew Oil	195	200
T C R T	84	87
Und Typs	96	98¾
Do pf	114	..
U B & P	11	14
Do, new	84	88
Un P pf	79	80
Un Dyew'd pf	94	97
Un Drug	72	75
Do 1st pf	52	53½
Do 2d pf	83	88
Un Cig Sts pf	115	120
Un Fruit	133¼	135¼
Un P'b'd	27½	29
U S C I P	21½	23
Do pf	54	59
U S Exp	18	22
U S Ind A pf	96	106
U S R & I	13	15
U S Rub	58½	59
Do 1st pf	107	107⅞
U S Sm pf	49⅞	50¼
Utah Sec	19½	20
Va-Car Ch	41½	43
Do pf	106	112
Va I, C & Coke	70	72
Va R & P	..	48
W F Exp	80	94
W Md 2d pf	36	39
W Pac pf	44	46¼
West A B	117	122
W E & M pf	68	72
W & L E pf	33¼	34
Wilson pf	100	103
W-Ov pf	91	92¼
Wis Cent	48	51
W'w'th (F W) pf	..	122
Wor Pump	34¼	37
Do pf A	92	98
Do pf B	55	61⅝

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	94⅝	95¼	8.00
Argen. Gov. Disc.		Dec. 15,'17	99½	100	6.00
Argen. Govt.		May 15,'20	97⅛	98	6.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99	99½	5.60
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	97¼	98¼	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Mar., 1937	93⅜	93⅞	5.55
FrenchGov. Con.		April, 1919	98¼	98½	6.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99¼	99¾	6.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99	100¼	4.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	103	5.30
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France.	5	Is. of 1916	145	150	..
Rep. of China.	6	Nov., 1919	94½	96½	7.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	82	84	..
Do	5½	Dec., 1921	70	72	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'20	214	218	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99⅝	5.10
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98¾	99⅜	5.10

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.25
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	4.70
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	97	97⅞	5.45
Ark. Val. R., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
Beth. St. Cor.	5	Feb. 15,'19	98¼	98⅝	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	94	96	8.15
C., R. & Q.		July, 1921	95¾	95⅞	5.10
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98¾	98½	6.45
C., B. & Q.		July, 1921	95½	95¾	5.10
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99	100	5.00
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅝	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 16,'17	99	100⅛	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	97	99	6.90
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'25	101¼	101⅝	5.85
Curtiss A.&M.	6	Serial	99½	100½	..
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅞	100⅜	5.40
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1919	97¼	97⅞	6.30
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	97	99	5.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Aug., 1918	98	98⅝	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98	99¼	6.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.70
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅝	100¼	4.50
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	97⅝	98⅝	5.40
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	97½	99	4.80
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99¼	5.80
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	95	97	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.75
N. Y. C. R.R.	4½	May, 1918	99	99⅝	5.30
N.Y.,N.H.&H.		Apr. 15,'18	95¾	96½	8.95
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	98¼	99½	4.60
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar., 1919	98¼	99	5.30
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	80	84	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	97½	97¾	6.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22	91	92	7.90
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	92	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	3.70
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	97	98	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97½	98¼	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	98½	100¼	5.50

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 30.—Following are today's quotations of cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	89	92½	..
Arkwright Mills	100	..	102
Bourne Mills	..	117½	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	100	new
Chace Mills	122½	..	123¼
Charlton Mills	125	130	..
Conanicut Mills	80	80¼	82
Davol Mills	..	106	..
Davis Mills	..	160	..
Flint Mills	150	155	155
Granite Mills	120	122½	old
Hargraves Mills	70	75	..
King Philip Mills	170	175	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	97½	97
Merchants Mfg. Co.	..	124	..
Mechanics Mills	98	100	..
Narragansett Mills	102½	107½	..
Osborn Mills	116	120	118
Parker Mills	70	75	..
Pilgrim Mills	100	101	..
Pilgrim Mills pf.	..	101	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	177½	175
Seaconnet Mills	62½	..	65
Stafford Mills	105	..	105
Stevens Mfg. Co.	..	112	..
Tecumseh Mills	137½	145	..
Wampanoag Mills	88	92¼	..
Wertamoe Mills	100	102	..

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Union Dime Savings Bank has sent a notice to depositors that permanent Liberty bonds will not be ready for delivery until about July 20. The announcement was based on information secured from the Liberty Loan Committee on Distribution.

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond have declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. a year for the period from Nov. 1, 1916, to June 30 last.

Seneca D. Eldredge has withdrawn from the firm of R. M. Grant & Co.

E. Kenneth Hebden has been admitted to partnership in the Stock Exchange firm of Hartshorne & Picabia.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Four Leading Producing Companies Report Larger Productions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—The four leading copper producers, Utah Copper, Chino, Ray, and Nevada Consolidated, all report increased production for May. Utah Copper output took a jump of 2,000,000 pounds to 19,262,000. Ray Consolidated hung up a new high record with an output of 8,815,000 pounds.

The Greene Cananea Copper Company is in receipt of dispatches from Mexico which would seem to indicate that the Cananea Consolidated Mines at Cananea, in the State of Sonora, have been closed, but that the mills still are working. The company has established a temporary office at Bisbee, Ariz., about sixty miles from Cananea.

Three hundred men, women, and children, including American employes of the company, have left Cananea and entered the United States. Although officials acknowledge the situation is serious, no disorders are expected at the property. A new Governor takes office in Sonora July 1, and this may result in a complete change of affairs and the reopening of the company's mines.

Quincy is preparing to install the new 10,000-foot hoist with which the company expects to reach the values disclosed by diamond drill explorations at greater levels than mining has ever before been attempted.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in unlisted securities, communicate with The Annalist, Times Square.—Advt.

You Can Buy $100.00/100
Anglo-French 5% Bonds
due 1920
On Our Small Payment Plan
How the Plan Works:
First payment NOW $10.00
Additional payments @ $8 per month for 10 months 80.00
Final payment 2.47
Your total payments $92.47
We credit you interest on your payments @ 5% 2.28
Present price $94.75
Net Outlay, $92.47
You can also purchase by this method
$500 and $1,000 BONDS
Send for Circular S-23 & Booklet HOW.
E. F. Coombs & Co.
The Hundred Dollar Bond House,
120 Broadway New York

An established, medium-sized New York printing business desires to place about $16,000 of its eight per cent. preferred stock, to supply further working capital for its rapidly increasing business. It has a new up-to-date plant, and is officered by thoroughly experienced people. The assets of the business, at an extremely conservative valuation, are more than four times the preferred stock outstanding; while the earnings have averaged, since the plant started, more than three times the dividend requirements of the present preferred stock, and will be even larger this year. The bulk of the work of the plant is assured, being the printing of periodical publications on contract. Unexceptionable references and the fullest opportunity for investigation will be given and required. Address "Opportunity," 872 Times.

Yielding about 8.75%
Curtis Aeroplane
7% Cum. Preferred Stock
Through sale of new Common Stock $2,000,000 additional cash equity has just been placed behind the Preferred. Over $20,000,000 new business reported booked recently.
Stock bought on July 2nd will receive $3.50 semi-annual dividend, payable July 16th. Also, right to subscribe to 30% of new Common Stock at 35.
Ask for Circular T 5
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

U. S. STEAMSHIP CO.
Stock all Common
$10.00 Par
Dividends 1½% bi-monthly
Full information on request.
Listed on N. Y. Curb
THE BOUGHTON COMPANY
Incorporated
Rector 4165-6. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Municipal Bonds
Railroad Bonds and Notes
COMMERCIAL PAPER
Barnum, Mildon & Co.
Investment Bankers
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Prime Industrial 7% preferred stock to yield around 6%.
JOHN S. PRIMROSE
COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING.
Tel. 380 Hanover. 60 Beaver St., N. Y.

7% Will sell some seven per cent. Preferred shares New England Corporation. Highest references. Has always met dividends. L 144 Times.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's 57th Consecutive Dividend
SECURITIES:—First Mortgages (in small amounts) on dwellings in New York City and vicinity—non-speculative.
Bank Department Supervision.
Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small.
SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK
4½ PER CENT

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 89 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

BOND AVERAGE.

JUNE, 1917.
(FORTY BONDS.)

June 1	83.62	—.08	June 16	83.38	—.02
June 2	83.63	+.01	June 18	83.57	+.19
June 4	83.70	+.07	June 19	83.55	—.02
June 5	Holiday.		June 20	83.53	—.02
June 6	83.72	+.02	June 21	83.44	—.09
June 7	83.73	+.01	June 22	83.34	—.10
June 8	83.74	+.01	June 23	83.34	..
June 9	83.71	—.03	June 25	83.28	—.06
June 11	83.67	—.04	June 26	83.27	—.01
June 12	83.52	—.15	June 27	83.25	—.02
June 13	83.50	—.02	June 28	83.21	—.04
June 14	83.49	—.01	June 29	83.12	—.09
June 15	83.40	—.09	June 30	83.19	+.07

Range for June.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	83.74	8	83.12	29	83.19
1916	87.43	17	87.20	23	87.05
1915	83.69	21	82.59	1	82.60
1914	87.59	10	85.56	30	86.56
1913	87.85	2	85.78	11	86.38

Year's Range.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	83.12	June 29	83.19
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	[illegible]
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.64

*To date.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of Washington Heights

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 29th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $337,065.16,) market value.... $330,270.00
Private securities, (book value, $577,083.40,) market value.. 570,050.00
Real estate owned.... 252,312.59
Mortgages owned.... 8,773.70
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral.... 61,799.31
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.... 335,452.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral.... 871,209.74
Overdrafts.... 1,395.54
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.... 129,957.45
Specie.... 190,464.48
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks.. 40,155.00
Federal Reserve notes.... 2,500.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings... $45,831.06
Other cash items.. 1,437.79 — 47,268.85
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.... $791.86
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.... 4,000.00 — 4,791.86

Total.... $2,846,700.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $100,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund.... $100,000.00
Undivided profits.. 353,342.31 — 453,342.31
Surplus on book values, $471,985.01.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks.... $5,071.50
Deposits by the State of New York.... 188,000.00
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York.... 5,000.00
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check.... 1,686,780.69
Demand certificates of deposit.... 53,584.28
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers.... 16,949.68
Certified checks.... 11,884.06
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.... 14,087.95 — 1,981,358.16
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit, or otherwise.... 100,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:
Mortgages on real estate owned.... $199,000.00
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.... 2,000.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.... 3,000.00
Estimated unearned discounts.... 8,000.00 — 212,000.00

Total.... $2,846,700.47

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Fulton Trust Co. of New York

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $516,005.72,) market value.... $519,338.01
Private securities, (book value, $1,959,775.79,) market value.... 1,867,367.47
Mortgages owned.... 430,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral.... 5,755,917.77
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral.... 122,500.00
Overdrafts (secured).... 26,000.92
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.... 947,759.12
Specie.... 724,177.74
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks.... 40,900.00
Federal Reserve notes.... 10,000.00
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.... $2,135.02
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.... 65,343.28
Uncollected items.... 2,707.50 — 70,185.80

Total.... $10,514,146.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $500,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund.... $250,000.00
Undivided profits.... 329,154.59 — 579,154.59
Surplus on book values, $668,230.42.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary.... $536,876.70
Deposits by the State of New York.... 50,000.00
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets.... 188,434.33
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check.... 7,575,936.39
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days.. 856,278.59
Demand certificates of deposit.... 395,567.64
Other certificates of deposit.... 209,636.13
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers.... 58.28
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.. 7,457.75 — 9,818,295.71
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.... $11,793.61
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.... 102,416.22
Estimated unearned discounts.... 2,487.40 — 116,696.63

Total.... $10,514,146.83

SHERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.... $3,403,040.87
Bonds and securities.... 352,968.75
Overdrafts.... 2,875.85
Furniture and fixtures.... 9,000.00
Redemption fund.... 8,800.00
Cash and due from banks.... 1,231,091.36
$5,006,676.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.. 136,876.10
Circulation.... 173,200.00
Reserved for taxes, etc.... 1,250.00
Deposits.... 4,395,350.73
$5,006,676.83

OFFICERS:
E. C. Smith, President; Charles G. Colyer, Vice President; Max Radt, Vice President; W. Ettingon, Vice President; Charles W. Hodson, Cashier.

54 shares ($100 par) in corporation (ice plant, cold storage, wholesale ice cream, coal, wood, gasoline, oils) paying 8%; no risk; investigate. A. John, 509 S. Clinton St., Baltimore, Md.

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, June 30, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	*Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'n'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	‡National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,056,600	$38,511,000	$1,230,000	$738,000	$183,000	$7,000	$2,000	$4,908,000	......	$31,620,000	$2,186,000	$783,000
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,474,100	20,202,000	443,000	137,000	645,000	20,000	7,000	2,064,000	......	15,823,000	60,000	1,831,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	10,148,500	142,088,000	5,368,000	625,000	4,140,000	72,000	162,000	21,039,000	......	131,743,000	4,653,000	3,780,000
National City	25,000,000	†44,252,500	483,737,000	10,316,000	3,301,000	1,704,000	177,000	1,229,000	72,612,000	......	463,137,000	7,911,000	1,782,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,442,100	48,078,000	895,000	421,000	851,000	83,000	20,000	5,932,000	......	40,422,000	1,003,000	445,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	844,500	15,237,000	727,000	226,000	329,000	21,000	29,000	1,397,000	......	14,362,000	659,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	74,500	2,350,000	77,000	37,000	43,000	5,000	6,000	250,000	......	2,093,000	......	50,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,115,500	85,463,000	2,920,000	1,030,000	707,000	67,000	70,000	9,971,000	......	71,678,000	4,233,000	4,784,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	19,850,500	282,276,000	5,004,000	2,299,000	1,127,000	......	124,000	43,532,000	......	259,947,000	7,242,000	78,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,233,900	72,279,000	2,490,000	813,000	1,101,000	353,000	401,000	8,403,000	......	66,817,000	5,780,000	1,779,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	16,482,400	149,338,000	10,522,000	1,223,000	1,490,000	41,000	183,000	19,322,000	......	147,036,000	......	140,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,521,000	29,596,000	376,000	105,000	1,146,000	25,000	20,000	3,105,000	......	25,304,000	547,000	1,019,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,077,100	11,212,000	564,000	244,000	305,000	52,000	181,000	968,000	......	10,303,000	......	135,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,294,200	105,678,000	3,115,000	604,000	2,196,000	671,000	1,819,000	13,079,000	......	106,145,000	......	......
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,747,200	32,819,000	1,133,000	1,271,000	204,000	......	6,000	4,279,000	......	28,642,000	......	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	16,192,600	155,101,000	1,698,000	560,000	1,071,000	71,000	135,000	26,231,000	......	145,927,000	3,239,000	3,548,000
East River National	250,000	77,800	2,634,000	82,000	31,000	115,000	2,000	10,000	344,000	......	2,685,000	......	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,545,000	18,577,000	478,000	188,000	481,000	26,000	56,000	1,802,000	......	14,587,000	825,000	760,000
First National	10,000,000	26,285,000	219,206,000	6,032,000	854,000	1,430,000	10,000	4,000	16,326,000	......	155,502,000	205,000	4,087,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,298,400	82,653,000	3,689,000	817,000	2,802,000	8,000	212,000	11,124,000	......	87,373,000	......	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,247,500	10,661,000	639,000	211,000	215,000	118,000	28,000	1,218,000	......	11,330,000	......	199,000
Chase National	10,000,000	13,197,800	264,270,000	6,979,000	9,530,000	2,550,000	50,000	357,000	39,802,000	......	221,742,000	17,755,000	555,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,983,000	17,390,000	1,078,000	418,000	198,000	194,000	106,000	1,916,000	......	17,195,000	34,000	894,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,325,400	10,339,000	418,000	192,000	385,000	17,000	118,000	1,210,000	......	9,305,000	200,000	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	413,700	6,435,000	180,000	142,000	248,000	28,000	9,000	641,000	......	5,547,000	428,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,120,400	41,314,000	1,547,000	696,000	859,000	16,000	61,000	6,209,000	......	43,000,000	......	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,856,200	68,441,000	1,797,000	226,000	130,000	24,000	115,000	11,156,000	......	59,279,000	1,596,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	827,500	10,817,000	401,000	236,000	210,000	5,000	33,000	1,299,000	......	10,088,000	14,000	414,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,131,600	12,049,000	252,000	144,000	361,000	18,000	23,000	1,375,000	......	11,261,000	50,000	399,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,136,500	12,830,000	235,000	108,000	380,000	31,000	10,000	932,000	......	9,304,000	78,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,050,600	24,830,000	1,035,000	255,000	813,000	57,000	121,000	2,568,000	......	24,617,000	363,000	......
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,180,200	41,287,000	7,465,000	2,022,000	1,394,000	207,000	......	2,767,000	$721,000	45,396,000	......	......
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,598,900	32,287,000	5,407,000	1,332,000	830,000	22,000	......	......	......	31,199,000	......	......
Greenwich	500,000	1,280,400	11,449,000	1,119,000	198,000	442,000	315,000	......	780,000	......	13,080,000	28,000	......
Pacific	500,000	985,300	9,503,000	403,000	204,000	224,000	157,000	......	470,000	360,000	9,167,000	164,000	......
People's	200,000	468,700	3,098,000	144,000	80,000	152,000	30,000	......	186,000	216,000	3,100,000	4,000	......
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,120,200	16,908,000	1,725,000	625,000	780,000	104,000	......	......	......	15,768,000	......	......
Bowery	250,000	803,400	4,341,000	861,000	36,000	71,000	41,000	......	237,000	12,000	3,957,000	......	......
German-American	750,000	824,800	6,592,000	741,000	101,000	82,000	3,000	......	297,000	......	5,978,000	180,000	......
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,303,600	16,605,000	1,836,000	237,000	1,314,000	30,000	......	......	......	17,399,000	......	......
German Exchange	200,000	860,600	5,191,000	482,000	46,000	117,000	87,000	......	245,000	......	5,212,000	......	......
Germania	§400,000	§845,800	6,771,000	682,000	44,000	189,000	90,000	......	283,000	......	6,745,000	......	......
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,214,100	15,526,000	878,000	247,000	471,000	231,000	......	879,000	687,000	14,651,000	......	......
West Side	200,000	301,000	4,085,000	529,000	90,000	85,000	35,000	......	229,000	......	3,988,000	......	......
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	1,062,400	18,993,000	1,254,000	368,000	529,000	134,000	......	1,095,000	227,000	18,318,000	......	......
State	1,500,000	726,600	22,277,000	2,340,000	584,000	583,000	389,000	......	1,101,000	......	25,186,000	35,000	......
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,799,500	35,867,000	1,946,000	625,000	248,000	293,000	......	1,551,000	1,116,000	31,006,000	4,232,000	......
Bankers Trust	¶11,250,000	¶15,919,500	276,097,000	23,720,000	193,000	464,000	515,000	......	12,316,000	8,275,000	246,325,000	29,627,000	......
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,507,100	68,931,000	4,831,000	129,000	199,000	188,000	......	2,665,000	3,155,000	53,311,000	13,044,000	......
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,404,500	44,840,000	2,209,000	180,000	162,000	221,000	......	1,390,000	651,000	27,799,000	1,335,000	......
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	31,436,300	398,285,000	37,017,000	783,000	723,000	879,000	......	17,887,000	2,519,000	357,752,000	34,079,000	......
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,239,300	11,425,000	727,000	68,000	84,000	29,000	......	421,000	549,000	8,433,000	691,000	......
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,511,600	26,989,000	1,546,000	170,000	53,000	74,000	......	922,000	142,000	18,432,000	915,000	......
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,442,900	87,948,000	5,116,000	246,000	1,047,000	251,000	......	3,300,000	5,975,000	65,996,000	18,797,000	......
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,751,400	25,016,000	1,579,000	99,000	304,000	274,000	......	1,138,000	731,000	22,765,000	1,120,000	......
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,632,400	71,400,000	5,536,000	275,000	104,000	146,000	......	2,736,000	416,000	54,957,000	7,013,000	......
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,334,400	19,803,000	1,079,000	549,000	343,000	95,000	......	884,000	664,000	17,677,000	1,614,000	......
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	533,400	14,320,000	825,000	122,000	313,000	63,000	......	638,000	432,000	12,759,000	1,304,000	......
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,249,300	57,713,000	4,395,000	581,000	148,000	449,000	......	2,529,000	139,000	50,585,000	3,936,000	......
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$123,850,000	$214,306,600	$2,471,511,000	$71,740,000	$27,672,000	$28,399,000	$2,269,000	$5,648,000	$335,034,000	......	$2,243,814,000	$59,041,000	$29,619,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	12,150,000	26,576,000	214,864,000	25,166,000	6,234,000	7,263,000	1,875,000	......	8,569,000	$2,223,000	219,150,000	409,000	......
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	57,750,000	101,761,600	1,138,694,000	90,526,000	4,029,000	4,192,000	3,477,000	......	48,377,000	24,763,000	967,797,000	117,707,000	......
Agg., 59 members	$193,750,000	$342,644,200	$3,825,069,000	$187,432,000	$37,935,000	$39,854,000	$7,621,000	$5,648,000	$391,980,000	$26,986,000	a$3,430,761,000	$177,157,000	$29,619,000
Change	....	....	+11,458,000	—35,452,000	+596,000	—1,722,000	+134,000	—74,000	+69,085,000	+6,790,000	—8,835,000	+9,939,000	+15,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

	Loans, Dis's, Inv'n'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$2,501,867,000	$54,029,000	$24,338,000	$27,597,000	$2,157,000	$5,257,000	$384,305,000	......	$2,243,912,000	$59,301,000	$29,518,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank	219,111,000	26,877,000	7,735,000	9,007,000	1,704,000	....	8,303,000	$2,679,000	223,634,000	409,000	......
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank	1,154,508,000	89,905,000	4,693,000	4,380,000	3,220,000	....	46,765,000	39,011,000	939,469,000	124,414,000	......
Aggregate, 59 members	$3,875,486,000	$170,811,000	$36,766,000	$40,984,000	$7,081,000	$5,257,000	$439,373,000	$41,690,000	b$3,407,015,000	$184,124,000	$29,518,000
Change	+115,317,000	—43,845,000	+429,000	+1,896,000	—230,000	—308,000	+105,621,000	+21,162,000	+809,000	+12,795,000	—151,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, May 1, 1917; 16 State, Feb. 28, 1917; 14 trust companies, Feb. 28, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
‡National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
§As of May 14, 1917.
¶As of April 23, 1917.
a-United States deposits deducted, $211,444,000.
b-United States deposits deducted, $325,076,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
			Net demand deposits	$403,886,520		
			Net time deposits	2,952,050		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$127,811,000	$335,034,000	Net demand and time dep.	$406,838,570	$56,006,430	+$22,249,700
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	40,538,000	8,569,000	Net demand deposits	39,447,000	9,640,000	+ 3,974,380
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	102,224,000	48,377,000	Net demand deposits	145,169,550	5,431,450	+ 8,165,850
Total	$270,573,000	$391,980,000	Total net deposits	$591,455,120	$71,097,880	+$34,389,930

Actual Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
			Net demand deposits	$403,904,160		
			Net time deposits	2,965,050		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$105,964,000	$384,305,000	Net demand and time dep.	$406,869,210	$83,399,790	+$54,365,370
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	45,323,000	8,303,000	Net demand deposits	40,254,120	13,371,880	+ 5,460,520
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	102,198,000	46,765,000	Net demand deposits	140,920,350	8,042,650	+ 3,161,200
Total	$253,485,000	$439,373,000	Total net deposits	$588,043,680	$104,814,320	+$62,987,090

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, June 30, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,422,700	241,900	194,300	781,400	1,060,500	8,045,200
Colonial	8,440,000	637,000	584,100	1,000,000	76,000	9,850,000
Columbia	9,569,000	730,000	403,000	981,000	23,000	10,111,000
Inter. Bank	4,129,000	380,400	62,100	327,200	14,700	4,449,100
Mutual	7,590,000	762,000	328,000	831,000	......	9,471,000
New Neth.	4,441,000	143,000	382,000	428,000	87,000	5,363,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,112,000	148,000	69,000	130,000	......	1,991,000
Yorkville	6,610,800	623,900	350,500	747,100	37,700	8,049,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	6,002,000	122,000	163,300	1,097,000	113,600	6,433,000
Mechanics'	18,482,100	1,192,000	1,158,100	3,502,700	137,500	25,614,300
Nat. City	5,975,000	143,000	199,000	540,000	490,000	6,933,000
North Side	4,561,687	260,371	202,011	832,624	6,711	5,817,044
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,627,000	310,000	567,000	4,517,000	381,000	10,703,000
Hudson Co.	5,453,153	226,562	209,149	806,516	88,196	5,092,003
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,456,400	142,800	111,900	959,000	31,900	6,472,800
Second Nat.	5,262,733	45,261	163,197	830,313	54,152	6,229,603

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	10,131,000	897,000	1,341,000	......	10,880,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	6,923,483	299,610	724,573	447,492	8,133,088

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	667,827	80,000	10,823	126,548	......	721,144
Bk. of Euro.	2,483,200	251,900	84,000	111,000	......	2,868,800
B'way Cent.	1,180,000	136,660	30,000	26,640	45,100	1,295,000
Bronx Boro.	1,949,106	51,356	111,326	45,258	39,596	2,155,779
Bryant Park	1,649,600	104,800	114,400	267,800	......	1,935,300
Chel. Exch.	3,347,000	160,000	271,000	230,000	179,000	3,787,000
Gotham Nat.	4,063,900	310,000	272,700	439,600	333,900	5,671,400
Harriman N.	21,339,700	1,729,200	434,600	......	1,578,400	27,412,500
Public	13,193,600	1,019,900	696,900	973,000	340,100	14,852,300
Sherman	3,408,224	278,822	162,102	......	570,134	4,463,289
23d Ward	2,609,700	127,800	157,000	511,500	31,900	3,281,900
W'chester Av	1,307,900	49,100	44,900	91,400	6,300	1,363,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	889,300	84,400	90,000	71,600	......	1,007,700
Bk. Flatbush	1,444,000	90,000	87,000	73,000	......	1,505,000
Homestead	971,800	65,300	40,800	62,800	......	905,600
Montauk	796,800	51,900	35,800	23,100	......	848,900
Peoples Nat.	2,415,000	40,000	129,000	129,000	75,000	2,650,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	148,635,043	12,993,650	39,971,675	9,095,761	189,565,964
Empire	38,620,400	1,889,000	7,027,100	2,467,700	47,134,900
Equitable	135,749,000	10,607,000	12,105,000	28,164,000	177,982,000
Farm. Loan.	153,792,500	18,494,500	15,090,900	14,750,700	184,284,600
Fulton	8,619,100	744,000	900,200	......	9,183,400
Hudson	4,859,800	413,300	1,219,200	504,600	5,671,800
Mer. T. & D.	5,762,500	351,800	216,600	......	4,815,800
N. Y. L. Ins.	31,733,400	2,506,700	1,417,400	......	29,853,800
Transatlantic	4,512,600	209,600	275,000	2,953,000	6,477,400
Union	83,877,070	7,575,610	9,539,280	326,613	94,215,650
United States	71,375,400	5,000,000	8,084,600	......	68,345,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	23,661,307	2,030,397	2,131,578	......	24,627,418
M'facturers'	11,507,500	1,297,500	1,887,200	......	14,212,900
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	3,040,000	123,000	92,800	26,700	2,730,000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$310,052,000	Metropolitan	$58,300,700
Broadway	30,385,000	New York	68,671,000
Brooklyn	37,461,000	Peoples	28,152,600
Columbia	101,239,155	Title Guarantee	34,547,500
Fidelity	12,628,000	United States Mortgage	79,134,000
Franklin	22,736,000		
Guaranty	496,415,000	Total	$1,315,845,955
Lawyers Title Insurance	20,948,500	Change	+35,672,654
Lincoln	15,175,500		

JUNE TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of June aggregated 18,990,619 shares, a decrease of 544,484 shares as compared with the previous month and of 6,200,081 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were four million-shares days, of which 1,283,845 shares on the seventh was the largest total. The smallest full day's total was 566,622 shares on the twenty-first. The maximum half holiday total was 487,050 shares on the second and the minimum 280,439 shares on the sixteenth.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for June and the first half of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1917	18,990,619	101,275,256
1916	12,790,538	85,005,382
1915	11,209,235	62,259,625
1914	4,000,073	38,098,559
1913	9,588,332	46,079,991
1912	7,204,004	69,394,958
1911	10,434,439	53,639,603
1910	16,280,781	97,401,545
1909	20,362,553	99,108,896
1908	9,537,079	84,499,862
1907	9,734,359	116,458,561
1906	20,282,307	148,089,420
1905	12,536,567	137,640,882
1904	4,985,720	50,635,596
1903	15,535,404	82,207,426
1902	7,813,049	87,547,320
1901	19,819,131	175,798,433
1900	7,292,357	65,946,211
1899	10,876,013	100,462,616
1898	9,100,697	52,415,079
1897	6,421,527	25,357,226
1896	4,356,330	25,361,440
1895	6,000,502	31,271,460
1894	3,384,939	24,951,930
1893	4,847,212	47,028,605
1892	4,657,334	45,724,559
1891	3,903,282	29,048,143
1890	5,270,521	28,276,387
1889	6,085,503	31,336,008

Dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $26,948,000, in Government bonds to $29,957,550, in State bonds to $68,000, and in city bonds to $640,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $57,613,500, a decrease of $18,879,950, as compared with the previous month, and of $27,531,450 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The heaviest dealings were $4,659,000 on the 27th and lightest $1,594,150 on the 21st. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was $3,143,250 on the 23d, and the minimum $719,600 on the 16th.

Bond dealings for the month and the half year make the following showing, as compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

	June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1917	$57,613,550	$508,937,850
1916	85,145,000	541,712,910
1915	57,854,500	395,200,700
1914	53,848,000	373,364,000
1913	42,423,700	282,841,700
1912	45,693,500	403,808,500
1911	90,609,500	466,000,500
1910	48,860,000	367,365,300
1909	136,421,500	726,555,700
1908	57,120,500	445,371,520
1907	21,666,500	259,046,400
1906	53,940,000	396,502,800
1905	80,851,000	581,810,200
1904	48,742,500	306,192,000
1903	57,944,500	341,855,850
1902	64,152,800	487,322,400
1901	79,858,050	636,904,720
1900	29,801,050	290,281,360
1899	57,870,860	551,883,270
1898	70,698,960	396,214,720
1897	46,081,700	211,442,860
1896	26,039,100	212,167,550
1895	46,419,400	260,548,950
1894	22,466,100	182,087,820
1893	20,284,000	202,084,900
1892	32,243,900	313,438,710
1891	13,428,000	158,264,400
1890	33,879,500	198,142,210
1889	35,224,500	313,015,874

EARNINGS

Railroads.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	$1,171,474	$978,565	$858,157
Net after tax	199,901	183,379	137,332
5 mos. gross	5,926,783	5,128,722	4,948,001
Net after tax	1,267,657	1,128,531	1,133,249

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

May gross	4,609,357	4,243,767	3,523,110
Net	1,195,685	1,480,421	1,080,316
Sur. aft. chgs.	654,665	584,501	215,249
5 mos. gross	21,407,803	20,380,898	16,858,401
Net	6,339,271	6,403,401	4,980,247
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,954,763	2,282,334	984,799

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

May gross	1,424,638	1,265,442	1,000,048
Net after tax	406,872	392,108	169,488
5 mos. gross	7,111,189	6,214,906	5,418,282
Net after tax	2,289,743	1,908,187	1,078,479

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

May gross	112,156	111,725	83,929
Net after tax	15,720	29,802	7,660
5 mos. gross	526,614	501,376	420,527
Net after tax	77,395	120,859	66,830

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

May gross	906,230	855,850	719,578
Net after tax	190,461	208,810	219,382
Total income	203,537	206,529	26,346
5 mos. gross	4,263,420	4,364,628	3,979,458
Net after tax	910,122	1,154,288	987,164
Total income	874,065	986,951	557,792

Public Utilities.

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO. for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$529,354	$448,802	$80,552
Net	276,210	237,847	38,663
12 mos. gross	6,508,676	5,546,573	962,102
Net	3,459,871	3,090,014	369,857

OHIO CITIES GAS CO. for April—

Gross, all divs.	835,964	224,191	611,773
Exp. & taxes	33,140	7,123	26,017
Net from opr'n	802,824	217,068	585,756
May gross, all divisions	860,904	188,678	672,226
Exp. & taxes	75,965	15,137	60,828
Net from opr'n	784,939	173,541	611,398

WESTERN STATES GAS & ELECTRIC CO., a subsidiary of Standard Gas & Electric Co., for May—

Gross	110,311	97,567	12,744
Net	48,556	44,199	4,357
12 mos. gross	1,295,224	1,210,998	84,226
Net	613,230	579,114	34,116

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP LINES for April—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$3,995,633	$2,963,918	$1,031,715
Net	863,680	996,813	*133,133
Sur. aft. chgs.	722,151	861,579	*139,428
4 mos. gross	14,385,611	9,595,312	4,790,299
Net	3,811,732	2,580,356	1,231,376
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,231,639	2,034,757	1,196,882

*Decrease.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	33	35	Iron C. pf.	16¼	..
Bay S G.	10	10¼	Iron Blos.	1	1⅛
Bingham	12⅞	13⅛	Jerome V.	1⅛	1½
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	47
Bohemia	1½	1¾	Majestic	40	44
Bost Ely	45	47	Mex Met	27	29
Bost & M.	60	61	Mojave T.	44	45
Butte & L.	13	15	New Balt.	1¼	1⅜
Butte & D.	45	55	Nev Doug.	1¼	1½
Bost Ariz.	1⅞	2¼	N U Bing.	..	50
Calaveras	3¼	4	Nixon	45	47
Chief Cons.	2⅝	2¾	N Cornelia	18¾	19
Crown Res.	28	32	N Z & L.	70	71
Con Ariz.	2¼	2⅝	Oneco	50	70
Cortez	20	30	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Champ C.	5	7	Onondaga	35	45
Cal Corb	1½	2¼	Pion Con.	1½	1¾
E & B B.	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	18	20	Ray Herc.	3⅜	4
Fortuna	7	8	*S W M.	2	2⅜
Gold Lake	5	6	†S W M.	2	2¼
Houghton	90	99	Truro	1¼	1⅜
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅜	U V Ext.	37	38
Humboldt	90	95	Yukon Gold	1⅞	2¼
Iron Cap.	16½	17¼			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at Close of Business June 29, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:
Gold settlement fund.... $34,902,000.00
Gold in vaults... 286,365,590.61
Gold with foreign agencies.... 18,312,500.00
Gold with F. R. agent and in redemption fund, Federal Reserve notes.... 144,502,365.00
Total gold reserve.... $484,082,455.61
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin.... 26,533,958.45
Total reserve.... $510,616,414.06
Bills discounted and bought:
Com'cial paper.. $78,122,450.75
Acceptances.... 102,586,605.96
Advances on gold coin and bullion 21,850,000.00
Total.... 202,559,056.71
Investments:
U. S. bonds.... $6,599,550.00
Municipal war'ts. 365,862.50
Total.... 6,965,412.50
Total resources.... $720,140,883.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital.... $12,063,250.00
Member bank deposits, (net).... 439,044,405.47
Government deposits.... 31,924,403.85
Due to other F. R. banks, (net). 26,894,395.12
Federal Reserve notes in circulation.... 207,172,480.00
All other liabilities.... 3,041,948.83
Total liabilities.... $720,140,883.27
Federal Reserve notes outstanding.... $229,252,365.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:
Gold and lawful money.... 139,252,365.00
Commercial paper.... 90,522,932.99

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

		Change.
Loans, discounts, investments, &c.	$862,684,200	+$1,649,600
Specie	63,953,700	— 1,121,300
Legal tenders	10,390,300	— 400,800
Total deposits	1,020,076,500	+11,161,400
Total deposits, eliminating amts. due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City	870,674,600	—16,576,000

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$13,523,000	10.76
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,613,300	13.22
Total	30,136,300	23.98

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	60,821,000	09.19
Deposits in banks and trust companies	102,115,100	15.42
Total	$162,936,100	24.61

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $193,072,400; increase, $3,687,800; per cent. of legal reserve, 24.50.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & investments	$431,557,400	—$3,021,500
Gold	41,361,400	— 1,018,000
Currency & banknotes	20,726,900	+ 188,400
Deposits	555,998,100	+ 6,068,800
Reserve on deposits	105,436,400	+ 2,716,600
Percentage of reserve, 24.7.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & investments	$1,888,440,500	+$28,126,400
Gold	149,326,100	+ 7,264,900
Currency & bk. bills	15,398,700	— 178,000
Deposits	2,198,443,300	+ 42,829,900
Reserve on deposits	352,379,900	+ 18,556,300
Percentage of reserve, 21.		

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

Main Office: 55 Cedar Street, New York

BRANCHES:

Broadway at 73rd St. — Madison Ave. at 75th St. — 125th St. at 8th Ave.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30th, 1917

Assets		Liabilities	
Public Securities	$10,498,050.96	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Securities due, 1 to 5 years	4,125,321.13	Surplus	4,000,000.00
Other Securities	6,498,204.54	Undivided Profits	351,473.62
Time Loans	19,803,131.22	Reserve for Taxes, etc.	690,544.94
Demand Loans and Loans due in thirty days	15,875,429.25	Deposits	81,532,086.75
Bills and Notes Purchased	12,461,622.56	Treasurer's Checks	1,182,797.09
Cash on Hand and in Bank	15,713,614.68	Mortgage Trust Bonds	7,977,500.00
Clearing House Exchanges	3,656,212.14	Accrued Interest Payable	199,092.24
Foreign Exchange	135,397.39		
Advances to Trusts	3,811.94		
Mortgages	8,331,073.80		
Real Estate	160,450.00		
Accrued Interest Receivable	671,175.03		
	$97,933,494.64		$97,933,494.64

DIRECTORS

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, CHARLES S. BROWN, BURNS D. CALDWELL, LEWIS L. CLARKE, THOMAS DEWITT CUYLER, CHARLES D. DICKEY, ALLEN B. FORBES, DONALD G. GEDDES, HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER, WILLIAM A. JAMISON, LOUIS C. KRAUTHOFF, JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT, ROBERT OLYPHANT, MORTIMER L. SCHIFF, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, HENRY TATNALL, EBEN B. THOMAS, JAMES TIMPSON, ARTHUR TURNBULL, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, GEORGE G. WARD, THOMAS WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, JOHN W. PLATTEN

OFFICERS

JOHN W. PLATTEN.... President
CALVERT BREWER.... Vice-President
JOSEPH ADAMS.... Vice-President
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY.... Treasurer
HARRY W. HADLEY.... Assistant Treasurer
RALPH L. CERERO.... Assistant Secretary
JOHN A. HOPPER.... Assistant Treasurer
FRANK J. PARSONS.... Vice-President
HENRY L. SERVOSS.... Secretary
WILLIAM T. LAW.... Assistant Treasurer
T. W. B. MIDDLETON.... Assistant Secretary
WILLIAM VAN THUN.... Assistant Secretary
GEORGE C. HOFFMAN.... Assistant Treasurer

A Real Chance to make some money

A company owning a new mechanical device has, within six months of hard trade conditions, installed over 200 machines in satisfactory operation and secured signed contracts for over 130 additional machines upon a basis which will show a profit. Each additional sale will add to its income and mean growing profits from now on. Ninety per cent. of its customers were secured on first solicitation. They are enthusiastic in praising the machine, now that they are using it, and others in the same line of business are beginning to ask to have a salesman call.

The $30,000 already invested has carried the business beyond the constructive and speculative stage. The company can use about $20,000 more, and there is every indication that it will return an unusual profit. The machine on which the business is based is doing in its field what the phonograph and similar duplicating machines have done in theirs. This machine halves the cost of producing a practical necessity. The company will accept the $20,000 in amounts from $500 up, and will give in return a liberal share of its preferred and common stock. Every cent received goes into the business. There are no commissions or promoter's profit.

This is a genuine opportunity to invest in a business which will soon be favorably known all over the country. It is managed by experienced, capable, clean-cut men. If interested, write for detailed information. Address Manager, P. O. Box 63, New York.

New York, June 30, 1917.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT

MR. E. KENNETH HEBDEN

IS THIS DAY ADMITTED TO PARTNERSHIP IN OUR FIRM.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA

Members New York Stock Exchange

7 Wall Street — Telephone 4590 Rector

LINCOLN TRUST Company

204 Fifth Avenue

Member of the New York Clearing House Association

BRANCHES:
Broadway at Leonard St. — Broadway at 72d St.

OFFICERS:
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, President
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President; FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Secretary
OWEN WARD, Vice-President; NELSON F. GRIFFIN, Asst. Treas.
CHARLES E. CALHOUN, Asst. Secy.

Statement of condition at the close of business June 30th, 1917

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in Vault and Banks	$2,676,793.00	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	406,513.80	Surplus and Profits	533,391.17
Demand Loans on Collateral	3,438,078.57	Reserved for Taxes and Expense	14,935.69
Time Loans on Collateral	5,514,953.66	Accrued Interest Payable	34,833.86
Bills Purchased	2,300,255.87	Treasurer's Checks	139,564.84
Bonds, Market Value	2,093,777.21	Deposits	15,843,726.15
Stocks, Market Value	195,155.23		
Bonds and Mortgages	639,292.58		
Building, 204 Fifth Avenue	78,500.00		
Real Estate	84,471.02		
72nd St. Leasehold Improvement	21,500.00		
Accrued Interest Receivable	117,165.75		
	$17,566,451.71		$17,566,451.71

DIRECTORS:
W. D. BALDWIN, GEORGE BLAGDEN, WILLIAM G. CONKLIN, WILLIAM FELSINGER, HERMANN C. FLEITMANN, ERSKINE HEWITT, ABRAM M. HYATT, AUGUSTUS F. KOUNTZE, GEORGE LEASK, JOHN P. MUNN, M. D., P. F. MURPHY, IRVING E. RAYMOND, ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, LOUIS STERN, JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS, GEORGE A. VONDERMUHLL, OWEN WARD, ALEXANDER S. WEBB, WILLIAM H. WHEELOCK, C. MORTON WHITMAN

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., New York
Two-rate interest-dividend on sums entitled thereto for term ending June 30, 1917.
4% PER ANNUM on every account up to and including $1,000 and at 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after July 16, 1917, to depositors entitled thereto.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 16th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1917, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, June 13, 1917.
196TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1917. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1917. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1917, will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.
WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.
131st Semi-Annual Dividend
4% PER ANNUM, payable on and after July 16th, 1917.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.
H. F. Hutchinson, Prest. W. H. Rose, Secty.

DIVIDENDS.

267th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, June 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record of June 22, 1917.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

FOUNDED 1803

June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

228th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

A REGULAR DIVIDEND OF ONE AND one-half (1½%) per cent. and an extra dividend of three (3%) per cent. on the common stock of this Company was declared by the Board of Directors on June 27, 1917, payable July 20, 1917, to common stockholders of record at the close of business July 5, 1917.
THE AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY,
By O. J. Fish, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company was declared by the Board of Directors on June 27, 1917, payable July 16, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on July 2, 1917. THE AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY,
By O. J. Fish, Treasurer.

Kings County Trust Company

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN
342, 344 AND 346 FULTON STREET

CAPITAL - - - - - - $500,000.00
SURPLUS - - - - - - 2,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - 841,682.14

OFFICERS
JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President
JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD, WILLIAM HARKNESS, D. W. McWILLIAMS, WILLIAM J. WASON, Jr., Vice Presidents
THOMAS BLAKE.... Secretary
HOWARD D. JOOST.... Assistant Secretary
J. NORMAN CARPENTER.... Trust Officer
GEORGE V. BROWER.... Counsel

STATEMENT

At the Close of Business on June 30th, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand	$2,001,989.79	Capital	$500,000.00
Cash in Banks	2,714,535.34	Surplus	2,000,000.00
New York City and Brooklyn Bonds	1,637,514.82	Undivided Profits, (net)	841,682.14
Short Term Investments	3,220,751.15	Due Depositors	25,231,748.98
Other Bonds and Stocks	5,850,206.58	Checks Certified	118,389.22
Bonds and Mortgages	1,007,200.00	Rebate on Loans and Bills Purchased	9,229.46
Loans on Collateral, Demand and Time	10,117,871.43	Taxes and Expenses Accrued	39,000.00
Bills Purchased	1,755,672.13	Trust Checks Outstanding	5,816.37
Office Building	210,000.00		
Other Real Estate	13,758.38		
Interest and Commissions Accrued	216,366.55		
	$28,745,866.17		$28,745,866.17

TRUSTEES
WALTER E. BEDELL, EDWARD C. BLUM, GEO. V. BROWER, FREDERICK L. CRANFORD, ROBERT A. DRYSDALE, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD, JOSEPH P. GRACE, WILLIAM HARKNESS, [illegible] HUBER, WHITMAN W. KENYON, W. J. WASON, JR., D. W. McWILLIAMS, HENRY A. MEYER, CHARLES A. O'DONOHUE, CHARLES E. PERKINS, DICK S. RAMSAY, H. B. SCHARMANN, JOHN F. SCHMADEKE, OSWALD W. UHL, JOHN T. UNDERWOOD, W. M. VAN ANDEN, JOHN J. WILLIAMS, LLEWELLYN A. WRAY

DIVIDENDS.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 43.

The Board of Directors of North Butte Mining Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 28th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 12th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.
F. R. KENNEDY, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., June 26, 1917.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 7, 1917.
A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 2, 1917, to the registered holders of June 12, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on June 12, and will be reopened June 18, 1917.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the capital stock of Columbia Gas and Electric Company, has been declared, payable August 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31st, 1917. T. F. Wickham, Treasurer. Charleston, W. Va., June 29th, 1917.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, June 22nd, 1917.
The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 3rd, 1917. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 184, for placing a vitrified brick pavement in tar mastic in the Kensico aerator. The work is located near the Kensico reservoir, in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

NOTICE.
SHANDAKEN TUNNEL.
The date for opening bids for the contract for the Shandaken tunnel has been changed from July 17, 1917, to September 11, 1917. The detailed advertisement inviting bids will appear in this paper from August 25, 1917, to September 11, 1917, inclusive.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

So far as general activity in business is concerned the last week in June is never very prominent. There has been no exception to the rule this year. Stock-taking has been in progress preparatory to the beginning of operations for the last half of the year. Some buyers, particularly from Pacific Coast cities, have come to town to look over conditions. They form the advance guard of the large number who are expected after the Fourth. What course to pursue under existing circumstances seems puzzling to many. Prices of practically everything are higher than all, except the very oldest, have ever met with. The new levels are conceded to be temporary and to be due wholly to conditions arising out of the war. Naturally the questions that arise are: How long will it take to get to somewhere near normal again? will the downward trend be a gradual one so as to enable merchants to accommodate themselves to it or will it come with sudden drops alternating with minor advances? and—what is more important for the moment—will the buying public purchase at the new high levels?

⁂

Some Grounds for Confidence. To the solution of these questions the active participation in the war by this country affords some aid. This assures the continuance of the struggle until there is a radical change in the collective German mind, with the necessary contrition and repentance for past misdeeds following a confession of guilt, as well as with the disposition to make amends for wrongs committed. This, it is conceded, will take much time. Few believe that the troops will be mustered out prior to 1919. Meanwhile conditions affecting prices are apt to remain much as they are. Bounteous harvests or the reverse will make living costs lower or higher as the case may be, and Government regulation or control is apt to steady prices and prevent them soaring from speculation. It is difficult to see how, under the circumstances, there is to be any sudden and unexpected break in prices while the war lasts. Nor, for that matter, does there seem any probability of this happening during the transition period afterward for a couple of years or more. These considerations should give heart of hope to the enterprising in trade, to those who have established new industries in this country and to those who have opened up new foreign markets for American wares.

⁂

The Matter of Deliveries. Among the numberless things hitherto done by individual effort but which the Government shows a disposition now to take a hand in is that of the delivery of goods to the general public. The field is very tempting to all who believe in avoiding the duplication of effort and expense. One Government officer, for example, expressed his amazement at seeing six distinct and separate milk wagons delivering the much-needed lacteal fluid on a single block in Washington. Five of them were superfluous. Years ago the matter of deliveries of goods was not a burning question. Time was when the lady at the head of a well-to-do household did her marketing in person, and what she bought was carried home by the servant who accompanied her on her trips. So also when she went shopping she would carry small parcels away with her. Nowadays even a paper of pins or a card of buttons passes through the delivery department of a store, and only too often is the delivery cost greater than the value of the purchase. The worst of it all is that dealers themselves are in great measure to blame for the needlessly great cost, because they have been educating their patrons to expect so much. The customers are, however, paying for the service in the added amount put to the prices of what they buy. Certain stores in different parts of the country have tried to break loose from the delivery abuse. One big chain of stores has reduced its cost of doing business to something like 10 per cent. by having no deliveries. It makes it up to the customer by charging him less for what he buys. Another method tried in some places has been to have two sets of prices, a higher one where delivery was required and a lower one where the customer took away his purchases.

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Must Convince the Merchants. While the war lasts, at least, it is felt that waste, whether of effort or of means, should be reduced to a minimum, and that is why the Government wishes to tackle the delivery problem. The experiment will first be tried in Washington and will virtually consist of an extension of the parcel post system with postal officers in each of the large stores. That money can be saved in this way is beyond question, but certain excrescences of the existing store methods will be done away with, such as "special" and "extra special" deliveries. So far as the department stores are concerned, there is a difference of opinion among their owners or managers as to the advisability of turning over a function of their business to the Government. In any one of the big cities it has always been within their power to combine on deliveries and save a good deal of money thereby. The project has been mooted many times but has never been adopted. One big store in this city gave as a reason for opposing the scheme that its delivery wagons going everywhere were a continuing advertisement of the business. Unless the Government plan meets with the approval of the store owners, or the bulk of them, it cannot be carried out, and it is therefore "up to" the officials to convince the merchants.

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Prohibition Not to Come This Way. While the proposal to stop the making of distilled liquors, beer, &c., during the continuance of the war is likely to affect a great deal of general business and to throw out of employment many persons, it may not work out to produce a drought for those who are addicted to the use of strong drink. Aside altogether from the spirits in bond, which may or may not be commandeered by the Government, account should be taken of the imports of alcoholic beverages. These have by no means ceased during the prevalence of hostilities. Thus, for the nine months ended with March, the imports of spirits, wines, and malt liquors footed up the respectable total of $12,478,571, as against $10,269,764 and $10,266,442 in the corresponding periods in the two preceding years. Of distilled spirits alone the quantity imported in the nine months this year was 2,204,815 gallons. If the making of alcoholic liquors is forbidden in this country it is quite probable that imports will increase on a large scale, it being extremely unlikely that the many persons who crave strong drink will give up the habit of taking it. If real prohibition is the object aimed at, it will be necessary to forbid the importation of all liquids containing alcohol, including the wines from our allies, France and Italy, which trust a little to this trade toward helping them bear the burden of the war.

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Queer Kind of Distortion. Not at all surprising is the fuddled state of mind of the high tariff rank and file when the kind of economic slops they are fed on is considered. Take, for instance, the following from The American Economist of June 15, which has been sent out broadcast:

> The simple truth is that we are importing foreign merchandise at a rate far beyond any ever before known. We are importing, because of the Underwood free trade tariff, at the rate of $3,000,000,000 a year — $1,250,000,000 more than we ever imported in a single year under a protective tariff. That alone tells why our gold supply is being so rapidly diminished by shipment to foreign countries.

As a matter of fact, the imports into this country showed a fairly constant growth for over a hundred years, except when wars or panics interfered. This was natural because of the increase in population. With the recent increases in imports the tariff had nothing to do. These increases, as have been repeatedly shown, have been of raw materials mainly. Without such imports it would have been impossible to have had the record-breaking exports of the last two years or so. Of the imports for the nine months ended with March, amounting to $1,818,053,116, only 15.3 per cent. were of manufactures ready for consumption. Of the exports, aggregating $4,590,742,203, only 12.94 per cent. were of crude, or raw, materials. The statement as to three billions a year of imports is an exaggeration, but this is customary with The Economist. The reference to the depletion of the gold supply is a joke. Net imports of gold for the twelve months ended with May were the enormous amount of $775,502,734, the biggest in the history of the country.

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Cotton and Its Fabrics. New high records were made for cotton in the local Exchange during the last week. While the price of this raw material is so high in terms of money, it is not so in terms of other commodities, many of which show larger percentage increases above the levels of two or three years ago. Varying opinions are current as to the growing crop, most of them apparently being that it is not going to be a large one. The next Government report on the subject will be issued tomorrow. But it must be remembered that it is yet too early to form a real judgment in the matter. Favorable weather and less trouble from the boll weevil than some anticipate may upset many present calculations. While transactions in cotton goods have not been as large recently as they were, the prices have been firmly maintained in all cases where they have not been advanced. Owing to Government requirements, the prices of duck have shown a remarkable increase. But every yard of this material that can be made is assured of sale. Bleached and printed goods continue very strong. In knit goods there has been a little business for next Spring, and something like a formal opening will take place after the 4th. The increases in price will be quite notable.

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Wool and Woolen Goods. Large quantities of South African and South American wools have recently come to this country, and there has been considerable buying out West. The domestic wool is bringing exceptionally high prices, and this is especially the case with regard to fine fleeces. There is apparently much more foreign wool in sight judging from the fact that Boston wool men have just chartered a bark to bring 10,000 bales or more from the Cape. In the conference at Washington the other day between woolen manufacturers and navy officials, it was brought out that the latter have arranged to supply the wool needed for their requirements to the mills, and will not therefore reduce the quantity of the material available for civilian needs. It is estimated that there are still remaining in Australia about half a billion pounds of last season's clip, so that there is no reason why a good deal of it should not be released for this country. The principal feature in the goods market during the week was the opening of dress goods for next Spring by the principal factor in the trade. Large orders came in at price advances averaging about 50 per cent. Within three days the goods were withdrawn.

BUYING AHEAD ON A RISING MARKET

This Is Urged, Instead of a Hand-to-Mouth Policy, in the Clothing Business.

"The most unprofitable place for a merchant's money to be at the present time is in a bank, and a hand-to-mouth policy of buying under existing conditions is almost ruinous.

"I have a number of cases in mind," continued Edgar B. Walters, New York Manager for the Kuh, Nathan and Fischer Company of Chicago, "where retail store owners have been buying merchandise only when the need arose, and all of them have been very badly beaten in competition with others who have bought ahead of the usual time, and are carrying larger stocks, because of the abnormal times. Take the instance of the buyer for a department store in a nearby city. He is out now for blue and green flannel suits, which he wants delivered immediately. As a consequence of his hand-to-mouth buying he is paying more for these suits than his competitors are selling them for to their customers. Besides this big price disadvantage, he is not getting the selection at this time that would have been offered him earlier in the season. His store is losing trade, because of the high prices they have to charge, but somehow or other it is impossible to convince the merchandise manager of the establishment that the thing to do is to buy ahead on the advancing market. He sent no confirmation of orders given for the Spring season, and so far we have received no confirmation on merchandise booked for delivery this Fall.

As an example of the advances that are constantly being made in the trade, take the case of a raincoat that we brought out last October in our Spring line. The original price was $16.50, which enabled the retailer to mark it $25. We are now asking $24.50 for that same garment, and the retailer who did not put in an order for his full needs when we first began to take orders now has to get $40 for it or he is losing money. The competition this man is up against with the store that originally bought a full quota of such garments and can sell them for $25 is immediately apparent. The retailer who was fortunate enough to get all he required at the original price is now probably selling the overcoat for $30, which fully reimburses him for any extra carrying and handling charges he may have incurred by getting the merchandise early, and leaves a sum besides that insures him an extra profit. The advance on this overcoat number was exceptional, but there are other instances that fully prove my point, which is that the retailer who gets in the market early is making money, and the store owner who chooses to pursue a cautious and over-conservative buying policy is losing trade to his more clever competitor.

"An advance that was not so sensational as the one I have mentioned took place on a line of blue unfinished worsted suits that we brought out for Spring. The opening price was $16.50, and one of our customers delayed a week in placing his order. When next he thought of buying the price was $17.50, and he was undecided again. Finally he determined to purchase fifty suits, but the price had gone up in the meantime to $18.50. It is now $21, and that's the price he will have to pay or else substitute a much inferior grade of merchandise for the line that has advanced. How will he stand the competition from the store that bought its needs at $16.50? It will be mighty poor business for him to offer a sleazy woolen garment at the same price that his competitor is asking for a worsted suit. And yet that is what conditions will force him to do.

"The argument against carrying more stock than usual during these troubled times is based on the fact that a merchant is in business to sell goods and not to accumulate them. In other words, that it won't do for the retailer to sit back and congratulate himself over the big profits represented in the stock he has on hand. That's all very well, but the case is put too extremely. By advice to buy ahead is not meant to stock up a store to the bulging point without regard for the danger line between profitable and unprofitable investment. Some thought must be given to the relation between the amount represented in the stock and the capital a business has to operate upon.

"I know of a store that does a gross volume of $100,000 a year. The stock in that store now is worth $56,000, which is a little over $10,000 more than would be carried under normal conditions. The interest charges for six months on the surplus of $10,000 amounts to $300. There is an insurance charge of, say, $50 and a nominal handling and storage charge of $25 more. In all it costs that retailer $375 to carry the additional amount of merchandise for a six months' period. That is just a little more than 3 per cent. During the same time, on a staple article like a worsted suit, the increase has amounted to more than 30 per cent. Consequently it certainly pays the store to carry its additional stock and save money on what would have to be paid in the market now for that merchandise.

"That store, governed by the policy that the wisest course to follow is to buy merchandise at its cheapest price, is now after goods for next Spring. All the stock to be carried over is of a staple or semi-staple character, and where there is a missing size it will be filled in to make the entire line shipshape and readily marketable. The few remaining fancy or novelty suits that were not sold this season are now being run out under "p. m.'s," or sale prices.

"The chief reason that seems to impel certain retailers to operate under a hand to mouth buying policy is the fear of an upset in conditions that would cause them a big loss if large stocks were on hand. There is no indication that such an upset will come, and the best opinion seems inclined to the belief that, should there be any decline, it will come just as gradually as the advance. With a large number of men drawn away from industry by the war it is to be presumed that the higher cost of labor will take up any slack that may occur in raw materials through added supplies becoming available. Furthermore, prices may be expected to go up with the inflation caused by the large amount of money being spent for war supplies.

"However, the clothing merchant who buys a little more than his ordinary needs while present conditions continue should be protected against a change in these conditions by the reserve built up from the extra profit he is making. In the case of the store I mentioned, the reserve obtained from increased profits amounts in a year to just the value of the extra stock carried. I understand an additional profit of 10 per cent. is being made by this store, owing to its policy of buying ahead and saving the cost of advances. It is offering better values to its customers than other stores operated on a hand-to-mouth basis, and at the same time realizing this extra 10 per cent. Figured on the annual business done, this percentage amounts to $10,000, which equals the value of the additional stock that is carried.

"From the manufacturer's standpoint, my advice to customers to take advantage of early opportunities to buy at lower prices than possible later in the season is not altogether profitable talk, because the ordinary manufacturer is glad to see the customer sell out at reduced prices. It means business to him, though it may be bad business for the retailer. However, the merchant can settle for himself, from what I have said, whether or not it is good judgment for him to buy early and for his full requirements."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

The Demand for Fabrics Is Keen with Prices Very Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, June 30.—There has been fairly good trading in cotton goods this week, the sales being much in excess of those of last week. There still exists a strong demand for wide and medium wide goods, and the volume of business that has actually been done is of large proportions. So much is this the case that more than a majority of the mills cannot accept new business for several weeks to come.

The call for goods from printers still remains very good, but these factors are so largely sold ahead that they are not anxious to consider additional orders. It is stated that some of the larger printers have many old orders still unfinished and, until these are got out, few new orders will be booked.

Mills are said to have the Government orders well under way now, and agents and Treasurers and considering new business from other sources. When the war was declared, the mills felt that they could not entertain forward business from regular quarters because of certain exactions on the part of the Government, but since goods are being got out on time for Federal uses, more looms will soon be available.

The cotton yarn markets have been very active and sharp advances have been made on several counts. While there still exists a strong demand for print cloths with the accompanying advances, the call for fine goods is fair, but prices are not so strong as those for coarse count yarns. The total sales for the week are estimated at 225,000 pieces, of which about 45,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand keen and prices very firm.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Upward Trend Again Noticeable in Them During the Week.

The course of the Yokohama raw silk market has been a bit erratic in the last week. A rise in prices was followed by a period of quiet that brought recessions in quotations on some of the lower grades. This reaction created a renewed demand, and the volume of business now being transacted is of such importance as to impart again an upward trend to the market. The visible stock at Yokohama is estimated at 2,700 bales, but the arrivals are getting heavier.

The Shanghai market is still advancing for tsatlees and steam filatures, in which excellent business has been done in the last week or two. The better grades of steam filatures are now quoted over $7 a pound and may go still higher, according to A. P. Villa & Brothers. Tussahs are firmly held, the last quotation on this variety being $4.10. The Canton market is rising almost daily, $5.10 having been paid for "crack" 14-16s, while coarse 22-26s have been unobtainable for the last three weeks.

The Italian reelers are very firm in their views, the latest quotation being 114 lire for extra classical. The laid-down cost of this silk at the present time prevents the taking of orders in this market. Local business is active for both prompt and forward shipments.

Gray Goods Orders Fair.

Considering that it was the last Saturday of the half-year, the business put through in the local gray goods market yesterday was nothing to jibe about. Neither was it anything to brag over. Inquiries for various constructions of printcloths and sheetings were reported, but the prices in most cases were such that the mills showed no great interest in them. The printcloth bid for included 39-inch 68-72s, for which 12 cents was offered, and 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s, for which the respective prices suggested were 10⅞ and 9⅛ cents. Sales of 39-inch 56-44s were reported for September shipment at 8¾ cents. In the coarse-yarn goods, nearby 3.25-yard drills were sold at 15 cents, with small nearby sales of four-yard 56-60 sheetings made at 13 cents.

Bradford Exports to This Country.

The declared exports to the United States from the Bradford Consular district during the month of May, 1917, reports Consul Augustus E. Ingram, amounted to $1,667,761 as compared with $1,249,972 in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of $417,789. The exports in April amounted to $1,165,124. This increase was probably due in part, the Consul states, to the prospective advance in the tariff rates on imports into the United States, several shippers having received cablegrams from their American purchasers to dispatch their goods as quickly as possible. Cotton cloth, chiefly linings, continue to be the largest item in the exports, amounting last month to $894,438, half again as much as in May of last year.

Inventory Did Not Take Long.

There is a retail buyer of silks in this city who claims the distinction of having checked up approximately $1,000,000 worth of silks in ten hours while the inventory season was on without having delayed the business of the department a bit. The ten hours were spread over two business days, the rapid checking of the buyer being made possible by the system used and the fast but careful work of the department's men in getting the merchandise ready for checking. Among other things, every piece of silk on the shelves was measured by two men, and despite the fact that several thousand dollars' worth was sold while the buyer was checking up results, the figures proved to a T.

Dark Furs Will Be Strong.

From present indications black and other dark furs are going to be much in favor this Fall. The old stand-by Hudson seal, will be very much in the running from all accounts, and the use of black natural muskrat promises to be as large as the supply of these furs will permit. The better ones are being made up into very attractive coats, which retail at tidy prices. Black lynx is also in favor with certain houses. An increased use of mink is among the other prospects of the season.

Merchandise by Mail Confiscated.

According to a cablegram received from the American Consul at Asuncion, merchandise imported by mail is subject to confiscation by the Government of Paraguay. No parcel post is in effect between this country and Paraguay, and other means must therefore be used in making shipment.

FINDING FITNESS OF SALESPEOPLE

Methods of Determining the Kind of Goods They Are Best Adapted to Sell.

There is a story in circulation in business circles which, while it has caused more than one laugh, has its serious side. It concerns a girl in the book department of a big dry goods store who, in reply to a query from a customer regarding Lambs' Tales, (from Shakespeare,) suggested that they doubtless could be obtained in the fur department.

If fiction, the story is at least humorous; if fact, it is obviously the result of attempting to fit a "round peg in a square hole." In either event it brings home a problem with which all retailers come face to face—that of fitting selling employes to the kinds of merchandise they sell. Yesterday an executive of a local store made some observations on this point.

"While there is no set rule for finding the proper niche in a store for a selling employe, whether male or female," he said, "we have worked here to a considerable extent on the theory that what a person wants to do most he or she can do best. Naturally this rule is very flexible, and if the needs of the store and the judgment of executives do not fit in with the desires of the employe, the latter is assigned to a section where he or she is needed most.

"We are very favorably inclined here to raising our own help, especially the female end of it. By this I mean that we try as far as possible to fill our selling staffs with girls and women who have come to us young and who have fitted themselves for selling via the cash girl and junior salesperson route. When an employe of this kind has gone through her apprenticeship as a cash girl she is made a junior salesperson and gets her preliminary selling experience at aisle tables. As rapidly as the exigencies of the business will permit she is transferred from one table to another, handling different merchandise each time. In this way she gets a knowledge of goods and of the technique of selling that is limited only by her individual capacities for absorption.

"After she has made the rounds and is considered capable of taking her place behind a counter, she is asked the kind of goods she likes best to sell. If she has decided views on the matter, and there is an opening in the department she specifies, she is given a trial there. If there should be no opening in that department, or if she shows no real preference, she is sent where she is needed most at the time or where the judgment of the executive in charge of the matter, based on her probationary selling record, indicates that she will fit in best.

"Because a girl, having arrived at this stage, thinks she would like to sell gloves better than any other merchandise, it does not necessarily mean that she can sell gloves better than anything else. In most cases, however, the rule of liking best and doing best works out. In cases where it does not, the business conduct of the girl is carefully watched, and if her record is good she is given a chance in another department. No girl is let go unless she is found to be grossly careless or incompetent, and I believe that the number of discharges from this store for those reasons is unusually small. Particularly is this true of the saleswomen we have 'raised' in the business ourselves.

"Not all of the girls who pass through the cash girl stage choose to go behind the counter. Some of them prefer office work and a number of them develop into first-class clerical assistants. There is one girl here, for instance, who is remarkably clever in getting out statistical work. Others choose the workrooms.

"In placing girls who come to us from other stores, we try here, as far as possible, to put them in the department in which they last worked. In other words, if a girl has sold hosiery in the —— store, we try to find a place for her in our hosiery department. But in cases like this it does not necessarily follow that the girl will do best in our hosiery section. About the best saleswoman we have in one of our ready-to-wear departments is a girl who formerly sold gloves in another store, and another of our 'stars' in that end of the business used to sell veilings.

"An interesting thing I have noticed is that when a girl is placed in a department other than the one she has chosen, or in which she has had her greatest experience, she is often loth to leave that department when an opening occurs in the one she originally wanted to work in. An incident of this kind concerned two girls who worked together in the veiling department of another local store. One of them came here and was given a position in the veilings. Soon afterward she brought her chum, who also wanted to sell these goods for us.

"However, it is a rule of this store, for obvious reasons, not to let chums work together. The consequence was that the second girl, being bright and having an attractive personality, was assigned to the silverware. Later, when the first girl resigned to get married, the second one was offered a chance in the veilings. Not only did she express a strong desire to stay where she was, but went on record as wondering why she ever had wanted to sell veilings in the first place. This is cited to show that in some cases the executive who has the matter of placing employes in hand can rely neither on the rule of selection by preference nor on that of previous experience.

"While, as I have said, there is no set rule for placing a saleswoman in a given department, there is also no set rule for not placing her there. Off-hand it would not be thought that a plain woman of the old-maid type could sell cosmetics successfully, yet we have a woman of this kind here who sells these things in considerably greater volume than any of her younger and more comely department mates. Her success is based on real selling ability and earnestness, which is another name for interest in her work. Then, again, she has powers of concentration that are not impaired by memories of past good times or of prospects of future pleasures. She does not look on the department store—speaking generally—as a kind of half-way station between school and matrimony. She knows that she has got to show results to hold her job, and no one knows better than she the need of holding it. As a rule we have very little trouble in holding this class of help.

"Taken as a whole, good looks are not so much of an asset in selling merchandise over the counter as might be supposed. Personality and earnestness and willingness are much more desirable. No store executive goes out of his way to hire only pretty girls or only homely ones, though the latter are likely to make the best saleswomen. I mention this merely to show that you cannot say one girl shall sell dresses because she is pretty or that another shall sell kitchen utensils because she fits in with the department scenery.

"It is good policy to have attractive girls in the veiling department, however, as very often a sale there is made or lost through the effect gained by the customer when the girl holds a bit of the material before her face so the former can see how it looks 'in action.' To a lesser degree, perhaps, the same thing is true of neckwear, which the girls are frequently called on to display upon themselves for the customer's benefit. But in the long run it is found that the personal appearance of a girl is no more a guide to her selling abilities than to her character."

CLOTHS FOR SHOE TOPS.

Good Wearable Ones May Be Had at a Reasonable Price.

Recently there appeared in the business page of THE TIMES the report of a well-known local shoe wholesaler's opinion as to why cloth-topped shoes have not sold more freely in the better grades than they have to date. This opinion was that the cost of the best topping cloth was so high that, when made up, the shoe containing it did not differ much in price from an all-kid shoe. It was stated that cloth of this kind cost from 35 to 40 cents a square foot.

While admitting that there are cloths of that price on the market, a local shoe seller of woolens and worsteds says that it is not necessary to pay so much for a topping fabric in order to obtain good wearing qualities. "There are today on the market," he says in a letter to THE TIMES, "fabrics just as good as were ever manufactured which cost from 18 to 30 cents per (square) foot. These cloths are made either all worsted or worsted face and cotton back. They will outwear any kidskin that was ever put into a shoe." It is further said that these cloths are procurable in black and all the popular colors.

A TANNERY FOR HONGKONG.

First Undertaking of the Kind in That Part of Asia.

There is now being erected at Mongkoksui, in the mainland portion of Hongkong, a modern tannery which promises to be an important factor in the leather situation of the Far East, particularly in South Asia. The concern, reports Consul General George E. Anderson, has been organized under Hongkong laws with a capital of $5,000,000 Hongkong currency. The plant now being erected is to be of the latest modern pattern in every respect. The machinery for the establishment has been ordered from France, Great Britain, and the United States in about equal proportions, selections being made of machines manufactured in the various countries to meet the particular needs of the concern. The plant will have a capacity of 3,000 cowhides and 100,000 sheep and goat skins per week. The concern proposes to tan all grades and varieties of leather.

The importance of this undertaking is unusual. While there has been some effort to tan the hides and skins available in South China in a Government plant at Canton, the present Hongkong concern is the first properly commercial undertaking of the sort planned upon a comprehensive basis and with practical supervision in southeastern Asia. It proposes to use China tan bark and other materials so far as possible, indicating that while the Chinese oak's bark is not as rich in tannin as similar barks in Europe and the United States, it can be had at a much lower price.

STYLES IN MILLINERY.

Influence of Managers in Settling Them Recently Shown.

Commenting on the success of the propaganda of the Retail Millinery Association of America in relation to Summer hats for Summer wear, a bulletin of the association says in part:

"The movement served to surprise buyers in a number of ways. First, it was most unusual to have millinery buyers from coast to coast act in unison. This was, perhaps, the first time that such concerted action has taken place. Secondly, millinery managers in various cities smoked the pipe of peace and came out in the finest spirit of co-operation with simultaneous advertisements and displays. In some cases the entire millinery interests of a city combined advertisements, each concern paying a portion of the costs.

"Most impressive, however, was the fact that buyers suddenly realized their power in the fashion affairs of their particular communities. In all cases where the Summer hats for Summer wear campaign was featured the women responded readily. There seemed to be a sincere desire to purchase and wear these hats. Women who keep posted on the modes through the fashion journals were guided by the judgment of the buyer. They selected styles from the assortments displayed. And so the truth came out that it is not the customer after all, but the millinery manager, backed by clever, tactful saleswomen, who regulates the styles to be worn in a particular community."

Buyers' Wants

BATHROBE REMNANTS or sample pieces bought; spot cash. E 303 Times Downtown.

COTTON, crepe, plisse, fancy figures, light colors; any quantities for cash. T 358 Times Downtown.

PALM BEACH.—Plain, 10,000 yards. Inquire London Shrinking and Refinishing Co., 44 West 33d St.

POIRET TWILL.—Tan shade, any quality; Posner & Marinace, 31 West 31st St. Mad. Sq. 478.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock; submit samples and quotations. Box E 450 Times Annex.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AKRON, Ohio.—M. O'Neil & Co.; Miss E. Hallinan, laces, embroideries, dress trimmings, artificial flowers; 37 West 26th.
CHICAGO, Ill.—New Bargain Store; I. Greenberg, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, shoes; Broadway Central.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Peerless Garment Co.; H. Wilson, ready-to-wear; Park Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—E. J. Rose Hat Co.; W. A. McQuistan, hats, gloves; Albert.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Beckett Value Co.; G. W. Beckett, women's clothing; 1,170 Broadway.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Berg & Ellis Co.; W. W. Dillon, clothing, hats, furnishing goods; Collingwood.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—George Allen Co.; G. Allen, white goods, laces, embroideries, notions, art embroideries, millinery; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA.—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—M. A. Berman & Co.; L. Berman, men's furnishing goods, notions, leather goods, manufacturer's gloves; Grand.
QUINCY, Ill.—Crooks & Cox Millinery Co.; R. E. Crooks, millinery, silks, ribbons, laces, novelties; Herald Square.
RICHMOND, Va.—E. B. Taylor & Co.; E. F. Loge, china, glassware, dolls, toys; York.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufman & Co.; I. H. Kaufman, cloaks, suits; 353 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; P. H. Davis, bedding, domestics, boys' clothing, merchandise, white goods, (basement;) 1,150 Broadway.
TOLEDO, Ohio.—W. L. Miller & Co.; E. A. Bessire, silks, wash goods, woolens, dress goods, linings, velvets, woolen dress goods; 116 West 32d.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
WILMINGTON, Del.—M. Megary & Sons Co.; H. T. Graham, furniture; Continental.

NEW USES FOR ALFA.

The Fibre Is Prepared so as to Make It Smooth and Silky.

Considerable interest is manifested in France in the efforts that are being made to utilize for textile purposes the North African vegetable fibre known as alfa, which belongs to the same general group of grasses as jute and hemp. According to Vice Consul A. D. Beeler, who is at Bordeaux, a new process has been found for preparing the fibre for use. Instead of combing and pounding it, as heretofore, the gum is removed from the plant and the resinous matters are eliminated. This makes the fibre smooth and silky, and allows it to take dyes well. When colored black it is said greatly to resemble animal hair.

The fibre obtained by the new process does not rot while in water, and the plant also yields a by-product similar to tow and resembling wool. This can be reeled easily, as well as carded, and can be used in the manufacture of bagging, cordage, etc. Alfa fibre has been used heretofore in the manufacture of bags for containing sugar, coffee, and grains; for making coarse carpets and mattings, and for the manufacture of practically all kinds of cords and cordage. The supply of raw material is almost inexhaustible.

Will Admit Canned Salmon.

Canned salmon, prohibited since February 23, cables the American Consul General at London, will be admitted up to one-half the quantities imported in 1916 under license to British agents of packers and actual importers of canned fish from the United States and Canada. The percentage is based upon returns for the pre-war period and will permit the issue of licenses to import 50 per cent. of the total imports for 1916, of which one-half is to be from Canada and one-half from the United States. To avoid hardship in individual cases, the committee will consider applications for transference of licenses as between Canada and the United States. The regulations also apply to canned lobster.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MARLOWE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Marlowe Manufacturing Company, jobbers in hair goods, 107 East Seventeenth Street, by the following creditors: Samuel Cupples Envelope Company, $1,718; Livingston & Co., $23, and Abraham Arndt & Bros., Inc., $176. Judge Manton has appointed Charles Harwood receiver in $10,000 bond. The liabilities are said to be $100,000 and the assets $20,000.

WILLIAM M. BUTLER of 454 Fort Washington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $49,368 and assets of $6,916.

DAVID HIRSCH, a retail dry goods dealer, 558 Southern Boulevard, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,843 and no assets.

RODIN & KALISH.—Judge Manton has appointed Lawrence B. Cohen receiver for Rodin & Kalish, retail grocers, 3,902 Broadway, in $1,000 bond.

SCHAFFNER & RUHSTADT.—Judge Manton has appointed Melville Boyd receiver for Schaffner & Ruhstadt, manufacturers of clothing, 62 West Fourteenth Street, in $20,000 bond.

SAMUEL HASSIN, a dealer in women's furnishing goods, 757 Westchester Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,982 and assets of $870.

THE CAMP IMPORTATION COMPANY, INC., manufacturers of cigarettes, 231 West Fortieth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $80,117 and assets of $32,446.

KOPPENHAGEN & CO., LTD., commission business, 100 Broadway, has assigned to Abner B. Stupel.

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY, merchandise, 100 Broadway, has assigned to Abner B. Stupel.

LEOPOLD GANS, commission business, 100 Broadway, has assigned to Abner B. Stupel.

CHARLOTTE AGNES GERKEN, groceries, 99 Lexington Avenue, has assigned to Herman Luderman.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30.—Roy Clouser, a retail jeweler of Champaign, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $2,208, assets $4,614.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Amsterdam News Publishing Co.—L. V. Wood $500.00
Burnett, Agnes T.—J. M. King....12,654.85
Barrett, W. M., President—C. Curro....772.33
Blake, James—D. P. Dickie....322.57
Balogh, Abraham—M. Kupfer et al....113.88
Balenzano, Luca—H. H. Cording et al. 1,206.93
Cooper, George R., and U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—People, &c....200.00
Cohen, Joe—M. Politzner et al....166.61
City of N. Y.—L. Gucker....30,649.38
Dibner, Charles—Simmons Hardware Co....176.80
Dobson, Meade C.—P. J. Ross....114.76
Duelfer, Robert—M. S. Cohn....153.00
Evans, Adelaide—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp....164.70
Fink, Louis L., and Hermin—A. Pearlman....669.37
Folz, John—Penn Oil Co., Inc....900.63
Gunn, Arthur S.—P. J. Ross....148.91
Giannetto, Giovanni—Third Av. Ry. Co....115.70
Gottlieb, Jacob—Wood-Harmon Warranty Corp....161.45
Grutzsky, Morris, and Sophie—M. Goldberg....317.88
Hodgens, Thomas M.—A. B. Bailey....1,782.10
H. I. Feldman Contracting Co., Inc.—L. Waller et al., costs....156.63
Kahn, Jack—Simmons Hardware Co....184.03
Kaminski, Robert S.—Brooks Bros....106.16
Kaplan, Louis—Hirsch, Sherman & Limberg....7,257.37
Kosofsky, Morris—C. Gordon....126.90
Kamin, Louis—J. Slovinsky....112.60
Lesser, Pincus—J. M. Remschreiber....1,398.50
Lindenstein, Moses M.—Nanes Art Furniture Co., Inc....127.15
Levy, Morris—V. G. Fox....286.93
Luwotin, Chas. I.—N. P. Socol....294.41
Lupton, Louis, and National Surety Co.—People, &c....1,000.00
Same—Same....500.00
Louis Scheuer & Son Co., Inc.—S. Feldman....141.50
La Spina, John, Morris La Spina Cut Stone Co., George Vairo and Eugene Vairo—American Blue Stone Co....154.23
Miller, Frederick G.—R. S. Wolfe....132.38
Mackenzie School—Borden's Farm Products Co., Inc....268.07
McKetrick, Daniel—A. M. Anderson....169.66
Mitchell, Garret V.—Wiedenbach Baker Co., Inc....132.63
Newgold, Morris—M. E. Lob....274.41
Rogers, L. Harding—Knox Hat Co., Inc. 451.80
Same—Franklin Simon & Co....106.85
Robinson, Adolph—O. Bier....1,102.70
Rubin, Jacob—F. Rubin, costs....107.85
Rhenane Realty Co., Inc.—Meyer-Denker-Sinram Co....792.41
Stillman, Edw. W. J.—S. Wasserman....263.91
Stephenson, Cowan D.—Alpha Delta Phi Club of the City of N. Y....159.08
Scalforam, Pasquale, and Antonio Pagluca—J. G. D'Angelo....1,395.91
Swanston, Daniel and John G.—M. Kendall....505.28
Unity Sales Corp.—Exhibitors' Trade Review, Inc....478.16
Ultra Pictures Corp.—Exhibitors' Trade Review, Inc....324.91
Waltz, Clarissa—Stern Bros....233.79
Wohlfarth, J. Bernard—Franklin Simon & Co....270.00
Wornitzky, Erna G. J., adm.—J. Deville....1,011.25
Weinberg, William, and Louis Friedman—J. Barsky....129.41

In Bronx County.

Cavanaugh, Edward—Standard Utility Co....$72.80
From, John P.—M. E. Cummings....63.07
Lustig, Harry J.—....109.91
Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corpn.—C. Anton....1,354.58
Osborn, Henry Frank—600 West 157th St. Corpn....325.11
Schwartz, Samuel—J. A. Salloum....35.72
Weingarten, Samuel—Pratt & Lambert, Inc....626.89
Wolfson, Louis—S. Cohen....100.74

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Cunningham, Peter T.—610 Riverside Drive Co., May 24, 1917....$143.12
Michelson, William—Fleischmann Co., April 4, 1917....1,077.91

SWEATERS
FIBRE SILK—SHETLAND—WOOL
Elaborate Showing of the Season's
SMARTEST STYLES
Immediate Shipment
COHEN BROS.
16-18-20 West 32nd St., New York
Sole Selling Agents Central Knitting Mills, Cleveland, O.
"THE LEADING SWEATER LINE"

—turn your credit sales into 80% cash

To Manufacturers and Wholesalers worth $20,000. and over.

Wouldn't it smooth out many of your business problems if 80% of your sales were put on a **strictly cash basis?**

Yet that is practically what our service would do for you at a cost probably much less than the discount which you offer your customers —and which you are glad to have them take.

Couldn't you buy at lower prices, stimulate your credit, and add new customers, by putting the money, now invested in your active accounts and producing no further profit, to work again?

On request, we will gladly send our concise little rate booklet, explaining our method of financing reputable, high-class **Manufacturers** and **Wholesalers**, by releasing their own capital now tied up in credit sales.

Our volume of business for 1916 was $35,001,972.59, against $17,581,756.51 in 1915—over 99% growth in one year—proof enough of the popularity of our plan when once understood. You can **"sample"** it without obligation as to future dealings.

Commercial Credit Company
Cash Capital $2,250,000. Surplus $300,000
Non-Notification Commercial Bankers
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New York by L. R. Walker, Jr., & Co., 200 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Gramercy 5901.
Chicago....1334 Otis Bldg.
Philadelphia....519 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Boston....50 Congress St.
Cincinnati....301 Greenwood Bldg.
Detroit....744 David Whitney Bldg.
St. Louis....624 Boatmens Bank Bldg.
Buffalo....698 Ellicott Sq. Bldg.
Atlanta....1015 Healey Bldg.

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The Premier Carpet House of America. ROBBINS BROTHERS Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums. 12 West 23d Street, New York.

COATS, SUITS, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

FINANCING Of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise. WORMSER & COMPANY, 95 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

Private office, desk space, or mailing privilege to let in one of New York's finest office buildings; to individuals or firms with references. Suite 1178 5th Av. Bldg., 200 5th Av., New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Leo. L. Doblin Co. Factors and Commission Merchants 404-410 Fourth Ave. Tel. Madison Sq. 7767.

AUCTION SALES.
AUCTION SALE. Monday, July 2, 1917, at 1 P. M. Retiring from Business. J. M. QUINBY & CO., 21-39 Division St., Newark, N. J., will close out their entire stock of finished and unfinished Aluminum Automobile Bodies—also all Carriages, consisting of Opera Omnibuses, Depot Wagons, Dry Goods Delivery Wagons, etc. Isotta Auto Parts, Forgings, Locks, Hinges, Trimming Material, Fittings, Speaking Tubes, Card Cases, etc. Terms Cash.

AUCTIONEERS.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2246.
David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 Fourth Avenue at 25th St.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Section 3 | SPORTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS | Section 3

S SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1917. S

LOBERT'S BAT SETS GIANTS ON RAMPAGE

Hans Starts Rousing Rally in Seventh and Then Adds a Homer.

BRAVES FALL IN A HEAP

Boston Leading by 2 to 0 When New Yorkers Begin to Circle Bases for Their Total of 8 Runs.

John Lobert of the Giants, though he may be tottering toward the Far West of his baseball career, was seized with a malignant attack of wild, uncontrollable youth at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and he started and finished a New York rally in the seventh inning which smothered the Boston Braves under an 8 to 2 defeat. The score was 2 to 0 against the Polo Grounders when old man Lobert started the Giants on their way.

Believe it or not, neighbor, but in that tempestuous seventh inning Lobert cracked out a home run right inside the lot, and galloped around the bases with all the nervous speed of a startled antelope. When Hans was taken down off the shelf, dusted off, and put into the game yesterday more than one of the 16,000 folks in the stands greeted him with the often truthful remark, "One out." Lobert decided that he had heard this remark often enough.

To see the way that Lobert left the crowding years behind him yesterday it looked as if Hans had discovered Ponce de Leon's fountain of youth. The other Giants who were suffering under the spell of Nehf's Hindoo pitching tricks suddenly rallied behind the excellent example set by Lobert, and before the Braves had a chance to get their breath the Giants fell upon them with all the gentleness of a ten-ton safe dropping from a ten-story window. The crowd, which was just aching for a chance to make a noise, was gradually being quieted almost to silence as inning after inning ended with Nehf's left-handed flinging turning the Giants' batsmen back to the bench.

Lobert was inserted into the game after the fifth inning so that Heinie Zimmerman could take a much needed rest. Lobert had been inserted so many times lately and the insert has proved futile so many times that no one in the park, not even Lobert, himself, had any idea just how sad the next fifteen minutes were going to be for Boston. Don't overlook the fact that in this inning which is about to be illuminated, the Bostons had a 2 to 0 clutch on the game.

Lobert Starts Things.

Lobert opened the sumptuous seventh with a one-base biff to right field, and the crowd woke with a start and gave the old man a flattering response. Fletcher picked up courage as he faced Nehf and slapped a three-bagger to centre field. The news has been heralded far and wide that rheumatism or something has usurped the speed of Lobert's ice tong legs. The old boy set himself back ten years and started to run just as he did when he once made a circuit of the bases in record time. He went from first base home on Fletcher's hit so fast that he would have had time to get around to second again before the ball came back.

Davey Robertson was tossed out at first by Massey, Fletcher being held at third. Then Holke knocked a hopper to Red Smith at third and Red pegged the ball home to head off Fletcher. The Giants' shortstop slid into the plate under Tragesser, and Umpire Rigler called him safe. All the fighting spirit which had been bottled up in every Bostonian since the Battle of Bunker Hill broke out, and Tragesser was so violent toward Rigler that he was ordered out of the game. Wow, but the Bostons were mad. They acted just like a lot of hornets when somebody knocks a hole in their nest with a stick.

Since Lank Hank Gowdy joined the colors Boston has been short of catchers, and with Tragesser out Manager George Stallings was in a bad way for he had no one to send in behind the bat but Jacklitsch, who years ago was a catcher over in Philadelphia. Rigler didn't care if Boston had to send the bat boy in to catch, Tragesser had to go, and go quick. Over this play there was enough gas wasted to inflate a big war balloon. Manager Stallings and Johnny Evers both had to be restrained on the bench. They were so mad they couldn't see.

But to get back to that seventh inning. Fletcher's run had tied the score, in spite of the fact that the Bostons yelled that they had been robbed—yes, robbed just as boldly as an express train was ever robbed by Jesse James. Gibson was the next batter and Konetchy made a hard catch of his foul fly. Slim Sallee, the beanpole Sheriff of Higginsport, was the next batter, and it would require a life-sized imagination to conceive how Slim could make a hit at this nerve tingling moment. But that's just what Sallee did; he rocked a hit to right field and Holke tore his way around to third base.

Giants Go to Fore.

The afternoon was plenty warm enough, but now the atmosphere at the Polo Grounds was getting torrid. George Burns slapped a grounder to Red Smith at third, and Red clutched the ball a moment to be sure to hold Holke at third, and then threw the ball to first. Burns arrived there just about the same time as the ball, and Umpire Al Orth ruled that Burns was safe. Holke in the meantime had laughed at Smith's warning and was across the plate with the run which put the Giants in front.

The Boston players immediately broke out into another oratorical conflagration over Orth's decision on Burns. Maranville fell over in a heap with apparent surprise, and Nehf threw his glove so high in the air that it took three minutes to come down. Konetchy and Massey ran up to Orth and asked him if they would send for a doctor. When Orth's cold, cutting glances had put down this latest Boston uprising the players resumed their game. It was plainly evident, however, that Boston's mood was rather for fighting than ball.

Herzog hammered a roller through the pitcher's box which Nehf merely flirted with, and as the ball hugged the grass it hopped by Massey without stopping to greet him, and Sallee, with a superhuman effort, raced across the plate while Burns went to second. By this time the crowd had forgotten all about the heat, and the fans were jumping around like Indians at a medicine show. Collars wilted; straw hats were smashed; George Stallings wilted, and Pitcher Nehf wilted.

Benny Kauff is up now. "Show the ball no mercy, Benny." "Soak it." Kauff ripped off a double to left and Burns and Herzog scored. My, but it is getting warm. Mr. Nehf would have given a week's salary right then and there for an ice-cold towel around his head. Manager Stallings on the Boston bench had already lost about five pounds, and he was getting nearer the point of explosion every second.

Lobert Smashes Homer.

Suddenly from the stand came a roar like a thunder clap. What's the matter now? It was only Hans Lobert coming up to the bat for the second time in that inning. There he was as fresh as a daisy, and this time he leathered Nehf's pitching so violently that the ball went on a wild journey between right and centre fields. The ice tong legs of Lobert began to move. At each stride they moved faster and faster. When Hans was turning second, Kelly and Fitzpatrick were having a fine race all of their own chasing the ball. It rolled and rolled and never stopped until it collided with the right-field fence. Kauff had crossed the plate and the Boston outfielders were relaying the ball back. Where's Lobert? Oh, yes, there he is rounding third as Big Jeff Tesreau on the coaching line is yelling words of encouragement in his ears. Shake a foot, Lobert, the ball is coming in to the plate. Here's where Lobert completely forgot that he was an old man. On and on he came, never once glancing to see where the ball was, and, with the stands thundering the greatest reception a ballplayer has received at the Polo Grounds in many a long day, Lobert crossed the plate, when the other old man in the game, Jacklitsch, captured the ball yards away from the plate.

There was a home run that was a home run. If the Giants have any more dust-covered antiques like Hans Lobert locked up in the clubhouse, trot 'em out.

Yes, the Braves got a couple of runs, but as things eventually came out in that seventh inning, those two Boston runs are a matter of little importance.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	1	2	Kelly,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	3	3	Massey,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	2	1	F'pat'k,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Zim'man,3b	2	0	0	0	2	Magee,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Lobert,3b	2	2	2	0	1	Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	11	2
Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	3	4	Smith,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Robertson,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Tragesser,c	2	0	1	1	0
Holke,1b	4	1	0	10	0	Jacklitsch,c	0	0	0	1	0
Gibson,c	3	0	0	5	1	Maranville,ss	3	0	2	5	2
Sallee,p	3	1	2	0	1	Nehf,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total..	34	8	11	27	15	Total....	30	2	8	24	16

Errors—Herzog, Fletcher, Massey.

New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 ..—8
Boston ....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Kauff. Three-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Fletcher. Home run—Lobert. Sacrifice fly—Tragesser. Double plays—Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke, (2;) Kauff and Gibson, Maranville, Massey, and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 2; Nehf, 1. Earned runs—Off Nehf, 3; Sallee, 1. Struck out—By Sallee, 1. Time—1 hour 57 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 2. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 8. (Second game.)
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 9; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 14; Washington, 6. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 5. (Second game.)
Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 3. (First game.)
Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 5. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	38	22	.633
Philadelphia	37	24	.607
Chicago	39	32	.549
St. Louis	34	31	.523
Cincinnati	34	37	.479
Brooklyn	27	33	.450
Boston	23	35	.397
Pittsburgh	21	40	.344

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	43	23	.652
Boston	41	24	.631
New York	35	29	.547
Detroit	32	31	.508
Cleveland	34	34	.500
Washington	25	39	.391
St. Louis	25	40	.385
Philadelphia	23	38	.377

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 3.)
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

VAUGHN BLANKS CARDINALS.

Allows Only Four Hits and Bruins Win by 6 to 0 Score.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Jim Vaughn held St. Louis to four hits today, while Chicago bunched hits off Ames and May, and shut out St. Louis, 6 to 0. Elliott, who replaced Wilson in the second inning, when the latter had his finger hurt by a foul tip, led the attack for Chicago, by driving in two runs and scoring three times himself.

Three of the visitors' hits were of the scratch kind. Mann's spearing of Baird's line drive in the ninth inning, when he leaped into the air near the fence and caught the ball with his bare hand was a feature.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	1	1	1	0	J. Smith,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	1	0	F. Smith,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Doyle,2b	2	0	0	1	0	Baird,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	10	2	Long,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Williams,cf	4	0	2	1	1	Hornsby,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Zeider,3b	3	1	0	1	1	Cruise,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Wortman,ss	4	1	1	0	2	Miller,1b	2	0	1	15	0
Wilson,c	0	0	0	0	1	Gonzales,c	3	0	1	3	0
Elliott,c	4	3	3	9	0	Betzel,2b,rf	2	0	0	1	1
Vaughn,p	3	0	2	3	5	Ames,p	2	0	0	1	7
						aSnyder	1	0	0	0	0
						May,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total...	32	6	10	27	12	Total....	29	0	4	24	16

a Batted for Ames in eighth.
Errors—Elliott, Cruise, Betzel.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 ..—6
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Williams, Elliott, Flack, Mann. Three-base hit—Elliott. Stolen base—Gonzales. Sacrifice hit—Vaughn. Sacrifice flies—Flack, Doyle. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 4. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; Vaughn, 2; May, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 8 hits, 4 runs in 7 innings; May, 2 and 2 in 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 8; Ames, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

PIRATES NOSE OUT REDS.

Win Their First Game Under Management of Wagner, 5 to 4.

PITTSBURGH, June 30.—Pittsburgh won its first game under the management of Hans Wagner from Cincinnati today, 5 to 4. Wagner scored Pittsburgh's first run, and on his second time at bat drove in two more men.

In the ninth inning with first and third bases occupied and one out, Pitler prevented Cincinnati winning by making a brilliant catch of Cueto's high fly back of second base. He whipped the ball to Fischer, who relayed it to McCarthy at third base, completing a double play and ending the game.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	3	1	0	3	0	Groh,3b	4	1	1	4	5
Pitler,2b	3	2	0	3	3	Kopf,ss	4	1	1	0	2
King,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Rousch,cf	4	0	2	3	1
Wagner,1b	3	1	2	10	0	Chase,1b	4	0	0	7	1
H'chman,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Griffith,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Ward,ss	3	0	1	0	4	Thorpe,lf	3	0	1	2	1
Fischer,c	4	0	1	3	2	Shean,2b	4	0	1	2	1
McCarthy,3b	3	0	1	4	2	Clarke,c	4	1	3	3	1
Cooper,p	2	0	0	0	2	Schneider,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aHuhn	1	0	0	0	0
						Ring,p	0	0	0	1	1
						bCueto	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	29	5	7	27	13	Total...	34	4	10	24	14

a Batted for Schneider in seventh.
b Batted for Ring in ninth.
Errors—Fischer, McCarthy, Shean, Clarke.

Pittsburgh ....0 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 ..—5
Cincinnati ....1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—4

Two-base hits—Rousch, Wagner, Ward, Fischer, McCarthy. Three-base hit—Kopf. Sacrifice hit—Thorpe. Double play—Pitler, Fischer, and McCarthy. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 5. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 3; Ring, 1; Cooper, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 5 hits, 2 runs in 6 innings; Ring, 2 and 2 in 2; Cooper, 10 and 4 in 9. Struck out—By Schneider, 3; Cooper, 3. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Quigley, Byron, and Emslie.

RED SOX HAMMER YANKEE PITCHERS

Cullop and Love Driven from Box in Game Won by World's Champions, 9 to 2.

LOSERS LEAD IN FIELDING

Donovan's Lads Make Many Sensational Plays in Vain—New York Club Badly Crippled.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—That old spell which the Yankees exercised over the Red Sox during the seasons of 1915 and 1916, and on their first visit to Fenway Park this season, seems to have entirely vanished. This afternoon the world's champions made it four in a row against the New Yorkers and made the trimming a decisive one. After the second inning there was no doubt about anything except the size of the score. The final figures were 9 to 2. It was the most one-sided score run up against Donovan's team since the same Red Sox defeated them 10 to 3, the day the season opened.

Poor pitching is the answer for this latest setback, the fifth in succession for the Yankees. Nick Cullop, who has made a specialty of being troublesome for the world's champions since he came to the New York club, tried to repeat this afternoon, but Barry's team would not allow it. Nick did not survive to the end of the second inning, but he lasted long enough to yield three runs and furnish the material for two more. A hit and a pass in the opening chapter, followed by three hits and a pass in the second frame, convinced Wild Bill that this was not the day for Nick. Slim Love was called in to check the advance of the champions.

Later developments proved that it was not the day for Slim, either. He was wild and when he did get the ball within range of the Red Sox bats the champions proceeded to slap it around the field. In the third inning Slim filled the corners with passes, but was lucky to escape any scoring, as Hooper bunted into a double play when he tried to squeeze Walker home from third base. This fortune for Slim and his brother Yanks only delayed his exit. In the next inning, a pass was followed by two sharp singles and a long double to the fence in left centre. Slim arrived in the club house in time to tell Cullop not to turn off the water in the shower bath.

Monroe Halts the Champions.

Having failed with two southpaws, and realizing that the game was over as far as the Yanks were concerned, Donovan decided to give Ed Monroe, his big rookie, a chance to get some big league experience. Monroe pitched the last four innings and the home team was very tame. They had no reason to be otherwise, however, as the Yanks were subsiding quietly and making further exertion unnecessary.

The only commendable thing about the Yankees this afternoon was their fielding. After tossing off two of the four games here through poor work in the field, while the pitching was of a high order, they delivered faultlessly in the field this afternoon. Pipp, Maisel, Baker and Hendryx made fancy grabs and the Yankee infield reeled off two double plays which helped to keep the score down to some extent. The same sort of fielding would have given them an even break in the four games played here in the current series but they have been unable to combine it with effective work in the box.

The Yanks gave some signs of making it a real battle in their half of the second inning, tying the score and threatening to force ahead, but after the champions got through with Cullop and Love in the other half of this inning the last sign of a battle had vanished. After the second inning the Red Sox just breezed along to victory.

Cullop Driven from Mound.

The champs lost no time breaking in on Cullop. Nick put himself in bad when he walked Hooper, the first batsman to face him, and Barry promptly put Hooper on second with a sacrifice. On Hoblitzel's single to centre Hooper was held at third, but he romped home on Gardner's sacrifice fly to Hendryx.

Pipp opened on Mays in New York's half of the second with a slashing double to centre and got an extra base when Barry fumbled the throw-in. Baker went out, Hoblitzel to Barry, who covered first, and Pipp held third. Baker was slightly spiked and the game was held up while the Boston manager got the first aid treatment. On Magee's grounder to Scott Pipp was out at the plate, but Baumann drove a triple to right and Magee cross the plate. Mays fanned Nunamaker while Baumann waited at third for a hit.

Then came Boston's big inning. Walker doubled to right and went to third, when Scott bounced a single off Cullop's glove. Thomas forced Scott at second, Maisel to Peck, Walker holding third. Mays hit to Peck and Walker got the decision at the plate when Peck threw to Nunamaker. After Maisel's great stop of Hooper's drive and a fancy catch by Pipp, when Fritz threw poorly, Cullop walked Barry, filling the bases. Hoblitzel sounded Cullop's recall with a single to left, on which Thomas counted. Love replaced Cullop. Gardner greeted Love with a single to centre, which scored Mays and Barry. Lewis ended the inning by striking out.

The Yanks got their last run in the third on Maisel's single and steal and a single by Hendryx. In Boston's half Love walked three men with one out, but Hooper bunted into a double play. In the fourth Barry walked, Hoblitzel fanned, Gardner and Lewis singled and Walker doubled to left centre, three runs resulting. Scott's single and Hooper's triple in the seventh, sent in the only run scored against Munroe.

Catcher Al Walters returned to New York today suffering from an injured hand. High is also at home as the result of a boil. Caldwell has returned to New York and as Gilhooley did not make the trip Donovan's squad is a bit crippled.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	1	0	1	Maisel,2b	4	1	1	1	6
Barry,2b	2	2	0	2	3	P'paugh,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Hoblitzel,1b	5	0	2	10	2	Hendryx,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	2	0	1	Pipp,1b	4	0	1	13	1
Lewis,lf	5	1	2	0	0	Baker,3b	3	0	1	2	3
Walker,cf	3	1	2	5	0	Magee,cf	4	1	0	2	0
Scott,ss	4	1	2	2	5	Bauman,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Thomas,c	1	1	0	2	0	N'maker,c	3	0	1	2	0
Agnew,c	2	0	0	5	1	Cullop,p	0	0	0	0	1
Mays,p	3	1	0	1	3	Love,p	1	0	0	0	0
aWalsh	0	0	0	0	0	Munroe,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total...	32	9	11	27	16	Total....	32	2	6	24	15

a Batted for Thomas in third.
Error—Barry.

Boston ....1 4 0 3 0 0 1 0 ..—9
New York..........0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Pipp, Walker, (2.) Three-base hits—Bauman, Hooper. Stolen base—Maisel. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Maisel and Pipp; Pipp and Baker. Left on bases—Boston, 8; New York, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 2; Love, 4; Mays, 2; Munroe, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 4 hits, 5 runs in 1 2-3 innings; Love, 4 and 3 in 2 1-3; Munroe, 3 and 1 in 4; Mays, 6 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Love, 2; Mays, 6. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Ruth Suspended One Week.

BOSTON, June 30.—A suspension of one week and a fine of $100 was the punishment imposed upon Babe Ruth, leading pitcher of the Boston Americans, for striking Umpire Owens a week ago, according to word received from President Ban B. Johnson of the league today. Ruth will be eligible again to play next Tuesday.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 8; Mobile, 2. (First game.)
Atlanta, 4; Mobile, 0. (Second game.)
Birmingham, 10; New Orleans, 5.
Memphis, 3; Chattanooga, 1.
Little Rock, 3; Nashville, 0.

MACKMEN TAKE A COUPLE.

Lively Stickwork Beats Senators by 14 to 6 and 8 to 5 Scores.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Hard hitting marked the two games which Philadelphia won from Washington today, the score being 14 to 6 and 8 to 5. In the first game Dumont was knocked off the rubber in four innings, the principle drive being Bodie's home run with the bases filled

Although Bush was hammered in the second game for twelve hits, which included six doubles, two triples and a home run, Washington could not overcome the big lead which Philadelphia took by pounding Shaw's delivery in the early innings. Grover's triple with the bases filled in the third inning was the feature.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	6	3	3	3	4	Judge,1b	5	1	1	5	0
Strunk,cf	4	3	2	5	0	Shanks,ss	4	1	1	2	0
Bodie,lf	4	2	2	0	0	Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Bates,3b	5	2	2	0	1	Rice,rf	3	0	1	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	1	15	1	Leonard,3b	4	1	0	3	2
Johnson,rf	4	1	2	0	0	Menosky,lf	2	1	0	1	0
Haley,c	5	0	2	2	1	Murray,2b	4	2	2	0	0
Grover,2b	4	1	3	2	4	Henry,c	2	0	1	9	0
Seibold,p	5	1	2	0	3	Dumont,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Ayers,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
						bGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	41	14	19	27	14	Total.....	32	6	7	24	3

a Batted for Dumont in fifth.
b Batted for Ayers in ninth.
Errors—Judge, Shanks, Leonard.

Philadelphia ....3 0 0 6 1 0 4 0 ..—14
Washington ....0 3 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—6

Two-base hits—Witt, McInnis, Grover, Bodie. Three-base hits—Murray, Judge. Home runs—Bodie, Johnson. Stolen bases—McInnis, Haley. Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Sacrifice fly—Menosky. Double plays—Leonard and Judge; Witt, Grover, and McInnis. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 10. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 2; Ryers, 3; Seibold, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Dumont, 13 hits, 9 runs in 4 innings; Seibold, 7 and 6 in 9; Ayers, 6 and 4 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Dumont, (Johnson.) Struck out—By Dumont, 5; Ayers, 1; Seibold, 3. Wild pitches—Seibold, 2; Dumont. Time—2 hours 12 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and McCormick.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	3	1	1	1	2	Judge,1b	3	1	2	6	0
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	0	0	Shanks,ss	5	0	1	2	3
Bodie,lf	2	0	1	1	0	Milan,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Bates,3b	4	2	2	2	1	Rice,rf	4	2	1	1	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	2	9	1	Leonard,3b	5	0	3	2	1
Johnson,rf	4	1	0	2	0	Menosky,lf	4	0	2	1	1
Meyer,c	4	2	2	9	0	Murray,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Grover,2b	3	0	1	1	2	Ainsmith,c	4	1	1	8	1
Bush,p	4	0	0	2	1	Shaw,p	2	1	0	0	3
						Gallia,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aJamieson	1	0	1	0	0
						bGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	31	8	10	27	7	Total...	39	5	12	24	12

a Batted for Shaw in eighth.
b Batted for Murray in ninth.
Errors—Leonard, Murray, (2.)

Philadelphia ....2 1 4 1 0 0 0 0 ..—8
Washington ....0 0 2 0 1 2 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Shanks, Rice, Leonard, Menosky, Ainsmith, Jamison. Three-base hits—Leonard, Menosky, Grover. Home run—Judge. Stolen bases—Murray, McInnis. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Bodie, Grover. Double plays—Shaw, Shanks, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 3; off Bush, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 10 hits, 6 runs in 7 innings; Bush, 12 and 5 in 9; Gallia, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Shaw, 4; Bush, 9. Wild pitches—Shaw, Bush. Passed ball—Meyers. Time—2 hours. Umpires—McCormick and Dineen.

INIDANS HIT IN CLUSTERS.

Batter Three White Sox Pitchers for an 11 to 1 Victory.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 30.—Cleveland outclassed Chicago today at bat, winning, 11 to 1. All of Chicago's pitchers were hit hard, while Bagby was very effective, his own error saving Chicago from a shutout. Speaker scored from second on a sacrifice fly.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	5	0	0	2	0	Leibold,lf	3	1	0	0	0
Chapman,ss	4	3	2	3	3	Weaver,3b	2	0	1	1	1
Speaker,cf	4	2	2	6	0	E. Collins,2b	4	0	0	0	3
Roth,rf	4	2	2	2	0	Jackson,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Harris,1b	5	2	1	9	2	Felsch,cf	4	0	0	4	0
W'gans,2b	3	1	1	1	2	Gandil,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Evans,3b	5	1	3	2	2	Risberg,ss	4	0	2	3	2
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	1	1	Schalk,c	4	0	2	2	0
Bagby,p	4	0	0	1	2	Williams,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Scott,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Benz,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
						bJ. Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	38	11	12	27	12	Total.....	33	1	6	24	8

a Batted for Scott in seventh.
b Batted for Benz in ninth.
Errors—Bagby, Weaver, Felsch, Risberg, Benz, (2.)

Cleveland ....2 0 3 0 3 0 1 2 ..—11
Chicago ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Jackson, Wambsgans, Speaker, Harris. Three-base hit—Speaker. Stolen bases—Chapman, (2,) Roth, Harris, Evans. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Wambsgans, Speaker. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 5. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 1; Benz, 1; Bagby, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 6 hits, 3 runs in 3 innings; Scott, 4 and 0 in 3; Benz, 2 and 1 in 2; Bagby, 6 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Williams, 1; Bagby, 1. Wild pitch—Williams. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Owen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 1	7	9	2
Rochester	0 1 0 3 0 2 0 0 0	6	4	4

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1	5	17	2
Rochester	0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0	4	10	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3 0 0 0 6 1 0 0 1	11	9	1
Providence	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 1	6	9	7

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 1	8	13	6
Buffalo	3 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	7	10	1

AT BALTIMORE.

First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 1	8	13	0
Montreal	0 0 1 0 4 0 2 0 0	7	10	2

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 3 5 0 0 3 1 0	12	18	0
Baltimore	0 3 0 0 1 0 2 1	7	10	3

(Called eighth inning by agreement.)

AT RICHMOND.

First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 5 1	7	11	1
Richmond	0 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	4	8	2

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 0	6	9	0
Richmond	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	8	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	41	23	.641
Baltimore	40	24	.625
Providence	39	26	.600
Toronto	35	29	.547
Rochester	32	33	.492
Buffalo	27	40	.403
Richmond	24	42	.364
Montreal	20	41	.328

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Providence.
Buffalo at Montreal.

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
Syracuse, 9; Harrisburg, 4. (First game.)
Syracuse, 6; Harrisburg, 2. (Second game.)
Reading, 3; Utica, 2. (First game.)
Utica, 8; Reading, 2. (Second game.)
Elmira, 4; Binghamton, 0. (First game.)
Binghamton, 2; Elmira, 1. (Second game.)

American Association.

Kansas City, 11; Toledo, 7.
Louisville, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
Columbus, 3; St. Paul, 2.
Indianapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 1.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

These Sales are for two days — tomorrow and Tuesday.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET — Meet me at the Fountain

This store will be closed all day Wednesday, July 4th.

ARE YOU READY FOR THE 4th?

Is there anything you need in the line of Apparel, Sporting Goods, Table or Picnic Supplies? Or perhaps you are thinking of buying a Trunk, a Suit Case or a Traveling Bag?

But really it makes very little difference what you require, for everything you can possibly need is here—in a quality that is standard, an assortment that is complete, and at a price that will save you a substantial amount.

A few suggestions of the Greenhut way of supplying your needs for a brief or an extended holiday are offered in these sales.

Annual Clearance!
Choice of Any
Trimmed Hat
in the Millinery Showroom
For $5

Your choice is absolutely unrestricted.

No reservations whatsoever.

Take any hat, irrespective of its original or former selling price, and pay $5.

Sale begins tomorrow and will be continued Tuesday.

First choice is best choice.

Ramie Linen Suits $12.75
For Women and Misses, Special at

Fashionable, serviceable garments in styles considerably smarter and prettier than those one usually expects to find in Linen Suits.

WE ILLUSTRATE ONE MODEL.

It's a beauty—made with novelty pointed collar, cuffs and fancy stitching, in contrasting color. Both coat and skirt have new shaped pockets and belt. Others with inverted pleat, box pleat and novelty backs. Choice of such pretty colorings as rose, Copenhagen, tan, gold, lavender and oyster.

Misses' Khaki Suits—in dashing military style; at.......... $7.95
Women's and Misses' Silk Jersey Sport Suits—at.......... $16.50

Linen Dusters, Special at $5.95
For Women and Misses

These coats are continually increasing in popularity. Motor owners find them an absolute necessity, and many are thoughtful enough to supply them for their guests.

The model illustrated is of natural color linen, cut full and roomy, full length, 52 inches; novelty convertible collar that can be worn buttoned close to neck; trimmed with tailored tab, deep turn-back cuffs, belt and slashed pockets, and finished with pearl buttons.

Other Special Values in Coats for Women & Misses

Natural Color Linene Dusters—at $1.50 and $2.50.
Natural Color Linen Dusters—at $3.75, $4.50 and $5.
Khaki Trench Coats—at $5.95.
Mohair Dusters—grey, blue and black; at $5.95, $7.95 and $9.75.
Showerproof Tweed Motor Coats—at $16.50.
Raincoats—at $5, $7.95, $9.75 and up to $16.50.

No other store in town displays such excellent assortments of
Coats & Suits
for Travelling, Motoring, Sports and General Utility Wear, at Popular Prices, as you will find at Greenhut's.

A Boy-Scout or Play Outfit FOR $3.98

A crackerjack outfit, splendidly made of good quality Khaki cloth. The outfit consists of
A MILITARY COAT,
A PAIR OF RIDING PANTS,
AN OFFICER'S CAP,
A PAIR OF PUTTEE LEGGINGS.
Sizes 6 to 16 years.
(OTHER SCOUT OR PLAY OUTFITS AT $1.98 and $2.95.)

Outdoor Fun!
SPORTING GOODS
For "Over the Fourth"

Supplies for the fisherman, for the motorist, for the cyclist, for the professional or amateur photographer, for the baseball enthusiast—SPORTING GOODS FOR EVERYBODY.

Great specials for Monday and Tuesday.

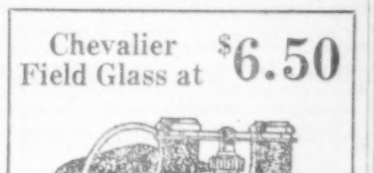
Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits at $6.25

Splendid, sensible, serviceable suits made of genuine Palm Beach fabric. The materials are cold-water-shrunk—guaranteed not to shrink.

EVERY SUIT BEARS THE GENUINE PALM BEACH LABEL

An excellent style, in sizes for men and youths.

Chevalier Field Glass at $6.50



With real leather case and strap. Fine achromatic lens. Japanned trimmings.

$6 Black Walrus Grain Leather Traveling Bags at $5

Oxford style. Sewed corners; solid brass lock and catches. Neat round handle; leather lined. Choice of 16, 17 and 18 inches.

$13.50 "Week End" or "Short Trip" Trunks at $10

Made of good quality basswood, canvas covered; bound with hard fibre; brass clamps and corners. All parts are well riveted. Two stout straps over body. Choice of sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches.

$18.50 All Fibre Traveling Trunks at $15

Made of three-ply basswood veneer; brassed steel clamps and corners; linen lined; two trays. Sizes 32, 34 and 36.

"Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunks at $15, $20 & $25

Women's Bathing Suits

Women's Mohair Bathing Suits—a stunning model, which may be had in navy blue or black. It is made with a V neck, closing on the left side, and is piped with white pique at neck, arms and belt. Sizes 34 to 46. Special.......... $2.49
Bathing Tights—of cotton, in one piece; sizes 34 to 46; special at.......... 59c
Bathing Caps—of pure rubber, in a wide assortment of colors; special at.......... 23c
Bathing Suits—of black duck; sizes 3 to 7; special.......... 23c

White Goods, Muslins, Etc.
A Few Examples of the Values:

21c Bleached Muslin Pillow Cases—each.......... 15c
17c yd. Bleached Yard Wide Cambric and Muslin—yard.......... 12c
19c yd. Sheer White India Lawn—per yard.......... 12½c
39c yd. White Mercerized Voile—yard.......... 29c
69c yd. White Union Linen Plaid and Striped Corded Lawn—per yard.......... 34c
75c Turkish Bath Towels—extra large size; each.......... 49c
79c Bleached 72-in. Seamed Muslin Sheets—each.......... 49c
$2.95 each 52-in. Hemstitched Luncheon Cloths—with drawn openwork and embroidered centers; each.......... $1.49

Timely Sale of
Porch and Lawn Rockers
Typical Specials from the Furniture Department on the Fifth Floor. Sale Monday and Tuesday.

Rockers at $2.95—high back; double cane seat and back; natural finish.
Rockers at $1.85—high back; slat seat and back; broad arms.
Rockers at $1.50—double cane seat and back; without arms; hard maple frame; natural finish.

Though this advertisement speaks only of rockers, you will find Greenhut's a good place to buy Porch and other Furniture of every description.

Sale of Women's
Undermuslins
Monday and Tuesday, at $1

White Cambric Petticoats—practical, pretty and necessary.
Camisoles and Corset Covers—in pretty designs.
Envelope Chemises—cool and ideal for summer wear.
All daintily trimmed with embroidery, laces and ribbons.

For the Baby

Baby Coats—in sizes 1 and 2 years. Made of good quality white pique, with circular cape prettily scalloped and worked with embroidered eyelets. The sleeves are finished with tiny turn-back cuffs. Remarkable value at.......... $1.79
Pique Hats—made with full crown and daintily trimmed with band and generous bow of pink or pale blue satin ribbon. Specially priced.......... 49

Order a Month's Supply of Groceries—Now!

It will pay you well to do so, for numerous specials in best staple and fancy groceries are offered in the first-of-the-month sale, which begins tomorrow. If you are not already a regular patron of the World's Greatest Grocery, in justice to yourself and this store, please visit this department. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

FLOUR—FLOUR—FLOUR
Three of the leading brands in a special sale tomorrow:
HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR
Usually $15.50 a barrel. Special per bbl., $13.50 | Half barrel, $6.95 | ⅛-bbl. bag, $1.69
Order a supply of flour now, sufficient for the summer and fall months, while you can secure the best flour, made from finest Old Crop Minnesota Hard Wheat.

Laundry Soap
P. & G. GOLD SOAP, BABBITT'S BEST SOAP, MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP, BABBITT'S NAPHTHA SOAP, BORAXAID LAUNDRY SOAP — Box 100 bars $5.90; 10 bars 60c

Assorted Vegetables
NEW PACK SPRING SPINACH, FAVORITE BRAND TOMATOES, VAN CAMP'S RED KIDNEY BEANS, SINCLARE LIMA BEANS, CHEF BRAND CUT STRINGLESS BEANS, No. 2 size cans. VAN CAMP'S BAKED BEANS—No. 1 size can — Doz.—each or assorted, $1.75; Can, 15c

Laundry Starch
HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. wood box.......... 54c
BEST LAUNDRY STARCH—50-lb. box, $3.85; 5 lbs.......... 40c

Teas for Icing
And for serving hot; green, black or mixed to order; 5 lbs., $3.10; 3 lbs., $1.90; reg. 75c, special, lb.......... 65c

New Potatoes
The best selection in the market; bushel, 60-lb. bag, $3.45; peck, 15 lbs., 89c; half peck.......... 45c

Fresh Fruits
GEORGIA SWEET WATERMELONS—ripe and red; each.......... 59c
SWEET ORANGES—3 dozen, $1; dozen.......... 35c
JUICY LEMONS—3 dozen, 70c; dozen.......... 25c
CANTALOUPES—ripe and sweet; dozen, $1.10; each.......... 10c

Chicken
Selected quality, for frying or roasting; lb.......... 26c

Rice
Fancy whole grain rice; usually 12c a lb; special, 5 lbs.......... 47c

Fresh Biscuits
SUNSHINE BISCUITS, National Biscuits, Sawyer's Biscuits, Knickerbocker biscuits; the size usually sold at 7c; special, 6 pkgs., 35c; pkg.......... 6c

Our Own Roasting
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25 lbs., $5.25; 5 lbs.......... $1.10
SANTOS COFFEE—roasted fresh daily; 5 lbs.......... $1

Crisco
For frying, cooking and for shortening; pail, $2.34, $1.56, 78c and.......... 39c

Skinner's Spaghetti
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OLD ROSEBUD COMES BACK AT AQUEDUCT

Gallops Home Two Lengths in Front of Roamer in Queens County Handicap.

KNAPP RIDES GREAT RACE

Rejuvenated Jockey Sends Sun Briar to the Front in Great American Stakes.

H. C. Applegate's Old Rosebud proved that horses laid on the shelf can come back to their best form by winning the Queens County Handicap at Aqueduct yesterday. The handicap was the feature of the best balanced card that has been presented for the patrons of racing this season. It included the Great American Stakes for two-year-olds, in which August Belmont's Luculite evened up matters with A. K. Macomber's Tracksend, but failed to take the long end of the purse, which fell to Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Sun Briar, an imported colt that was in receipt of 18 pounds from the great colt, which he beat by a head.

The best steeplechasers in training also appeared for the Winfield Handicap, and in this event, also, honors went to the lightweight division, with H. W. Sage's Martian scoring in a hard drive over L. S. Thompson's Slipshod.

There was little in the way of weight advantage to detract from Old Rosebud's victory over the high-class field opposed to him. He was in receipt of four pounds from the old handicap champion Roamer, and five from the present bearer of that honor, The Finn. His success was decisive enough to indicate that, had Old Rosebud been meeting the past and present champions at even weight, he still would have been the one to catch the judge's eye at the finish.

Steady Going On Slow Track.

From a time standpoint, the performance of the American Derby winner of 1914 stands out as one of the most remarkable ever made over the Aqueduct track. The heavy rain of Friday, which turned the track into a lake, had left its impress on the soil, which, though looking dry on top, was cuppy and slow underneath. Yet in this treacherous going the son of Uncle Ivory Bells stepped the mile in 1.37 3-5, time that has only been beaten once at Aqueduct, when the aged Short Grass carried 114 pounds to victory in the Queens County a year ago and set a circular track record of 1.36 2-5. Old Rosebud carried nine pounds more yesterday, and turf experts considered his performance a greater one than that of Short Grass, accomplished on a track that was lightning fast.

Before the handicap was run, the clockers were marvelling at the public work-out of R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Campfire for the Brooklyn Derby. Times made in the earlier races had denoted that the track was slow, and turfmen scarcely expected a fast trial from the king of last year's two-year-olds. Yet Campfire stepped the mile in 1.39, showing great speed in the early stages and reaching the six-furlong post in 1.12 3-5. To clip 1 1-5 seconds from this mark was generally acclaimed as a wonderful feat and one that stamps Old Rosebud as a horse of great quality, well maintained in spite of strenuous racing early in his two-year-old career.

Old Rosebud Is Favorite.

That Old Rosebud was likely to set the track afire had been fairly well disseminated, and he was always favorite for the handicap, with Roamer second choice, and The Finn and Chiclet next in demand. As usual The Finn, with his silky black coat, was the picture horse that elicited the admiration of the crowd as the field of seven paraded before going to the starting point on the back stretch. It was his only chance to achieve distinction, as he never was prominent in the speedily run race.

Old Rosebud was favored with the rail position, but found it rather uncomfortable on account of the antics of Ormesdale, which was placed next to him as they lined up. The winner of the Metropolitan Handicap delayed the start for some minutes, but, when the break came, he was away with the field, and showed speed that carried him to the rail and in front of the rest. The partisans of Roamer had wished that he could get away in time to take the track and run one of his favorite races unhampered out in front.

It may be that Buxton restrained Roamer by following orders, but the fact remained that as Ormesdale swept along the stretch, with Old Rosebud a head behind, Roamer was content with third place. Near the end of the back stretch Roamer was crowded by Deer Trap, and for a moment it looked as if he would be cut off by the Belmont horse and several following in close pursuit.

Roamer Gains on Leader.

While the majority was struggling to gain good positions, Ormesdale and Old Rosebud were racing round the turn, two lengths in front of Roamer, which had again drawn clear of the pursuing bunch. Before the stretch turn, Old Rosebud had raced Ormesdale into submission, and as he straightened out for the run through the stretch he had a lead of two lengths. Buxton called on Roamer to do his best then, and all the speed conserved in the early part of the race was brought into play in the vain effort to overtake the Western crack. At the eighth pole, the cries for Roamer redoubled, as he appeared to be gaining on the leader.

In response to the urging from Buxton's whip, the old champion closed the gap, until there was no longer daylight between him and Old Rosebud. The son of Uncle had something left, and as soon as Robinson found he was in danger, he shook up Old Rosebud so that Roamer's chance of victory faded. From the eighth pole to the finish, Old Rosebud came away, gaining a little at every stride, until he crossed the line a gallant winner by two lengths. Roamer was game to the end, but was plainly tired as he gathered second money a length and a half in front of J. E. Widener's Chiclet, which finished with a rush that landed him third, two lengths in front of The Finn. Leochares was four lengths back, then came Deer Trap, and Ormesdale, the early pacemaker, bringing up the rear.

The meeting of Luculite and Tracksend in the Great American Stakes provided a feature that was scarcely equal in racing interest to that of the Queens County Handicap. Because of his victory in the Keene Memorial, when in receipt of a big weight concession from Luculite, Tracksend was made favorite. There was a difference of only three pounds in favor of Tracksend yesterday, and the race was figured to be between this pair, though three others faced the starter.

Perhaps it might have resulted as forecast but for the fact that the rejuvenated Jockey, Willie Knapp, had the mount on Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Sun Briar, an imported colt that was in receipt of sixteen pounds from Luculite. Knapp rode one of his best races, and his vigorous finish landed Sun Briar winner by a head from the Belmont crack.

Though suffering another defeat, Mr. Belmont's colt lost no prestige, but rather advanced in the public estimation by his plucky struggle carrying the top weight. Luculite was outrun by Tracksend, after getting off in front. Mr. Macomber's colt had a lead of a length when well in the stretch with the erratic Papp following on the rail.

Then Along Came Sun Briar.

It was a time for Luculite to show his racing courage, and he gave a fine demonstration of gameness, as he gradually wore the leader down until he was almost on even terms a sixteenth from home. Then along came Knapp with Sun Briar and, rushing in between the two favorites, leaped along until he snatched the lead from Tracksend. The three rushed toward the line closely locked, but the weight told at the end and Sun Briar just got the nod, with Tracksend only half a length back of Luculite.

There might have been a different story to tell of the Winfield Steeplechase if Falmouth had not been crowded at the beginning of the last turn of the course, so that he was forced inside the beacon. Being out of the course, Kennedy, who was responsible for getting into close quarters, pulled Falmouth up, and the race was left between Martian and Slipshod, the lightweights racing out in front. Sun King, the top weight, tried his best to come on in the stretch, but the burden of 160 pounds anchored him, and Martian came away, after clearing the last obstacle to win by two lengths from Slipshod, with J. E. Widener's Skibbereen in third place.

Harry Shaw made a spectacular return to the races when he won the first race from Paddy Whack, after losing three or four lengths at the start. It was a nose finish, with Harry Shaw standing a long drive to defeat the top weight. Xylon, the imported gray, had rather an easy victory in the fifth race, and the imported horses made it an even break with the homebreds, when O. C. Rasch's Confiscation got home in front of a big field of two-year-olds in the last race.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:26 3-5.
Harry Shaw, J. Powers's br. h., 6 years, 118 pounds, by Sain-Hand Bell, 16 to 5, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2. (J. Loftus)........1[no]
Paddy Whack, James Butler's br. g., 4, 132, by Celt-Network, even and 1 to 3, (W. O'Brien)........2[1]
Polroma, F. Housman's b. c., 4, 105, by Polymelus-Lacroma, 6 to 5 third, (M. Buxton)........3[1]
Wooden Shoes, Pulbex, Hwfa, The Decision, Burlingame, Gillies, and Hesse also ran. Xylon, Holiday, Viewpoint, Peter Jay, Traction, Gunrock, and Jack Mount scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Winfield Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, starters to pay $25 additional, with $1,000 added; about two miles. Time—4:22.
Martian, W. W. Sage's br. g., 6 years, 136 pounds, by Bowling Brook-Mary Le Grand, 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and even, (E. Kienck)........1[2]
Slipshod, L. S. Thompson's b. g., 4, 137, by Bugomaster-Slippers, even money and 1 to 2, (V. Powers)........2[4]
Skibbereen, J. E. Widener's br. g., aged, 147, by Hawkswick-Troana, 1 to 2 third, (B. Haynes)........3½
Northwood, Robert Oliver and Sun King also ran. Falmouth pulled up.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American; for two-year-olds; by subscription of $50, starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value, $5,000; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.
Sun Briar, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's b. c., 112 pounds, by Sunridge-Sweet Briar, 12 to 1, 5 to 2, and 7 to 10, (W. Knapp)...1[h]
Luculite, August Belmont's br. c., 128, by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass, 1 to 4 and out, (J. Butwell)........2½
Tracksend, A. K. Macomber's ch. c., 125, by Uncle-Planteas, out for third, (J. Loftus)........3[1s]
Papp and The Spinner also ran. Drastic scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Queens County Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional, with $1,500 added; one mile. Time—1:37 3-5.
Old Rosebud, H. C. Applegate's b. g., 6 years, 125 pounds, by Uncle-Ivory Bells, 12 to 5, even, and 1 to 3, (F. Robinson)........1[2]
Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., 6, by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II., 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (M. Buxton)........2[1½]
Chiclet, J. E. Widener's c. h., 5, 110, by Spearmint-Nature, 4 to 5, third, (F. Keogh)........3[2]
The Finn, Leochares, Deer Trap, and Ormesdale also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling, by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:39 1-5.
Xylon, Theodore Smith's gr. h., 5 years, 118 pounds, by Grey Plume-Lady Marie, 9 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (M. Rowan)..1[1½]
Ballard, James Buptler's ch. c., 3, 104, by Ballot-Blue Danube, even and 1 to 2, (L. Lyke.)........2[1]
Grundy, C. J. Quinn's ch. c., 3, 100, by Roquelaure-Prude, 2 to 1, third, (L. McAtee.)........3[2]
Queen of the Sea, Kilmer, Miss Kruter, J. J. Lillis, Hickory Nut, and Lokome's also ran. Ting-A-Ling, Hwfa, Courtship, Starfinch, Gillies, and Wooden Shoes scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; purse, $500; five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.
Confiscation, O. C. Rasch's b. f., 105 pounds, by Irish Lad-Census, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (A. Shuttinger)........1½
All Bright, F. Schwarz's ch. c., 108, by Peep o' Day-Lena Goodrich, 5 to 2 and out, (L. McAtee)........2½
Tolerance, Edward B. McLean's br. f., 105, by Ildrim-Sufferance, 2 to 1, third, (E. Ambrose)........3[1]
George Washington, Portia, George W. Avery, Dianthea, Expression, Peace and Plenty, Baccarat, Poor Joe, Golden Glow, Oriskany, Balassarien, and L'Avenir also ran. George Starr, Shasta, Nominee, Wawbeck, and Rough Weather scratched.
Weather, clear; track, slow.

AQUEDUCT RACES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. John Hare, Jr., 112 pounds; Thistle, 112; Little Devil, 109; Cavan Boy, 107; Jim Hovey, 107; Starry Banner, 107; Divining Rod, 107; Porte Drapeau, (imp.,) 107; Nepperhan, 107; Assign, 107; Snapdragon II., (imp.,) 107; Atom, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Selling steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Rhomb, 157 pounds; Syosset, 152; Grey Leg, 147; Zellwood, 147; *Bamboo, 139; *Ormead, 139; *Menton China, (imp.,) 137; The Carmet, 132; Masterful, 132.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Ballast, 112 pounds; Coral, 107; Edith F., 106; Fragonard, 105; Rapid Firer, (imp.,) 105; *Paganini, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oakhill Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Bayberry Candle, 125 pounds; Honovia, 115; Flittergold, 111; Daddy's Choice, 98; Air Man, 95; Fiezer, 93.

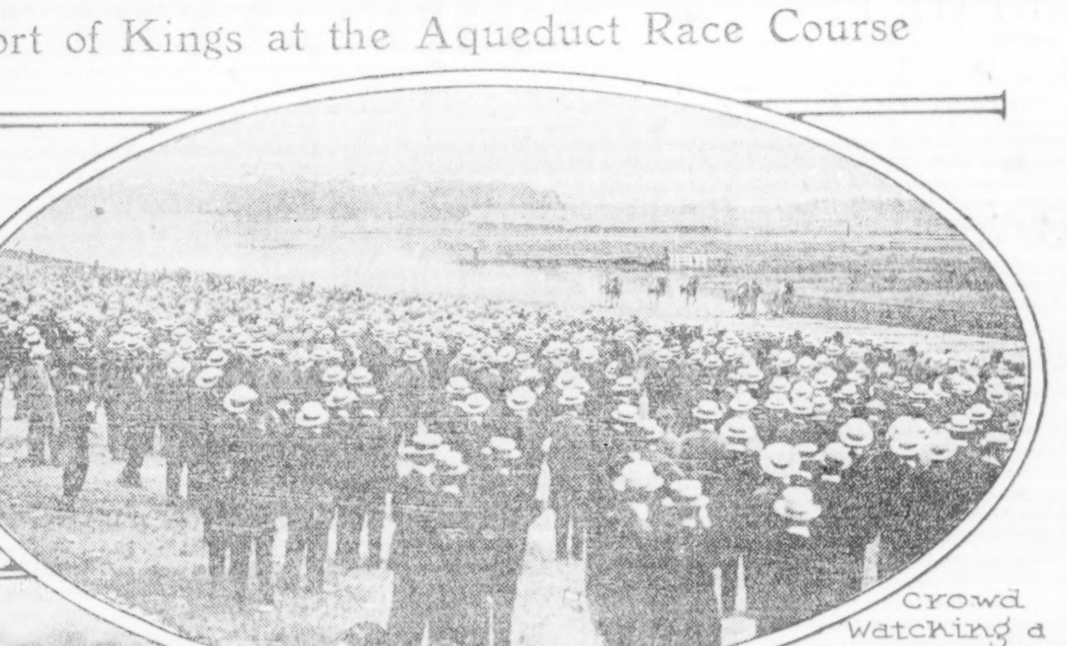
FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Checks, 118 pounds; Thesieres, 115; G. M. Miller, 116; Cliff Haven, 115; *Ambrose, 113; *Balgee, 113; Amendment, 113; Caltabel, 110; Charmeuse, 110; Stellarina, 108; Raconteuse, 108; Dan, 105; Intriguer, 103; Spectre, 103; *Stalwart Helen, 103; Muckross, (imp.,) 100; Photo, (imp.,) 95; *Bond, (imp.,) 95; *Rockport, 95; *First Ballot, 93. Also eligible: Star Gaze, 118; Plaudito, 115; Charlton G., 115; Dancer, 105; Ponce de Leon, 103; Royal Goodfellow, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; five furlongs. Viewpoint, (imp.,) 115 pounds; Cocktail, (imp.,) 110; Bladen, 110; Moratorium, (imp.,) 110; Tranby, 110; Fell Swoop, 110; Nutmeg, 110; Naturalist, (imp.,) 110; Gunrock, (imp.,) 110; Bond, (imp.,) 110; Leicester, (imp.,) 110; Melodrama, 110; Factor, 110; James E. Cummings, 110; Masque, 110; Cachet, 105; Sunset II., (imp.,) 105; Black Eagle, (imp.,) 105; Mist Drop, (imp.,) 105; Sandale, (imp.,) 105. Also eligible: Almandite, 110; Barry Shannon, 110; Sorcerer II., (imp.,) 110; Bar of Phoenix, 110; Crack o' Day, 110; Photo, (imp.,) 105; Spring Song, 105; Teetotal, (imp.,) 105; Daybreak, 105; Federal Girl, 102.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

The Entertainers and the Entertained in the Sport of Kings at the Aqueduct Race Course

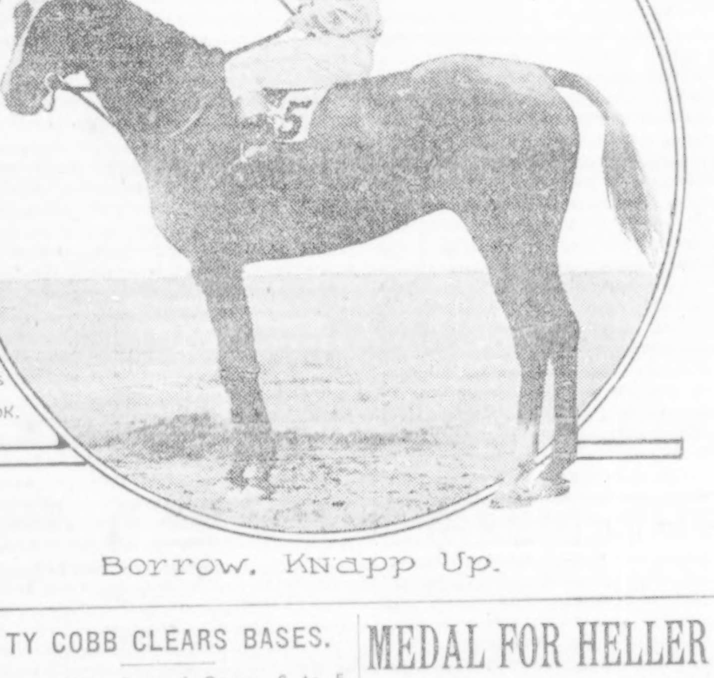
Over the Water Jump


Crowd Watching a Stretch Run

A Close Finish At Aqueduct

Hourless, Butwell Up.

PHOTOS BY C.C. COOK.


Borrow, Knapp Up.

ROBINS SPLIT EVEN WITH QUAKER CREW

Lose First Game by Ample Margin, but Squeeze Out Victory in the Second.

Pat Moran's Phillies forced Wilbert Robinson's boys to travel at top speed yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, to get an even break in the honors of the second double-header of the present series between the two teams. And in the end it was only by the narrowest of margins that the Robins, working more like beavers than birds, managed to scrape out a victory which gave them half of the honors for the afternoon. The first skirmish went to the Phillies by 6 to 2 without undue effort, and in the nightcap the Robins pulled out a victory by 9 to 8, after the 15,000 or so fans present had more than once shown symptoms of palpitation of the heart.

Robinson, the rotund, used up the majority of his available twirlers in annexing the victory in the second game, and in trying to stave off defeat in the opener, but all the Robin pitchers looked alike to Pat Moran's students of the diamond and they treated each without much consideration.

The great Grover Cleveland Alexander held the mound for Philadelphia in the opener and was far from generous or lenient with the Dodgers. Indeed, had it not been for a couple of errors in the ninth stanza the team from across the bridge would surely have been shut out. As it happened the Superbas were saved this humiliation through the unintentional kindness of Davey Bancroft and Niehoff. In trying to bring the victory to Brooklyn there were employed successively Jock Coombs, Wheezer Dell, and finally Sherred Smith, and of the trio the latter was the only effective worker.

For two innings nothing serious happened to Coombs, who started for the Robins, but in the third, after Alexander had popped to Olson, Paskert started trouble with a single to right. He was forced by Bancroft, Coombs to Olson, but the latter was sent home with a triple to left centre by Stock. In the fourth Luderus started another batting bee, and incidentally earned a prize of $50 by slamming a double to the right field fence. Niehoff was walked and Alexander sent a single to left, which scored Luderus and put Niehoff on third. Alexander stole second and both he and Niehoff registered at home on Paskert's single to centre, but Dode was run down between first and second, trying to stretch his hit.

The fifth inning came and went without noteworthy incident, although there were two anxious Philadelphia runners on the paths. In the sixth Dell started. The Wheezer began by walking the first man to face him, Niehoff, and with a single by Killifer and a bad throw by Myers on a fielder's choice of Alexander's grounder, the bases were soon full. Snappy fielding, however, saved the day for Dell.

After being hammered for two hits and one run in the next frame Wheezer was derricked and Smith finished the game. Cravath started that seventh inning with a triple to the centre field wall and scored on Whitted's double to right. Then Dell was removed from the scene. The first batter to face Smith was Luderus, and he sacrificed Whitted to third, whence the latter scored on Niehoff's sacrifice fly to centre.

In the second encounter the Robins got a little bit of revenge when they pounded Erskine Mayer from the hillock in less than five innings. His place was taken by the veteran Chief Bender, who finished the game with hardly better success. For the Robins Leon Cadore started on the mound, but in the eighth session, when he appeared to be weakening to such an extent that the Dodgers' lead was in jeopardy, Manager Robinson removed him and sent Larry Cheney and his moist ball in to work. Larry worked well for the remainder of the game.

The Robins in this conflict furnished run-producing hitfests in every odd inning up to the end. After the Phillies had manufactured two runs with as many hits and a pass in the opening frame the Robins came right back and negotiated three on triples by Hy Myers and Zach Wheat and singles by Hickman and Cutshaw. In the third a single by Olson, a sacrifice and a blow to centre by Stengel gave the Dodgers another, but in the fifth the Moran clan fell on Cadore and took the lead with three runs. Niehoff walked, was advanced to second on Alexander's single and took third when Paskert forced Alexander at second. To some it appeared that Paskert had been doubled, but Umpire Bransfield said nay. Paskert stole second and both registered on Bancroft's single to centre, Davey going to second on the throw. From this station Bancroft scored on Stock's single to right.

In their half the Robins pounded Mayer from the mound with a shower of four hits and three runs, two of them coming from a double steal, and in the seventh they collected four hits and two runs off the veteran Bender, who had replaced Mayer.

In the eighth the Phillies came dangerously near overtaking the Dodgers on a triple by Cravath, a single by Whitted and a double by Luderus, from which three runs resulted, but the Robins retired the side without further trouble and finished the game with a one-run margin.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	5	0	2	2	0	Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Bancroft,ss	5	1	2	1	5	Myers,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Stock,3b	4	0	1	0	0	Hickman,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	1	3	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Whitted,lf	5	1	2	4	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	1	12	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Niehoff,2b	2	1	0	3	2	Mowrey,3b	4	1	0	0	1
Killifer,c	3	0	1	1	0	Miller,c	4	1	2	4	0
Alexander,p	4	1	1	0	0	Coombs,p	1	0	1	1	2
						Dell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	36	6	11	*26	7	Smith,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aSmyth	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.....	35	2	5	27	9

* Hickman out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Coombs in fifth.
Errors—Paskert, (2,) Bancroft, (2,) Stock.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hits—Bancroft, Luderus, Whitted, Stengel. Three-base hits—Stock, Cravath. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Luderus. Sacrifice fly—Niehoff, Olson. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 2; Dell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, no run; Coombs, 8 hits, 4 runs in 5 innings; Dell, 3 and 2 in 1 1-3; Smith, 0 and 0 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Alexander, 1; Smith, 1. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	5	2	3	0	4	Paskert,cf	3	2	0	3	0
Myers,1b	4	1	3	10	0	Bancroft,ss	5	2	2	3	2
Hickman,cf	5	2	2	3	1	Stock,3b	5	0	1	2	1
Stengel,rf	4	2	3	4	1	Cravath,rf	5	1	2	3	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Whitted,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	1	2	3	Luderus,1b	4	1	1	7	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	1	0	Niehoff 2b	3	1	1	3	3
Meyers,c	4	0	1	4	1	Burns,c	4	0	0	3	3
Miller,c	0	0	0	1	0	Mayer,p	2	0	1	0	2
Cadore,p	3	0	0	0	0	Bender,p	2	0	0	0	0
Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	0	Total...	37	8	10	24	11
Total...	37	9	16	27	10						

Errors—Myers, Meyers, Bancroft, Cravath.

Brooklyn	3	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	..	—9
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	—8

Two-base hits—Luderus and Stengel. Three-base hits—H. Myers, Wheat, Cravath. Stolen bases—Paskert, Hickman, (2,) Olson, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hit—H. Myers. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 2; Cheney, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mayer, 10 hits, 7 runs in 4 2-3 innings; Bender, 6 and 2 in 3 1-3; Cadore, 10 and 8 in 7 1-3; Cheney, 0 and 0 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Mayer, 2; Bender, 1; Cadore, 3; Cheney, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

TY COBB CLEARS BASES.

Tigers Win Second Game, 6 to 5, After Losing First to Browns, 4 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—Ty Cobb got a home run with the bases filled in the fifth inning of the second game of the double header between Detroit and St. Louis today and in the seventh inning he hit a triple which scored Young from first.

In the first game, Cobb got a double and a single. It was the twenty-eighth consecutive game in which Cobb hit safely. St. Louis won the first game, 4 to 3, and Detroit took the second, 6 to 5. Plank out-pitched Mitchell in the first game, which St. Louis won in the seventh inning.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Sloan,lf	4	1	2	3	0	Bush,ss	4	1	2	0	1
Austin,3b	3	0	1	1	2	Young,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Sisler,1b	3	0	0	11	2	Cobb,cf	5	0	2	2	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	4	4	Veach,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Severeid,c	3	0	0	3	1	Heilman,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Jacobson,rf	4	1	2	2	1	Burns,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Marsans,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Vitt,3b	3	1	3	2	3
Johnson,ss	3	1	0	1	5	Spencer,c	3	0	1	7	0
Plank,p	3	0	1	1	3	aR. Jones	0	1	0	0	0
						Stanage,c	0	0	0	1	0
Total....	30	4	9	27	16	Mitchell,p	2	0	0	0	1
						bDer	1	0	0	0	0
						C. Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
						Dauss,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Total.....	34	3	9	24	8

a Ran for Spencer in seventh.
b Batted for Mitchell in seventh.
c Batted for C. Jones in eighth.
Errors—Austin, Young, Vitt.

St. Louis	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	..	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Bush, Plank, Cobb. Three-base hits—Austin, Sloan. Stolen bases—Marsans, 2. Sacrifice hit—Sisler, Severeid. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Double plays—Austin, Pratt, and Sisler; Jacobson and Pratt. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; Plank, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 7 hits, 2 runs in 6 innings; Plank, 1 run; C. Jones, 1 and 0 in 1; Dauss, 1 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Plank (Stanage.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 5; Plank, 3. Passed ball—Spencer. Time—1 hour 51 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	3	1	1	1	1	Sloan,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Dyer,ss	1	0	0	1	0	Austin,3b	3	0	1	2	3
Young,2b	2	1	0	3	6	Sisler,1b	3	1	1	10	0
R.Jones,2b	1	1	1	0	4	Pratt,2b	3	1	1	4	5
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Severeid,c	3	0	1	5	1
Veach,lf	3	0	0	4	0	Jacobson,rf	4	0	0	0	1
Heilman,rf	4	0	3	3	1	Marsans,cf	3	2	1	4	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	9	1	Johnson,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Vitt,3b	4	0	1	0	0	Groom,p	1	0	0	0	2
Stanage,c	4	1	0	3	1	aRumler	1	0	0	0	0
James,p	2	1	2	0	1	Dav'port,p	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss,p	1	0	0	1	1	bShotton	1	0	1	0	0
						Rogers,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total...	33	6	10	27	10	cHale	1	0	0	0	0
						Total....	30	5	8	27	17

a Batted for Groom in fifth.
b Batted for Davenport in seventh.
c Batted for Rogers in ninth.
Errors—James, Jacobson, Johnson.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	—6
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—Sloan, Marsans. Three-base hit—Cobb. Home run—Cobb. Stolen bases—Sisler, Heilman. Sacrifice hits—James, Sisler. Sacrifice flies—Johnson, Severeid. Double plays—Johnson, Pratt, and Sisler; Austin, Pratt, and Sisler; Rogers, Johnson, and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off James, 2; Dauss, 1; Groom, 2; Davenport, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 8 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings, (none out in eighth;) Dauss, 0 and 0 in 2; Groom, 6 and 4 in 5; Davenport, 3 and 1 in 2; Rogers, 1 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By James, 3; Groom, 1; Davenport, 2; Rogers, 1. Passed ball—Stanage. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 5; Hartford, 4.
(First game.)
New Haven, 3; Hartford, 2.
(Second game.)
Portland, 1; Springfield, 0.
(First game.)
Portland, 8; Springfield, 3.
(Second game.)
New London, 5; Bridgeport, 1.
(First game.)
New London, 6; Bridgeport, 5.
(Second game.)

MEDAL FOR HELLER IN ROWING REGATTA

Wins Single Sculls Event in Metropolitan R. C. Races on Harlem River.

Uniformly good rowing by the crews and single oarsmen in the various events marked the thirty-seventh annual regatta and Ladies' Day of the Metropolitan Rowing Club on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. The club was fortunate in having the course unusually free from the traffic which has interfered with similar contests in the past.

H. Heller finished first in the race for the Charles Froehlich Medal, awarded to the champion single sculler of the club, but his victory was marred by a collision with G. Froehlich 100 yards from the finish line, which resulted in the sinking of Froehlich's shell. As Heller was half a length ahead at the time, the judges decided that the blame for the collision rested with Froehlich, and the accident did not affect the placing.

In the event for eight-oared shells Crew No. 1 took advantage of having the west course, and jumping into the lead at the start, was never headed. Nos. 2 and 3 finished in their numerical order, the wide swing around the curve and the swiftness of the current encountered proving too great obstacles for Crew No. 4 on the east bank of the river.

Two crews in the race for quadruple sculls were eliminated in the preliminary heats on Friday, but the river proved too narrow for the four that fought out the final, and a general mix-up resulted just below the Putnam Bridge, with three crews fouling each other as the boat stroked by J. T. P. Callahan rowed away to an easy victory. The shells were finally disentangled, and E. E. Farnan's and L. A. Jauss's crews struggled in second and third respectively.

In the race for eight-oared barges, each barge carrying eight oarsmen and eight ladies as passengers, Crew No. 1, stroked by J. T. P. Callahan, won easily after considerable interlocking of oars during the rowing.

The summaries:

Junior Single Sculls—Won by C. Putnam; second, E. A. Black; third, C. Hamburger.
Intermediate Single Sculls—Won by G. A. Zoeller; second, G. Machenbrach; third, C. Putnam.
Senior Single Sculls—Won by H. Heller; second, S. Wells; third, L. A. Jauss.
Quadruple Sculls—Won by Crew No. 1, J. T. P. Callahan, G. A. Zoeller, G. Machenbrach, A. J. Daino; second, Crew No. 2, E. E. Farnam, C. Froehlich, W. H. Bertram, J. Kelly.
Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Crew No. 1, stroke, L. A. Jauss; 7, S. Wells; 6, C. Putnam; 5, W. H. Burns; 4, J. D. Corbett; 3, N. Green; 2, E. F. Branning; bow, J. Mack; coxswain, J. C. Cloonan. Second, Crew No. 2, stroke, E. E. Faran; 7, H. Heller; 6, G. A. Zoeller; 5, W. H. Bertram; 4, A. J. Daino; 3, C. J. McGronan; 2, J. V. Del Genovese; coxswain, J. Reuhlin.
Ladies' Eight-oared Barge—Won by Crew No. 1; second, Crew No. 2.

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WILL ROW ON CHARLES.

Three Crews Will Represent Metropolitan R. C. July 4.

Three crews will represent the Metropolitan Rowing Club of this city in the regatta to be held on the Charles River by the New England Rowing Association on July 4. This regatta will occupy the most prominent position in New England rowing this Summer, owing to the canceling of the National Regatta which was scheduled for Lynn, Mass., on the same date.

The local club has entered a senior four, made up of A. Jauss, bow; S. Froehlich, 2; C. Putnam, 3; E. Farnam, stroke. S. Farnam will compete in the intermediate singles, Putnam and Zoeller in the junior singles, and Froehlich and Jauss will represent the red and black in the senior doubles. The Metropolitan will also be represented in the regatta to be held by the Nonpareil on the upper Harlem on the Fourth in the two events which will be open to outside clubs, the remainder of the races being closed to Nonpareil Club members.

BARRACOUDA IN FRONT.

Leads Seawanhaka Fish Class Craft for Second Time.

Barracouda, owned by De Forest Hicks, which has already won one of the series of races for the Fish class of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, yesterday won another, defeating four competitors. The Bluefish was only 41 seconds behind her at the home mark, the pair being only 20 seconds ahead of Manatee, which was in turn but 6 seconds in front of Pompano. There was a stiff breeze all through the 7-mile race over the waters of Oyster Bay, and the contest the closest and most exciting of any of the first series in which the yachts are competitors.

The summaries:

Yacht and owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Barracouda, De Forest Hicks	4:25:30	1:15:30
Bluefish, H. D. Smith	4:26:11	1:16:11
Manatee, Albert Strauss	4:26:31	1:16:31
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	4:26:37	1:16:37
Sabalo, L. F. Bishop	4:28:08	1:18:08

More Regattas Abandoned.

Both the Orienta and Indian Harbor Yacht Clubs yesterday announced that their annual regattas announced for July 4 and 17, respectively, have been abandoned. There is so much opposition among yacht owners at having all races declared off that the Regatta Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club has decided to hold races in home waters every Saturday and Sunday hereafter exclusively for the one-design yachts of the club. Pennants will be awarded to the winners of each of the races as well as to the winner of each series for the season.

EASTERN RECORD IN LONG TENNIS MATCH

Binzen and Henderson Win Sunningdale Doubles, Last Set Going to 21—19.

LETSON AND CLAPP LOSE

Schoolboy Champion Weakens Under Strain After Gruelling Net Battle.

It was hardly to be expected that this year of deadened tennis enthusiasm and lethargic play would show such an amazing performance as that which was witnessed yesterday afternoon at the Sunningdale Country Club, when, in duplicating their victory of a year ago in the doubles final, Embree Henderson and Elliott Binzen established almost unparalleled figures for the length of a single set, and as fortune would have it this was the deciding one of the match. The score by which they defeated Benjamin Letson and E. J. Clapp was 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 21—19. The final set stands as an Eastern record, only one other set ever played in a tournament under sanction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association having surpassed it in number of games.

The final set is within striking distance of the record which was established in 1914 in the Ohio State tournament, when Ella Fottrell and E. R. McCormick defeated Clarence J. Griffin and Robert Baird. The latter team won the second set of the contest at 23—21. The entire score in favor of Fottrell and McCormick was 7—5, 21—23, 6—0, 6—1.

Long sets in tennis are infrequent enough to be fresh in the memory of most enthusiasts. Probably one of the most notable instances of a long competition was that in which McLoughlin defeated Brooks in the Davis Cup matches, one set of the encounter going to 17—15. In the East, however, the long set record lies with Charles M. Bull and Alrick H. Man, Jr., who won a 19—17 contest from the two Californians, H. Van Dyke Johns and Willis E. Davis, at the Richmond County C. C. last year. More than 200 points were played in this set. Yesterday at Sunningdale the Richmond County record was exceeded by four games, and how much the point score surpassed it only conjecture can tell. It was hardly expected that the match would assume proportions of being a noteworthy performance, and no score keeper kept account of the points played.

The wavering fortunes of the first three sets little indicated the stern battle and the long contest that was to ensue before Henderson and Binzen reasserted their right to the premier honors. The play had been fast, to be sure, but with the exception of the first set the superiority was clearly defined. But there had not been many games of the fourth set played before there was a well-defined idea in the minds of the spectators that the contest would be of superior quality, although even when deuce was first approached few had in view anything like the contest that followed. The strength of the teams and of hte men was indicated in the fact that service was accounting for the games with hardly a falter, a thing which was not true of the first three sets.

Deuce came and went, and was repeated, without any appreciable weakening of the contestants. The score by this time mounted into double figures. Benjamin H. Letson, the national boys' champion, was one who finally gave way to the strain. His service was broken through on the thirty-ninth game and the contest practically decided there, for the rival pair again established their own service and won.

The match was featured by remarkable tennis. Binzen was in one of his rare moments, when every effort seemed to blend into a combination that was almost perfect tennis. He hit hard without losing control, and at the barrier smashed his way through for repeated points. He volleyed well and sought out the openings for passing strokes with unerring eye. Henderson, his partner, was not alone an able supporter of Binzen's brilliancy, but supplied the spectacular on his own account in many instances. He was at all times steady, and his passing shots down the lines were especially effective in winning points.

Of the losers, Letson was the outstanding contender. His best game was played overhead, smashing strokes flying from his racquet with the same sureness and force as they did from Binzen's. The last set of this match took more than two hours and a half to play.

The final of the singles event will be played this morning, with Embree Henderson opposing Ralph L. Baggs.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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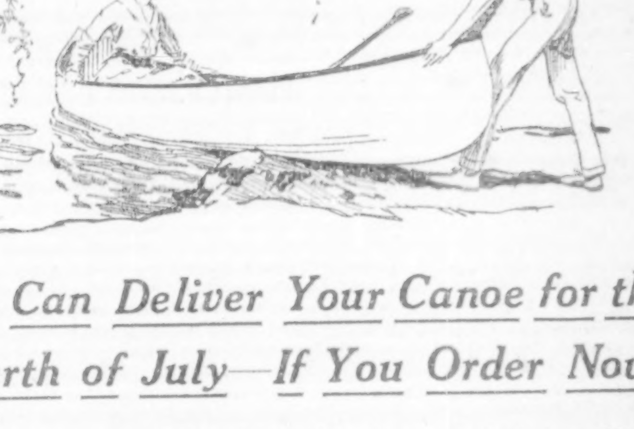

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MANY FLEET CRAFT RACE ON THE SOUND

New Rochelle Yachtsmen Carry Out Program in Spite of War Activities.

VIRGINIA LEADS SLOOPS

Converted Sloop Windward Wins Yawl Race by Narrow Margin—Altair and Little Bear Victors.

Favored with a perfect day for yachting, and at the start with the customary afternoon southwester, fresh enough to satisfy the desires of any yachtsman, the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday held the first open regatta of the season.

As usual, it was a regatta in which the smaller of the yachts figured, as the club has always catered to that class of racers, leaving the big single-stick and schooner contests to the more pretentious clubs of the Long Island Sound waters. But with thirty-five starters, as large a fleet of the handicap class as ever appears in the Summer regattas, and good, sharp races in all of the classes, the regatta was more of a success than Commodore Marsland, who had insisted on the holding of the regatta no matter what the other clubs along the Sound might do, had dared to hope for.

Incidentally, it was not a regatta that was carried through without considerable opposition on the part of some of the members of the club, who had argued in favor of following the lead of the older clubs in abandoning racing. But the owners of racing craft, which alone have a vote in the matter of club activities on the Sound, were strongly in favor of having the annual regatta, even if the Regatta Committee itself was in favor of following their fellow committees in the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. So when the Commodore put the matter up to the voting members of the club, they decided by a large majority to have the race and see if they could not make a success of it, despite the small number of craft in commission. So practically all the club members who had their craft overboard came to the line for their first chance at their favorite sport this year.

Restricted Zones Avoided.

The holding of the regatta will cause no trouble from the naval authorities, first, because the yachts did not get outside of their own zone into one of the restricted zones which border them on either side, and secondly, because the officials of the club had secured from the Government authorities not only their authorization of yacht racing, but an actual expression of a wish that yacht racing might be kept up on the waters of the Sound. Yachtsmen were delighted with the opportunity to get into competitive sports once more and hope that this initiative regatta of the year may induce some of the other clubs to recall their decisions to do away with racing and hold some mid-Summer and Autumn special regattas. With that end in view, yesterday's race was a good entering wedge at least.

None of the big yachts were entered in yesterday's races, but some of them were cruising about over near the Long Island shore to get a glimpse of what was going on, and the waters about the harbor were alive with high speed crafts of the mosquito fleets too small to be doing patrol duty, and a few others with merry parties aboard. The regatta committee had the use of Augustus Barratt's Athena, a sizable gasoline driven boat of the distinctly pleasure type. An even dozen of the handicap class were at the starting line, as were six of the Star class, most of which had come from the clubs on the Long Island side of the Sound. Five of the speedy Sonders answered the call for their class, and as usual made one of the liveliest races of the afternoon.

Two Boats Off in Fresh Breeze.

The absence of the yachts of the New York Yacht Club fleet, which always have the first away honors, made it 2:25 before the first lot to respond to a starting gun came across the line. These were the three Q class sloops, Arvia, Virginia, and Skid, the latter the rechristened Alice, which has passed to the ownership of H. L. Curry. They all got away on the run with sheets to starboard, and with a very fresh breeze from the southwest driving them through the water at a stiff pace. They were off for a ten-mile contest, which would carry them around the gas buoy off the Hen and Chickens, thence south for two miles to and around the Prospect Point buoy, thence back across the Sound to the starting line. That meant for them a run, a reach, and a beat to the finish, followed by a repetition.

The wind held long enough for them to carry out the original designs of the Regatta Committee, Virginia beating Arvia around the stake boat by a few seconds less than a minute. The breeze had been stiff enough to rip out some of the gear in the Skid, and she withdrew and went to her home harbor before the first leg of the first round of the course had been completed. Virginia's lead in that first round was enough to insure her the victory in her class, for the Arvia was never able to overtake her either in the almost flat calm that came for a few minutes before the wind, after shifting to the west, again came around from the south or in the pretty stiff breeze that followed before the races were ended. So R. B. Budd, who has been one of the most persistent advocates of Sound racing this Summer, won the biggest race of this opening regatta by 2 minutes and 47 seconds.

Windward Shows Way to Yawls.

Four yawls followed the Q boats across the starting line, the leader the once-famous sloop Windward, now converted into the slower going yawl. At her heels was Playmate, which had to retire before she had made the first leg of the triangular course, as the wind tore a big hole at the leash of her mainsail and put her out of business, just as the handicap sloop Ogeemah had been while scurrying around the harbor waiting for her class to be called. The Guardia and Bonita followed, the latter dropping out before the course had been half covered, because of the giving way of some of her rigging. Guardia had a troublesome experience with a big freighter out in the Sound, which got in her course, and forced her to tack and go a long ways round at the Prospect Point buoy, with the result that she was beaten to the finish by nearly ten minutes in actual time by Windward, though only by 23 seconds on her handicap allowance.

Anita in the first division, Veda in the second division, and Robin Hood in the combined third and fourth divisions of the handicap class of sloops were winners both in actual time and on handicap allowances. The boats of the first two divisions, going over the seven and three-quarters miles course, which took them first up to the Scotch Caps, then across the Sound to Prospect Point, and back to the harbor, held well together throughout the race, though the fleet Anita, which won the last race of the series for the Manhasset Bay Cup last Fall, was able to show her heels to her competitors all the way as the shifting and erratic winds were just to the liking of her skipper, George Granberry.

Stars in Close Contest.

Altair, which has been a consistent winner in the club races on the Long Island side of the Sound, won the five-mile race with Hydra, the champion of the fleet pressing her close most of the way, though on the last leg Altair pulled away in such smart style as to get home with two minutes the best of it, a big leeway for a star boat in any race. The snappiest race between these craft was that in which Little Bear and Little Dipper participated, the former getting the decision by only eighteen seconds.

The other winners were E'bar in the race for the Larchmont interclub class, Feather in the sonder class, and Virginia in the New Rochelle one-design class.

The summaries:

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 2:25. Course, 10 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Virginia, R. B. Budd	4:29:46	2:04:46
Arvia, T. S. Clarke	4:32:09	2:07:09
Skid, H. L. Curry	Did not finish.	

YAWLS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 5 Miles.

Windward, F. Gade	3:30:57	1:00:57
Guardia, C. A. Marshand	3:40:28	1:10:28
Playmate, F. B. Draper	Withdrew.	
Bonita, S. G. Ellis	Did not finish.	

Corrected Time—Windward, 1:00:57; Guardia, 1:01:20.

SLOOPS—FIRST DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Anita, G. P. Granbery	3:46:25	1:11:25
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	3:52:59	1:17:59
Pontiac, H. Carson	3:50:15	1:15:15
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	3:56:25	1:21:25

Corrected Time—Anita, 1:11:25; Wasaka, 1:14:01; Pontiac, 1:14:32.

SLOOPS—SECOND DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Veda, G. Chadwick	3:55:50	1:20:50
Ariel, T. Price	3:58:51	1:23:51
Elinore, F. W. Howard	3:59:20	1:24:20
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	4:03:43	1:28:43
Sally IX., A. E. Black	Did not finish.	
Nadia, W. F. Clark	Did not finish.	

Corrected time—Veda, 1:20:02; Ariel, 1:20:13; Elinore, 1:20:18; Clare, 1:26:43.

SLOOPS—THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	4:07:59	1:22:59
Oriente, G. W. Lawson	4:36:52	1:51:52

Corrected Time—Robin Hood, 1:22:34; Oriente, 1:35:16.

SLOOPS—STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:00. Course, 5 Miles.

Altair, E. V. Willis	4:44:32	1:44:32
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	4:46:19	1:46:19
Little Bear, A. Walker	4:47:32	1:47:32
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:47:50	1:47:50
Zete, G. W. Elder	4:48:59	1:48:59
Gemini, S. C. Pirie	4:54:16	1:54:16

SLOOPS—LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 7¾ Miles.

E'bar, C. Valentine	4:06:20	1:26:20
Barbara, C. Shields	4:08:10	1:28:10
Sirene, R. W. Fraser	4:09:59	1:29:59

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 2:50. Course, 5 Miles.

Feather, A. G. Clark	4:15:17	1:25:17
Tern, W. S. Silkworth	4:15:20	1:25:20
Helen, W. T. Hornidge	4:20:51	1:30:51
Eleanor, C. E. Russell	4:21:36	1:31:36
Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 5 Miles.

Virginia, A. R. Bastine	5:14:07	5:09:07
Neraid, D. Geriat	5:14:59	5:09:59

NET HONORS FOR VOSHELL.

Singles Victor at Kings County Wins Doubles with F. C. Baggs.

S. Howard Voshell added another victory to his already long list this season when he defeated Charles Chambers yesterday in the final of the Kings County tennis tournament with the score, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2. Paired with Fred C. Bangs, he also won the doubles honors, the defeated pair being Fred C. Anderson and Gerald Donaldson, Jr., who bowed under a score of 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Voshell was hardly in the best of condition to face a hard match, but he acquitted himself with great credit. He did not play such a pronounced net game as is his usual wont, but it was of sufficient effectiveness to fight off Chambers.

Bensonhurst Cricketers Lose.

Exceptional batting by the Richmond County players gave them the victory over the Bensonhurst Rovers in the Association cricket match at West New Brighton Field yesterday. The Rovers were all dismissed for 91, whereupon Richmond County occupied the wickets the rest of the day, rolling up 165 for six wickets.

Marjorie Leads Knockabouts.

RUMSON, N. J., June 30.—Eight one-design knockabouts of the Rumson Country Club sailed a close race over the regular club course on the South Shrewsbury today, the Marjorie beating out the Aphrodite by 15 seconds.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of the leagues. They include games played on June 28:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Prendergast, Chi.	17	16	1	6	0	0	.375
Cruise, St. Louis	63	220	31	78	10	8	.355
T. Clarke, Cin.	26	51	6	18	3	0	.353
Roush, Cincinnati	57	212	35	74	7	5	.349
J. Wagner, Pitts.	19	76	5	26	3	0	.342
Olson, Brooklyn	45	176	25	57	0	3	.324
Hornsby, St. Louis	59	206	39	66	9	5	.320
Wheat, Brooklyn	48	174	19	55	3	2	.316
Fischer, Pittsburgh	41	114	14	36	6	2	.316
Grimes, Pittsburgh	18	35	3	11	1	1	.314
Groh, Cincinnati	68	257	43	79	8	5	.307
G. Burns, N. Y.	58	226	41	69	13	2	.305
Chase, Cincinnati	68	268	33	81	13	4	.302
Cravath, Phila.	59	215	42	65	3	6	.302
Rawlings, Boston	33	73	7	22	2	2	.301
Zimmerman, N. Y.	56	223	29	67	6	7	.300
J. Smith, St. Louis	54	174	26	52	4	4	.299
Whitted, Phila.	55	212	30	63	4	14	.297
Kauff, New York	58	209	37	61	8	6	.292
McCarty, N. Y.	35	100	11	29	0	4	.290
Mann, Chicago	65	242	41	70	8	9	.289
Pitler, Pittsburgh	25	97	12	28	1	4	.289
Neale, Cincinnati	57	177	16	51	12	4	.288
Griffith, Cincinnati	38	88	15	25	2	3	.284
Cadore, Brooklyn	17	46	2	13	1	2	.283
Ruether, Chicago	27	39	3	11	0	1	.282
Merkle, Chicago	61	225	35	63	9	11	.280
Stengel, Brooklyn	55	193	29	54	7	5	.280
Bancroft, Phila.	46	175	23	49	6	9	.280
Rariden, N. Y.	35	86	9	24	2	2	.279
Rudolph, Boston	15	43	2	12	0	3	.279
Killifer, Phila.	54	186	15	51	2	3	.274
Carey, Pittsburgh	58	220	30	60	14	3	.273
Hendrix, Chicago	21	33	5	9	1	2	.273
Stock, Phila.	59	221	40	60	6	10	.271
Niehoff, Phila.	56	193	13	52	5	8	.269
Paskert, Phila.	58	228	38	61	7	4	.268
Elliott, Chicago	45	127	12	34	3	3	.268
Tragesser, Boston	18	41	4	11	0	4	.268
Wilhoit, Boston	44	150	17	40	3	6	.267
Daubert, Brooklyn	52	182	27	48	3	13	.264
Robertson, N. Y.	58	225	27	59	7	11	.262
Cutshaw, Brooklyn	60	219	17	57	7	9	.260
Baird, St. Louis	59	192	24	50	11	7	.260
J. Smith, Boston	57	201	24	52	5	5	.259
Luderus, Phila.	59	193	24	50	2	8	.259
Long, St. Louis	60	210	19	54	8	6	.257
Barnes, Boston	23	35	1	9	0	1	.257
Doyle, Chicago	68	246	30	63	3	14	.256
Holke, New York	58	200	24	51	7	8	.255
Hickman, Brooklyn	45	154	24	39	3	6	.253
Williams, Chicago	66	225	30	56	3	12	.249
S. Magee, Boston	53	197	20	49	5	11	.249
Wingo, Cincinnati	50	162	20	40	6	3	.247
Ward, Pittsburgh	52	168	7	41	3	10	.244
Deal, Chicago	64	221	21	54	6	15	.244
Fletcher, New York	58	218	28	53	3	6	.243
Thorpe, Cincinnati	54	185	24	45	9	7	.243
Fitzpatrick, Boston	26	70	7	17	1	4	.243
Alexander, Phila.	17	54	9	13	0	5	.241
Bailey, Boston	24	54	5	13	1	1	.241
Kopf, Cincinnati	69	268	31	64	8	13	.239
J. Johnston, B'klyn	39	118	14	28	7	5	.237
Schmidt, Pitts.	19	39	3	9	2	4	.237
H. Myers, B'klyn	24	81	5	19	0	3	.235
Beider, Chicago	54	205	26	48	12	9	.234
Massey, Boston	28	77	12	18	2	7	.234
Konetchy, Boston	56	205	20	47	9	4	.229
King, Pittsburgh	32	96	7	22	0	2	.229
Rixey, Phila.	16	44	2	10	0	4	.227
Cueto, Cincinnati	40	124	10	28	3	3	.226
Maranville, Boston	46	173	23	39	5	3	.225
O. Miller, B'klyn	41	125	7	28	3	3	.224
Herzog N. Y.	46	162	26	36	4	7	.222
S. Smith, B'klyn	17	18	2	4	1	0	.222
Bigbee, Pittsburgh	51	177	16	39	5	8	.220
Gonzales, St. Louis	45	123	19	27	3	7	.220
Wolter, Chicago	55	179	29	39	4	3	.218
Kilduff, New York	23	55	8	12	1	2	.218
Mowrey, B'klyn	51	176	13	38	8	4	.216
Brief, Pittsburgh	36	116	15	25	4	9	.216
Meyers, B'klyn	29	79	3	17	2	3	.215
Betzel, St. Louis	46	159	9	34	6	3	.214
W. Wagner, Pitts.	21	56	9	12	0	5	.214
Gowdy, Boston	49	155	12	33	2	5	.213
Schulte, Phila.	33	104	11	22	5	1	.212
Shean, Cincinnati	62	215	20	45	7	5	.209
McCarthy, Pitts.	32	96	12	20	1	4	.208
J. Miller, St. Louis	64	243	27	50	3	9	.206
Flack, Chicago	50	141	24	29	5	0	.206
Fabrique, B'klyn	25	58	8	18	0	1	.205

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cincinnati	69	2,302	269	603	80	61	.262
Philadelphia	59	1,963	255	513	36	85	.261
New York	58	1,909	257	483	51	62	.253
Brooklyn	60	1,981	208	496	45	66	.250
Chicago	69	2,265	294	545	60	97	.241
St. Louis	64	2,007	224	494	55	65	.236
Pittsburgh	60	1,938	196	455	58	71	.235
Boston	57	1,875	184	434	46	69	.231

Club Fielding Records.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Total.	Av.
St. Louis	64	1,748	988	80	2,816	.972
Philadelphia	59	1,598	817	89	2,504	.964
New York	58	1,571	740	86	2,397	.964
Cincinnati	69	1,823	864	104	2,791	.963
Boston	57	1,534	767	90	2,391	.962
Brooklyn	60	1,609	749	101	2,459	.959
Chicago	69	1,839	876	115	2,830	.959
Pittsburgh	60	1,583	756	102	2,441	.958

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Ruether, Chicago	8	2	0	20	12	23	1000
Tesreau, N. Y.	12	7	1	43	20	53	.875
Nehf, Boston	13	6	1	29	14	57	.857
Schupp, N. Y.	14	9	2	64	32	73	.818
Packard, St. L.	15	4	1	21	9	60	.800
Marquard, B'klyn	14	7	2	28	19	78	.778
Benton, N. Y.	11	5	2	29	8	62	.714
Seaton, Chicago	14	5	2	20	26	54	.714
Vaughn, Chicago	12	10	5	87	39	116	.667
Mayer, Phila.	11	4	2	32	14	56	.667
Alexander, Phila.	17	11	6	89	22	118	.647
Meadows, St. Louis	17	7	4	28	34	95	.636
Rixey, Philadelphia	16	10	6	46	32	106	.625
Perritt, N. Y.	13	5	3	31	19	63	.625
Coombs, Brooklyn	15	6	4	23	25	70	.600
Cooper, Pittsburgh	16	6	4	35	31	115	.600
Carlson, Pittsburgh	15	3	2	28	17	44	.600
Toney, Cincinnati	19	11	8	53	41	144	.579

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Aldridge, Chicago	15	4	3	22	17	42	.571
Lavender, Phila.	11	5	4	30	19	55	.556
Oeschger, Phila.	17	6	5	46	32	86	.545
Ames, St. Louis	21	6	5	37	36	59	.545
Doak, St. Louis	17	7	6	52	42	93	.538
Anderson, N. Y.	13	6	6	38	19	70	.500
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	19	5	5	34	26	78	.500
Barnes, Boston	22	5	5	34	23	89	.500
Ring, Cincinnati	12	3	3	20	26	58	.500
Prendergast, Chi.	12	3	3	25	11	57	.500
Eller, Cincinnati	20	3	3	29	19	44	.500
Pierce, St. Louis	5	1	1	3	3	9	.500
Middleton, N. Y.	10	1	1	7	5	29	.500

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Hamilton, St. L.	18	13	0	5	0	1	.385
Ruth, Boston	21	50	5	19	0	3	.380
Rumler, St. L.	31	38	5	14	1	0	.368
Cobb, Detroit	61	226	39	83	22	7	.367
Speaker, Cleve.	66	236	34	81	17	7	.343
McInnis, Athletics	57	219	17	73	8	4	.333
Sloan, St. Louis	32	43	7	14	2	0	.333
Russell, Chicago	19	31	1	10	0	3	.323
Sisler, St. Louis	61	246	19	79	13	5	.321
Milan, Wash.	63	230	21	71	10	10	.309
Chapman, Cleve.	68	235	39	72	20	32	.306
Veach, Detroit	61	222	32	67	8	9	.302
Harris, Cleveland	36	101	9	30	0	5	.297
Gainer, Boston	21	71	10	21	0	5	.296
Gooch, Athletics	16	58	4	17	0	1	.293
Wambsg's, Cleve.	65	230	20	67	9	20	.291
Walters, N. Y.	32	86	10	25	1	5	.291
Hellman, Detroit	60	221	17	64	5	8	.290
Gardner, Boston	64	222	20	64	5	13	.288
Jacobson, St. L.	60	223	24	64	5	2	.287
Jackson, Chicago	64	233	33	66	4	11	.283
Lewis, Boston	60	225	29	63	3	12	.280
Strunk, Athletics	58	219	33	61	6	8	.279
Young, Detroit	61	237	38	66	6	19	.278
Gallia, Washington	18	36	5	10	0	0	.278
Rice, Washington	62	235	27	65	10	11	.277
Roth, Cleveland	63	214	23	59	21	9	.276
Gharrity, Wash.	16	29	1	8	1	0	.276
Pipp, New York	63	230	40	63	4	8	.274
Bates, Athletics	56	219	21	60	4	8	.274
Hendryx, N. Y.	52	182	23	49	2	7	.269
Nunamaker, N. Y.	41	112	7	30	1	4	.268
Weaver, Chicago	65	247	43	66	17	14	.267
Russell, N. Y.	16	15	2	4	0	0	.267
Felsch, Chicago	63	230	26	61	6	7	.265
Baker, New York	61	223	26	59	9	5	.265
Severeid, St. L.	57	196	22	52	1	3	.265
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	63	218	22	57	8	7	.261
J. Collins, Chicago	34	100	16	26	4	3	.260
C. Walker, Boston	50	170	22	44	3	12	.259
Judke, Wash.	57	220	31	56	10	5	.255
Spencer, Detroit	48	130	7	33	2	1	.254
Morgan, Wash.	45	154	11	39	3	5	.253
O. Bush, Detroit	56	215	34	54	7	5	.251
Austin, St. Louis	63	232	34	58	6	10	.250
E. Collins, Chicago	65	228	34	57	10	19	.250
Leibold, Chicago	52	167	22	41	9	2	.246
Hoblitzel, Boston	50	167	22	41	6	11	.246
C. Thomas, Boston	41	107	14	26	0	1	.243
Bodie, Athletics	56	215	29	52	8	11	.242
Magee, New York	38	132	12	32	2	7	.242
Schang, Athletics	48	135	10	32	2	4	.237
Gandil, Chicago	60	220	16	52	5	4	.236
Hooper, Boston	60	238	37	56	9	5	.235
E. Foster, Wash.	58	234	29	55	3	8	.235
Sothoron, St. L.	23	43	6	10	0	1	.233
Haley, Athletics	16	30	1	7	1	0	.233
W. Miller, St. L.	34	56	11	13	5	1	.232
Bauman, N. Y.	15	13	2	3	0	0	.231
Marsans, St. Louis	63	222	24	51	9	9	.230
Shanks, Wash.	42	135	14	31	4	6	.230
Stanage, Detroit	31	74	3	17	0	5	.230
Scott, Boston	64	215	17	48	5	15	.223
Smith, Cleveland	44	145	11	32	3	7	.221
E. Johnson, St. L.	46	128	17	28	9	8	.219
Lavan, St. Louis	35	111	6	24	1	3	.216
Burns, Detroit	49	173	15	37	2	8	.214
Ayers, Wash.	15	14	2	3	0	0	.214
Schalk, Chicago	58	174	18	37	4	7	.213
Ainsmith, Wash.	46	122	11	26	5	8	.213
Meyer, Athletics	24	61	1	13	0	2	.213
Witt, Athletics	58	223	34	47	5	1	.211
Shotton, St. Louis	55	194	19	41	4	2	.211
Hale, St. Louis	17	19	0	4	0	1	.211
Cicotte, Chicago	21	43	2	9	0	3	.209
Pratt, St. Louis	40	144	9	30	7	3	.208
Agnew, Boston	29	83	6	17	1	2	.205
Maisel, New York	63	235	32	47	20	11	.200
Janvrin, Boston	20	75	14	15	3	3	.200
Caldwell, N. Y.	29	60	4	12	0	0	.200

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Detroit	61	2,002	210	496	56	87	.248
St. Louis	63	2,053	210	503	64	56	.245
Athletics	58	1,931	188	464	40	68	.240
Chicago	65	2,073	251	496	65	102	.239
Boston	64	2,069	248	493	41	111	.238
New York	63	2,045	234	485	61	80	.237
Cleveland	68	2,143	220	502	85	124	.234
Washington	64	2,099	202	485	53	81	.231

Club Fielding Records.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Total.	Av.
Chicago	65	1,774	725	73	2,572	.972
New York	63	1,709	827	84	2,620	.968
Boston	64	1,730	836	88	2,654	.967
Detroit	61	1,671	811	95	2,577	.963
Athletics	58	1,552	801	94	2,447	.962
Washington	64	1,748	795	103	2,646	.961
Cleveland	68	1,835	956	121	2,912	.958
St. Louis	63	1,655	838	116	2,609	.956

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Love, New York	12	5	0	25	21	34	1000
Bader, Boston	10	2	0	11	19	35	1000
Cunningham, Det.	15	1	0	11	14	27	1000
Shocker, New York	9	6	1	30	30	57	.857
Williams, Chicago	17	9	2	34	30	81	.818
Boland, Detroit	17	8	2	35	34	78	.800
Cullop, New York	8	3	1	15	19	72	.750
Danforth, Chicago	19	3	1	26	33	40	.750
Ruth, Boston	17	11	4	65	51	105	.733
Mogridge, N. Y.	10	5	2	17	16	51	.714
Klepfer, C'land	17	5	2	19	18	70	.714
Mays, Boston	14	7	3	37	34	90	.700
Russell, Chicago	18	6	3	35	16	84	.667
Benz, Chicago	10	4	2	14	9	47	.667
Cicotte, Chicago	22	11	6	66	28	84	.647
S. Coveleskie, Cleve.	20	9	5	57	39	91	.643
Scott, Chicago	13	5	3	30	21	73	.625
Sothoron, St. Louis	23	8	5	37	38	107	.615
Shore, Boston	15	7	5	30	27	99	.583
Shaw, Washington	17	7	5	41	49	76	.583
W. Mitchell, Det.	9	4	3	26	20	58	.571
Lambeth, Cleve.	13	4	3	15	12	37	.571
Leonard, Boston	16	9	7	71	29	103	.563
Bagby, Cleveland	23	7	7	37	39	101	.500
Gallia, Washington	17	5	5	50	50	85	.500
Noyes, Athletics	12	4	4	30	39	64	.500
B. J'nson, A'letics	13	4	4	19	28	74	.500
Pennock, Boston	11	3	3	22	13	39	.500
Plank, St. Louis	11	2	2	11	14	52	.500
Gould, Cleveland	13	2	2	10	30	53	.500
Jones, Detroit	14	2	2	13	11	27	.500
Parks, St. Louis	9	1	1	8	19	19	.500
Caldwell, N. Y.	15	7	8	55	42	93	.467

Staten Island Eleven Loses.

Playing against the eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston, the cricket team representing the Bensonhurst Field Club furnished a surprise for their opponents by defeating them by a margin of 58 runs in an association championship game.

PAIR OF CHAMPIONS IN SIX-ROUND BOUT

Kilbane's Experience Seems to Give Him Slight Advantage Over Benny Leonard.

Negotiations have been completed for a bout between Benny Leonard, the world's lightweight champion, and Johnny Kilbane, the Cleveland boxer, who holds the featherweight crown, and the men will meet for six rounds in an open-air bout at Shibe Park, the American League Baseball Grounds, in Philadelphia, on July 23. Under the terms announced by Billy Gibson, manager of Leonard, the local lad is to receive a guarantee of $10,000, with a privilege of taking one-third of the gross receipts. The contest will be in the evening, and the weight agreed upon by both principals is 133 pounds at 8 o'clock on the night of the bout.

Everything in connection with the match has been settled satisfactorily to the representatives of both boxers, the only detail remaining being the selection of a referee. This will be settled shortly, and it is expected to name the ring arbiter one week before the date set for the bout.

This contest will bring into competition the two boxers who stand out as the most interesting and important performers in the American ring today. In their respective classes they stand out prominently, and this is especially true of the featherweight champion. Kilbane of late years has encountered such difficulty in securing bouts with legitimate featherweights that he has found it necessary to engage boxers weighing considerably more than himself.

The bout will probably create more interest than any other that has been held in Philadelphia in recent years. Leonard is a popular idol with the Quakertown fans; in fact, almost as popular as he is here in his home city.

To the featherweight champion the contest will mean more than any other in which he has participated since annexing the featherweight crown. If successful in scoring a knockout over Leonard, Kilbane will have the distinction of holding two titles at the same time. He is conceded to be more clever than the local boy, and his wider range of experience gives him an advantage.

For Leonard there is everything to lose and nothing to gain, for even if he should score a knockout over Kilbane, which is only a remote possibility, he would not benefit by his performance, for he would be unable to make the required weight to defend the featherweight championship. The bout, on the whole, shapes up as one of the best of recent years, despite the fact that it is only for six rounds, for the principals are conceded to be the cleverest and best all-round boxers in the ring today.

Fred Fulton, the Minnesota heavyweight, has come back to this city with his manager, Mike Collins, and says he is ready to meet the best of the local crop of heavyweights. Fulton is signed for a bout with Carl Morris, the Sapulpa heavyweight, who won from the Minnesota boxer on a foul some months ago. This bout will be staged at Cleveland by Matt Hinkle on Labor Day. The contest will be fifteen rounds to a decision.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

SALE OF USED MOTOR TRUCKS

5-ton Sauer, Long Chassis, like new. 3½-ton Hurlburt, little used, fine condition. 4-ton Standard, rack body and cab over driver's seat, complete. 4-ton Standard, dump body. 2-ton Samson, A1 condition. 1½-ton Modern; also One Fiat Service Truck; has been thoroughly overhauled in our own shop; condition guaranteed.

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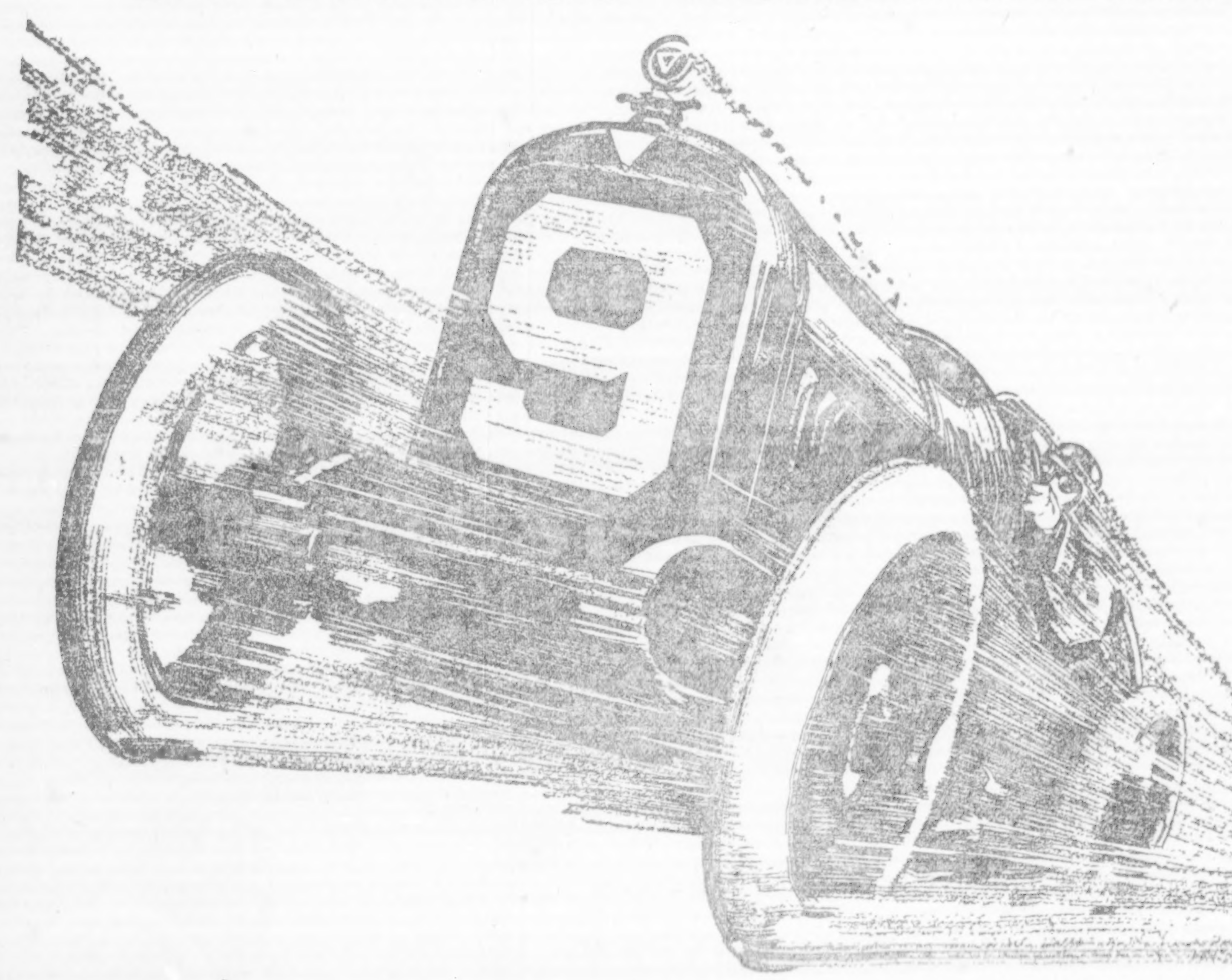

Ralph Mulford

Also driver of the 24 hour test in which, with a Hudson Super-Six Stock Chassis, he drove 1819 miles—the greatest distance, by 52 per cent, ever covered by a traveling machine.

Mulford was also one of the drivers in the Hudson Super-Six double transcontinental run, from San Francisco to New York and back in 10 days 21 hours, breaking every previous record each way.

This Time Hudson Super-Six Special Makes New American Speedway Record for 200 Miles, Averaging 104 Miles an Hour

Ralph Mulford has again demonstrated the endurance of the Hudson Super-Six.

At the Chicago Speedway June 16th 50,000 people saw him establish new speed records for 150 miles and for 200 miles.

A special racing car was used. It embodies all the details of design and construction that has accounted for the records of endurance held by Hudson Super-Six stock and racing cars.

The motor is exactly the same size as the stock motors. The design is no different.

The principal changes are such as could be made at nominal cost to any Hudson Super-Six.

Endurance All Important

Vibration is the foe to long motor life. It accounts for breakdowns and for high maintenance cost.

Vibration is usually responsible for the car's frequent trips to the repair shop.

It is vibration more than anything else which forces cars out of speedway contests. Vibration accounts for diminishing power of motors.

If vibration and friction could be entirely eliminated there would be no such thing as a motor car ever wearing out. By reducing vibration the life of the car is prolonged.

Vibration also reduces the usable power of the motor. Much of the power generated is consumed within the motor by its own vibration.

The Hudson Super-Six motor, more than any other type, has minimized vibration. That is why the Hudson Super-Six is more powerful and capable of greater endurance than other cars.

These Tests Prove It

Hudson Super-Six speed tests are in reality endurance tests.

It is possible to build faster cars than the Hudson Super-Six Special, but the speedway record of 104 miles an hour for 200 miles, now held by a Hudson Super-Six Special, proves that endurance is more important.

Faster cars have never been able to meet the strain of such long distances.

Endurance is just as vital to you as it is to the driver on the speedway. Even though you may not care for great speed, you do want endurance. Your car must be able to meet every service strain.

Our interest in racing is not so much to see how fast we can make the Hudson Super-Six. It is to demonstrate motor endurance. It would take too long, at ordinary driving speed, to demonstrate the endurance life of a Super-Six. The speedway in a few hours calls for all the stamina required in years of ordinary use. These racing tests are of interest because they show the endurance of a Hudson Super-Six.

Race drivers are the most exacting critics of car performance. More Hudson Super-Six cars are used in racing than of any other make. Most of them are entered by professional drivers whose only interest is to win prizes. They were stock cars made suitable for racing, chosen because of proved endurance. No other racing car of prominence so nearly resembles stock production as does the Hudson Super-Six. Practically all of the notable racing cars, and particularly those against which the Hudson Super-Six Special has shown its superiority, were built especially for racing. They bear slight resemblance to the stock production of any factory. Their cost is usually so great that not more than two or three cars are ever built. The Hudson Super-Six is essentially a production car.

This Calls for Endurance

The principle by which it has minimized vibration and thus increased power and lengthened motor endurance, makes it easily suitable for racing. Experts who know the true quality of all cars select Hudson Super-Sixes because they can rely upon them to win their races.

The very qualities of endurance that are necessary in racing are the qualities you should demand in the car you buy. It guarantees safety, low maintenance cost and long service.

You can get a Hudson Super-Six in any body type you may desire. There are eight designs to choose from. The carriage detail matches the high quality of the chassis construction. Because there are now 36,000 Hudson Super-Six owners, a Hudson Super-Six costs considerable less than any car with which it is comparable.

Phaeton, 7-passenger....$1650 Touring Sedan ....$2175 Town Car Landaulet.....$3025
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OPINIONS VARIED IN TONE

Coach Sol Metzger Tells Results of Investigations of Effect of War on Competition.

By Sol Metzger.

This is the first of a series of articles by Sol Metzger, coach of the Washington and Jefferson football team, covering the effect of the war upon the athletic situation in this country.

What of the athletic situation brought about by the war? Is sport of vital concern to the country? Is it directly related to war? Has it any bearing on the matter of physical preparedness, or man power, which military men claim has been the most neglected phase of our national preparedness campaign? Is sport only of national concern during a crisis like the present one, or does it have as broad a function during normal times? Or is the present conflicting situation in athletics a wrangle over the mere matter of whether or not it is good or bad taste to continue intercollegiate and other forms of amateur competition during the war?

These questions are uppermost at this time. That they are of grave concern is proved by the fact that Government officials, army and navy officers, educational leaders and athletic authorities have taken the time to discuss them. President Wilson has gone on record as favoring a continuation of college sport along normal lines. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, with Major Palmer E. Pierce of the War College as its President, has called a meeting for August to take up these problems—the first Summer meeting, by the way, ever called by this educational-athletic body. The national golf and tennis associations have substituted patriotic tournaments for their championship events for the purpose of raising funds for Red Cross or ambulance units, or similar organizations. The Government is considering the extension of the Senior Service Corps, conceived by Walter Camp, which has as its function the physical welfare of the citizens over 45 years of age, the men of soundest judgment and ripest experience, and upon whom we must rely for the organization and control of the army "behind the lines."

All in all, there is an athletic situation and an athletic problem which must be decided during the Summer. What it is? What the decision is to be? What is the relation of sports to war? What intimate part are athletes playing in this greatest contest of all history? The answer to these and to similar questions is to form the subject matter of ensuing articles.

Object Is to Help.

In the preparation of this series I have discussed these matters and other questions directly bearing upon them with many leading educators, military men, and athletic authorities. Whatever views they hold—and they are widely different—are all based upon the one proposition: How sport may best serve the country. From the information thus gathered it is apparent that the subject deals directly with the physical preparedness of the nation, its vitality and man power, and the upbuilding and conservation of the same. Whatever the reason for one's interest in amateur sport, it is clear that the purpose of these men is to make it serve the nation not only for the period of hostilities but for all time to come.

There is some little selfishness, to be sure—selfishness due to financial considerations. A strange situation in amateur and intercollegiate sport, but nevertheless existing. Let me illustrate: In my own case there is a football coaching job this Fall which may have been jeopardized by the thought that intercollegiate athletics should continue. There are many such cases and all amateur sport faces a big deficit. There results from all this a tangle hard to untangle. Again let me give a personal illustration: On account of this same coaching job I have been accused of writing this series to promote intercollegiate sport during the war. While this is foreign to the purpose, because these articles are built up with material furnished by men, with and without irons in the fire, who are better fitted to deal with this subject, it nevertheless shows how spirited is the feeling upon this matter.

Student Views Differ.

In addition to discussing this subject with various men, I have visited many of the institutions of learning just previous to commencement in order to get the feeling of the students upon the subject. They differ vastly in their views. The material is also being added to by little trips to various military training camps, where one can best witness the direct results of our present athletic system in its relation to war. Here you come into contact with the intimate personal relations of man to man, of trained athlete to his equally patriotic comrade lacking this training, of each to the supreme test asked of them. Which is the better prepared? Which best upholds and upbuilds the morale of this army? These are, to my way of thinking, the most interesting and important factors dealing with the whole subject.

Athletics, strange as it may seem, owe their birth to war. It was the ancient Greeks who discovered that warlike exercises could be best promoted by competition. The Olympic Games were the result, and as long as these festivals remained amateur in spirit Greece ruled the world. Was it not 10,000 athletes, thus trained, who defeated a barbarian horde on the plains of Marathon? Was it not Socrates who said, "No citizen has a right to be an amateur in the matter of physical training"? Greece held its sway as long as this athletic spirit lived. When professionalism gnawed its way into the vitals of the Olympiad the civilization of Greece tottered and fell as its spirit went out. A nation cannot sit on the grand stand and view its paid performers without decaying. When Greece had the stimulus of amateur competition every citizen went in for sport. Professional sport has no bearing on the subject of the fitness of a nation for the crisis. Too few men participate in its physical benefits, leaving all other questions aside. This series does not consider it.

Reflects Character.

Not only has sport been a factor in fitting a nation for war, but it both reflects and develops a nation's character. Professor George E. Johnson, Harvard University, said last Winter in his address before the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the subject, "A Defense of Intercollegiate Athletics":

"One need only compare the student life of colleges enjoying intercollegiate athletics with the earlier college life of the same institutions before the days of intercollegiate athletics, or with the student life of German universities, where intercollegiate athletics are unknown, to realize that our colleges have not so fearfully degenerated under intercollegiate athletics. * * * That great crowd which thronged to see the head-on collision of two locomotives, one may readily believe, was not the same crowd that attends an intercollegiate football game. It answers more nearly to the crowd that once thronged to see the gladiatorial contests in the Coliseum at Rome, where barbarism persisted in civilized society in the form of sports. This barbarism still persists in student duelling in Germany. * * * Just as the head-hunting of the Filipinos readily disappeared under the civilizing influence of modern athletics, so would bullfights in Mexico doubtless be quickly abandoned if modern athletics once obtained firm footing there."

Following Professor Johnson's line of thought—which was written before we declared war on Germany and is therefore free of resulting prejudice—one may safely say that the abolition of student dueling and the substitution of modern athletics in German universities following peace would seem a certain way of preventing future child murder.

Thus we must realize that athletics have not only a direct bearing upon the grim task before this nation but also upon the welfare of the nation at all times. Their spirit, their stimulus, and their training have made and unmade nations. Intercollegiate and amateur sports are the backbone of athletics in America. While it is unfortunate that we have viewed them, more or less, as something necessary to tolerate, it is now a proper time to consider them in the more serious aspect—to weigh them and to judge whether or not we have been on the right track.

The next article, which will be published a week from today, will deal with the reason why three great universities, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, abolished intercollegiate competition when war was declared. That which most impressed me was the unsought speech of a Princeton tackle sitting in the grill at Nassau Inn playing a ukulele. He's of the stuff heroes are made from.

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PRINCETON WINS AT CHESS.

Captures Series of Correspondence Matches with Ohio State.

With an adjudication of the game at the fourth board, which decided the issue, the 'Varsity chess team at Princeton University wound up a match yesterday with Ohio State University which had occupied them for the best part of the last term. The four games of the match were conducted by correspondence, and Princeton obtained the victory by 3 games to 1, comprising two victories and two draws.

E. G. Miles and W. B. Chamberlin were the winners, while J. R. Chamberlin and V. T. Manchee drew their games. Up to this match, Ohio State had had an excellent record in chess, having won the Ohio college tournament and defeated the University of Michigan by correspondence.

The summary:

PRINCETON.		OHIO STATE.	
Boards.			
1—J. R. Chamberlin	½	R. W. Collins	½
2—E. G. Miles	1	H. A. Mitchell	0
3—V. T. Manchee	½	B. S. Lawrence	½
4—W. B. Chamberlin	1	S. Landau	0
Total	3	Total	1

Princeton played white on the odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1 and 2, Queen's gambit decline; 3 and 4, French defense. The game at Board 4 was adjudicated. Referee—H. Helms.

D. Janowski and J. W. Showalter have agreed to play their return match at Lexington, Ky., early in September.

William D. Rismiller, by winning the supplementary three-cornered match with E. E. Cobb and H. Driscoll with a score of 3½ to ½, has captured the championship of the Newark Rice Chess Club.

On the afternoon of July 4, a rapid-transit tourney, with a silk American flag as chief prize, will be held at the rooms of the Staten Island Chess Club in Stapleton. It will be open to visitors, as well as members.

BARS CONCEDING OF PUTTS.

W. G. A. Rules Ball Must Be Holed Out in Amateur Tourney.

CHICAGO, June 30. — Conceding of putts in competition for the Western amateur golf championship here next month is forbidden in a rule promulgated by the Western Golf Association and just announced by Craft W. Higgins, Assistant Secretary. When the contestants who qualify in medal play begin match play for the title, the ball must be holed out on every hole, even though one player is willing to concede the hole to his opponent.

James R. Worthington of England has accepted an invitation to compete. He was a semi-finalist in the British amateur championship in 1912 and won the Irish title in 1910. The Western championship play will commence July 9 on the Midlothian Club links.

MISS GALLIGAN IS VICTOR IN SWIM

Captures Metropolitan 100-Yard Title at Midland Beach in Fast Time.

Miss Claire Galligan of the National Women's Life Saving League yesterday won the 100-yard metropolitan women's championship swimming title in the tank of the Pool and Surf Baths at Midland Beach, Staten Island, where the event was decided in connection with the opening of these new baths. Miss Galligan, one of the foremost female swimmers in this section of the country, negotiated the distance in the fast time of 1:09 2-5, and easily outswam her three competitors.

This is the first time that the local association of the Amateur Athletic Union has listed a championship swim for women at this distance, and if the event had been attended with all the regularities called for in the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union Miss Galligan would be credited with a record for her performance. As it was, the event was not started with a pistol shot as is customary in regularly sanctioned competitions and the mark will go unrecognized. The world's best mark for this distance is 1:08 3-5, and Miss Galligan's best previous time for the 100-yard swim was 1:09 4-5.

The victor had things her own way practically from the very start. Taking the lead in the first few strokes, Miss Galligan remained in the van, and at the first turn was enjoying an advantage of about five yards on Miss Charlotte D. Boyle, also of the National Women's Life-Saving League, who finished in second position. At the second turn Miss Galligan had increased her lead materially, and at the finish she was leading by about ten yards. Miss Boyle was challenged by Miss Ritta Greenfield in a battle for second honors, but the former came out victorious with about four feet to spare. Lucy A. Freeman was third, and Edna W. Cole finished fourth.

In the women's diving contest, a handicap competition, Miss Lydia Vogt, unattached, handicapped at 20 points, carried off the honors with a total of 82.9 points, while Miss Alma Wyckoff, People's Palace, handicapped at 14 points, finished second with 78 points. Miss Josephine Bartlett, the women's champion diver, was at scratch, and finished third with 77.4 points.

Miss Helen C. Wainwright, a diminutive 12-year-old natator, gave an exhibition of high diving from a twenty-foot board that was well received.

SEA BIRD FINISHES FIRST.

Leads Handicap Class Yachts In Gravesend Bay Y. C. Races.

Although there was a perfect racing breeze from the west that held steady and true throughout, only six yachts came to the starting line for the open regatta of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club yesterday afternoon. Henry Jacobson, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, sent all the craft around a course made up of a beat from the starting line off the Atlantic Yacht Club to a mark off Sea Gate.

Then came a broad reach on the port tack to the Fort Hamilton mark, follow by a jibe and a close reach to Bensonhurst and another beat to the finish line off Sea Gate. The course was covered twice, and as the breeze had about the right strength the times were excellent for all the craft.

J. W. Christiansen's Sea Bird won on both actual and corrected time in the handicap class. On the first broad reach to Fort Hamilton the other craft of the division received bad knockdowns and allowed Sea Bird to get a big lead. The yacht was never caught. Mouse again won among the knockabouts. No prizes were offered for the regatta.

The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 7.5 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Sea Bird, J. W. Christiansen	4:46:13	1:35:13
Frances, S. Wickes	4:40:40	1:30:40
Catharine, J. Miles	4:49:30	1:44:30
Thor, H. Jacobson	4:57:46	1:52:46

Corrected time—Sea Bird, 1:17:00; Thor, 1:26:05; Frances, 1:32:03; Catharine, 1:44:30.

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 7.3 miles.

Mouse, R. F. Supper	4:55:00	1:40:00
An-X, R. Fitzgibbons	4:58:05	1:43:05

MOTOR CRAFT START RACE.

Seven Power Boats Off on Run of 270 Miles to Albany.

The first long-distance motor boat race of the year in these waters was started yesterday afternoon from the clubhouse of the New York Motor Boat Club after the steward of the club had amply provisioned crews and boats for the run to Albany of 270 statute miles. Seven of the chug-chuggers started on the journey, which will be ended off the same clubhouse, at Riverside Drive and 147th Street, some time this afternoon.

The starters in the race and their owners are: Wahama, R. L. Woffinbin; Helencentze, H. Benjamin; G. T. Latimer; Mabelle V., H. C. Vaughn; Luetta, W. E. Little; Kid II., C. H. Duglias, Jr.; Helen B., H. Bagley, and Kitty II., C. A. Carleton.

DICKINSON DRIVES TO WIN.

Cranford Man Gleans Laurels in Newark Auto Race Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Joe Dickinson, the Cranford driver, led a big field across the tape in the twenty-five-mile race, the feature event of a big card of automobile contests at Olympic Park here this afternoon. Besides capturing the prize in the big race of the day, Dickinson bettered his own mark for the half mile in the time trials by clipping four-fifths of a second off his 35 4-5 seconds record made on the same track on Decoration Day last year.

Dickinson also won a special match race with George Theobold, pushed his machine to the fore in a special two-mile race, won the three-mile free-for-all race and caught the field at five miles in the special Australian pursuit race. The same driver was also a starter in the five-mile race, but had to retire early owing to tire trouble.

Arthur Hartnagle of New York won the five-mile affair after a neck and neck race down the home stretch with George Kirchuber. Nick Powell, another New York speed merchant, was third.

Roland Gifford skipped away from the field in the three-mile handicap race and crossed the tape a winner.

Dickinson lapped the second and third drivers four times in the twenty-five mile race. He had a stiff fight of it in his match race with George Theobold. This was especially true in the first heat in which Theobold led until the home stretch. Here Dickinson's car appeared to take a new lease of life and just nipped the Theobold entry at the tape.

COUNT OTTO SALM BEATS ALLEN BEHR

Austrian Tennis Player Reaches Final Round in Bronxville Tournament.

Count Otto Salm of Austria won his way to the final round of the metropolitan tennis tournament at Bronxville yesterday, when he defeated Allan Behr in a three set match at 1—6, 6—4, 6—4. When playing at his best Salm is possessed of some excellent strokes, and he brought them all to bear in the last two sets of yesterday's match. The first set was hardly to his credit. He was puzzled by Behr's softer type of play, and his frequent lobbing, and when the score of the opening clash showed 3—0 in Behr's favor the Count lost interest and practically threw the last three games away by wild driving out of court.

Behr run off a three-game advantage in the second set before Salm steadied, and for the moment it appeared as if he was to race away with the contest in spite of all the Austrian could do. When Salm came to the forecourt, Behr had a disconcerting trick of lifting the ball over his rival's head, and these deep lobs to the baseline were remarkably effective until Salm solved the difficulty by playing with more confidence overhead. Sharp rallies were always in evidence in the last two sets, and Salm finished off some brilliant points by mixing variety into his work. Occasionally he played a soft tap just over the net and again a cross courting stroke that outguessed Behr.

The latter displayed his wonderful court-covering ability, and it was with difficulty that Salm could get in passing strokes. Behr at times showed an ability to hit hard and true, but strangely he did not employ the hard strokes often, being more content to tap the ball back across the net.

In the semi-final round of doubles J. L. Robertson and A. D. Britton defeated J. Hardy and I. T. Houck at 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, and Fred C. Baggs and Ralph L. Baggs won by default from Count Salm and Ingo Hartman.

Brooklyn Eleven in Draw.

Although 65 runs ahead and needing only three more wickets, the Brooklyn eleven had to be content with a draw against the Manhattan team in the Metropolitan Cricket League match at the Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The champions, first at bat, gathered 127. Miller of Manhattan, captured seven wickets for 50 runs. Manhattan scored 62 for seven wickets.

Columbia Oval Eleven Wins.

The Columbia Oval Cricket Club defeated a short-handed team of the Kings County C. C. in the Metropolitan League at Prospect Park by 89 to 30 yesterday. H. W. Earl, with 14 and an average of four wickets for 19 runs, led for Kings County.

CURLEW, SAILED BY MISS WILLARD, WINS

Woman Skippers Guide Craft in Races of the Bayside Yacht Club.

Fair skippers were at the helm in the races in three classes of the Bayside Yacht Club fleet in Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon. With a southwest breeze, which at times was inclined to be rather strong, the women sailors made good time over the course.

Miss Lucy Willard, sailing her father's Curlew of the Bird Class, handled the yacht in superb fashion and over the seven-mile course exhibited great ability. Miss Willard won handily from John Johns's Teaser, which was sailed by Miss Catherine Adikes. Miss Florence Teller, in her father's Woof, finished in the rear.

Mrs. W. L. Inslee won in the Star Class by the narrow margin of three seconds from Mrs. Archibald Nesbitt in Starlight. These boats have been keen rivals since the racing started. Close behind the two was Mrs. George Abbott in her husband's Aria. Miss Inslee in Herbert F. L. Funk's Southern Cross was 1 minute and 22 seconds behind the third boat.

Miss Clae Williams in Bewon won an easy victory in the Bee Class. She crossed the line nearly three minutes ahead of Miss Helen Glucker in the Maybe. Mrs. James Gillies in her husband's Vespa was third.

The summary follows:

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start, 3:40. Course, 4½ Miles.

Yacht. Sailed by.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Bewon, Miss Clae Williams	5:05:50	1:25:50
Maybe, Miss Helen Glucker	5:08:43	1:28:43
Vespa, Mrs. James Gillies	5:14:30	1:34:30

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:45. Course, 4½ Miles.

Shadow, Mrs. W. L. Inslee	4:50:50	1:05:50
Starlight, Mrs. A. Nesbitt	4:50:53	1:05:53
Aria, Mrs. George Abbott	4:51:51	1:06:51
Southern Cross, Miss Inslee	4:52:17	1:07:12
Big Dipper, Miss Helen John-son	4:19:54	1:14:54

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

Start, 3:50. Course, 4½ Miles.

Curlew, Miss Lucy Willard	4:54:54	1:04:54
Teaser, Miss Catherine Adikes	4:56:47	1:06:47
Woof, Miss Florence Teller	5:00:40	1:10:40

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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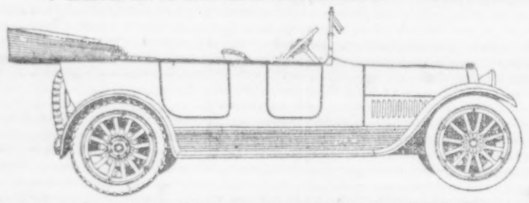

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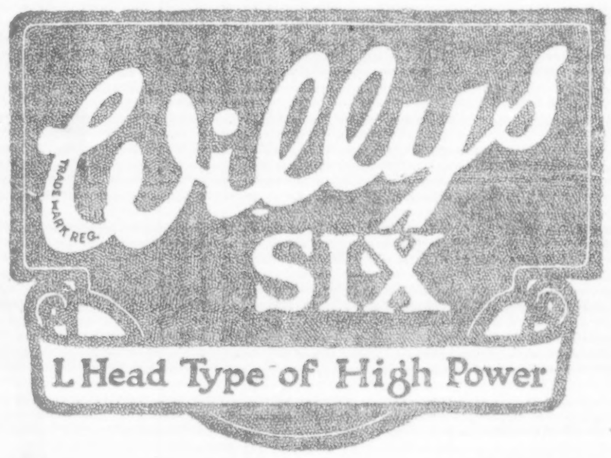

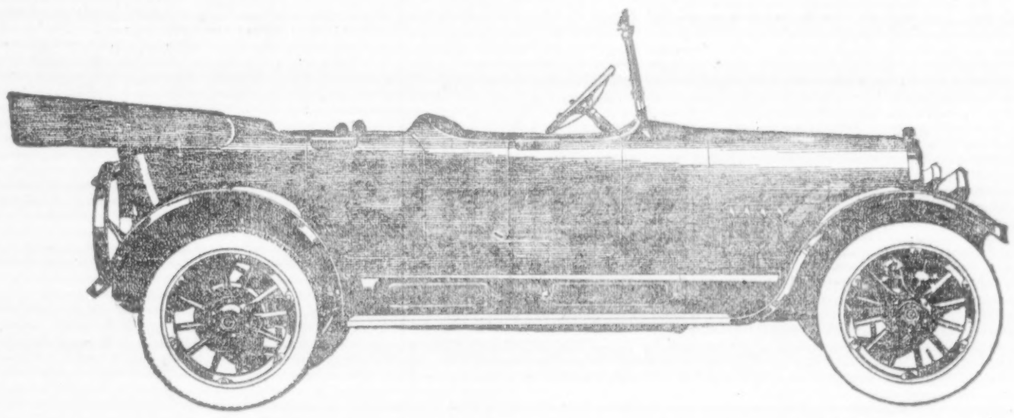

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BRITISH FIGHT FOR LENS

How They Steadily Closed in on Lille's Most Important Outpost---Possibility of German Offensive in Region of Laon and Rheims.

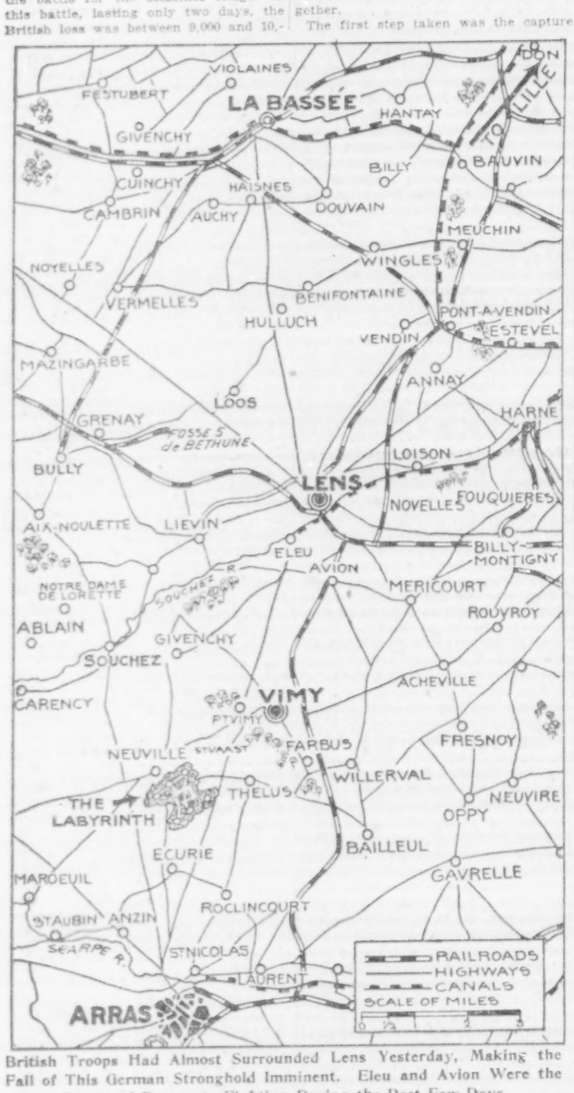
By a Military Expert.

(This Review Covers the War Operations Up to Friday Night.)

THE general British strategy of this year seems to be differing very materially from that of last year. The battle of the Somme, the great single effort on the western front, had as its basic idea a continuous action; in other words, an unceasing pounding on the same front. This proved effective, as evidenced by the German retreat to the present lines. But it was expensive. It cost heavily in men, which is not offset by the fact that it probably cost the Germans equally as much.

This year the process adopted seems to be one of a series of heavy blows at different points while maintaining such pressure at all points, by means of artillery fire, that it would be dangerous for the Germans to shift troops for reinforcing purposes, on the assumption that an attack was going to fall on any given point. In so far as last year's efforts tended to maintain consistent pressure on the lines at all times, the two offensives are similar. The greatest difference lies in the relative losses involved in the two methods.

As a recent illustration, we may take the battle for the Messines Ridge. In this battle, lasting only two days, the British loss was between 9,000 and 10,000 men. The unwounded German prisoners captured were about 7,000, only slightly less than the total number of British casualties.



British Troops Had Almost Surrounded Lens Yesterday, Making the Fall of This German Stronghold Imminent. Eleu and Avion Were the Scenes of Desperate Fighting During the Past Few Days.

An attack of this sort demands an overwhelming superiority in the mechanics of war—in shell, in guns of all calibres, in means of observation, that is, in airplanes. But it is not sufficient merely to have superiority. There must be the most exact timing, the closest co-operation of the artillery and the infantry with the airplanes. All these things marked the Messines battle. After capturing all of the objectives for which the attack was undertaken, the British settled down into their new positions and immediately began preparations for a new attack in another quarter. This time it was the old battleground of Arras.

The objective this time was Lens, for the possession of which many battles have been fought, and whose economic value to Germany is greater than any other point on the present lines. The development of this most recent offensive has been most interesting. The valley of the Scarpe runs directly through the battleground and is flanked on either side by important hills, which have rendered the Germans efficient service as observation posts. The Germans held on to these stubbornly in spite of the rain of shell which was poured into them from the British artillery. The Lille district is, from a purely military standpoint, aside from the value of Lens itself, necessary to the maintenance of the German lines in their present position. Upon the continued possession of Lille depends the hold on the Belgian coast.

For many reasons the Germans must hold all of the Belgian coast that it is possible to hold. Germany persists in claiming that the British offensive has definitely halted. The German people believe this; and these same people are clamoring for part of the Belgian coast as one of the terms of peace. Should it become necessary, then, to give up a part of this cherished possession, the eyes of many of the German non-combatants would be opened to the real state of affairs.

Aside from this, there is the vital question of Zeebrugge, the submarine base, and of Ostend, which is now a busy German manufacturing establishment and naval base. Both these points would be threatened by the capture of Lille. Lens, some distance to the south, is the sole remaining outpost to Lille, and, while its capture will not necessarily mean that the fall of Lille will follow, it will mean that a long step has been taken in this direction. Therefore, we have seen the Germans exerting every means to hold fast to the coal city.

The general process by which the British are taking the city is one with which we became familiar last year in the battle of the Somme. In the battle of Loos, fought in September, 1915, the British advanced their lines to Hill 70, directly north of Lens. This part of the line has remained stationary ever since. South of the city, however, there was a great loop terminating at Arras. It is this loop which the British are trying to close. Little by little it has been narrowing. With the northern part of the line stationary, the British have been steadily gnawing away at the southern part, drawing their lines closer and closer to the city, trying to make the strap and the buckle come together.

The first step taken was the capture of Hill 86, west of Coulotte Village. This is the highest point south of the Souchez River and north of the village of Vimy. From here, advancing a few yards at a time, with the trenches close together, the Canadians pushed their way down the eastern slopes and finally occupied the village of La Coulotte. This threw them squarely across the Lens-Arras road, and only about a mile from the city. Here the fighting south of the Souchez rested for several days, while, to the north of the river, the Canadians pressed the advantages gained in the south.

Moving out from Lievin, the western suburb of Lens, the advance was made southeast toward the village of Eleu. It was slow but unhalting, and the outskirts of this town were reached. This brought the British line on the north of the Souchez well in advance of that on the south, which had not penetrated beyond La Coulotte. At the same time it outflanked the German trenches on the south which were opposing the Canadian advance. These the Germans were forced to give up, and the lines south of the river were pushed forward to the outskirts of Avion. Once here, it was short work to enter the town itself, which, house by house, is falling into British hands. This throws the British east of the easternmost houses of Lens on the southern side of the city while, on the northern side, from their positions on Hill 70, they are just about opposite the centre of the city. Lens, therefore, is almost surrounded.

The country on both sides of the Souchez has been flooded, or at least the attempt has been made to flood it, and the houses of Lens have been turned into machine-gun posts. Everything that could be done to hold the city has been done. But the result is the creation of a narrow pocket, the mouth of which is less than two miles wide. Both sides of the German lines guarding Lens are, therefore, under fire from both front and rear, as well as from the flanks, and under fire at close artillery range. It is inevitable that the city should soon fall, even though the British may not be successful in forcing their way across the two miles yet lacking to make the circle complete. Every approach to Lens is naturally under heavy fire at all times, and supplies of all kinds are cut off. Evacuation is the only possible answer.

It is possible that various machine-gun posts have been established in the city, with instructions to hold out as long as possible, and then either to fall back or surrender. But should this be the case it will prove but a temporary expedient to slow the British up and will not change the ultimate outcome.

Suddenly switching to a new sector on Thursday, the British struck another blow south of Lens while the battle for the latter place was still in progress. This was but another example of a sudden attack in force with the element of surprise present. This time the blow fell against the village of Oppy, the British striking both west and south of the town. For weeks this section of the front has been quiet. Oppy is one of the important points in the so-called switch line branching from the line between Quéant and Drocourt. It has been the scene of some of the hardest fighting of the Spring offensive and has already cost the British thousands of casualties.

The Germans were evidently not expecting the attack, which swept into the front-line trenches over a front of a mile and a half. It is blows such as these, often with no apparent objective except, perhaps, points of local tactical importance, but which are delivered in force after destructive artillery fire, which not only exact their toll of casualties but which keep the entire German line taut and uncertain.

At the same time, from our standpoint, the general situation is not as bright as these isolated victories would make it appear. France is hard hit. Germany has been able to draw troops from Russia until the French superiority in artillery is not sufficiently great to offset the concentration of men which Germany has made against her. The British are facing a line which was prepared with months of effort on ground carefully selected for defensive purposes. British progress since this line was reached, except in the case of the Messines Ridge and at Lens, has been hardly noticeable.

The question of numbers enters into these individual attacks in a small way, it is true, and works out to the disadvantage of the Germans. But there must be something more than a process of attrition to win the war. Germany has irretrievably lost it in the sense that she cannot win it. This decision was reached at Verdun, and nothing can upset it. In fact, it is doubtful if we shall ever see Germany on the offensive again except as a defensive measure, as in a counterattack. But this does not mean that the Allies have won the War by any means. It is hardly probable that Germany can be starved, unless pressure on the neutrals should be sufficiently great to prevent them from sending to Germany some vital raw materials for which she depends on foreign countries. What these raw materials are no one can say. It may even be that an embargo on all products to Germany might make no special difference. We cannot say to what extent Germany is or is not self-supporting. But if she is so dependent, the neutrals are the only powers which can starve her.

The British blockade has been in force since March, 1915, and still Germany is no nearer starvation than she was a year ago. It is becoming more and more apparent that the only victory must be a military victory brought about by superiority in numbers, (whether through attrition or other means,) and superiority in shell and guns, and, finally, in aircraft. It is true that Germany is worse off as regards men, particularly as to what may be termed a strategic reserve, than are any of the other powers, even France. Germany has called to the colors—indeed, has actually at the front—practically all of her 1918 class. Her 1919 class has practically all been called to the training camps. France has not yet called the latter class, and the 1918 class, though in training, has not yet been sent to the front. This means that Germany is mortgaging her future heavily for present advantage. But whether the mortgage can be foreclosed before the submarine campaign fulfills German expectations is the question.

There can be no doubt that Germany is practically defeated on land, and that only time is necessary to conclude the matter. The German Chancellor himself admitted this when he stated that the submarine campaign was Germany's last card. But we must admit that it has proved an excellent card up to this time.

But to return to the fighting. The Germans, feeling the pressure of the British and, in part, of the French, have made strong efforts to cause a diversion by attacks in other quarters. Both along the Somme front at points on the Chemin des Dames and about Verdun, heavy attacks have been made. At Vauxaillon they succeeded in driving a small sallient into the French line, but the French reacted quickly and snuffed it out almost immediately. At Verdun the attack was made on the west bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 304. The Germans simply cannot make up their minds to quit activities on the Verdun front. The French attack in December, by which all the vital positions on the east bank of the river in German hands were retaken, put a quietus on attacks on this side of the river, but several times the Germans have struck on the west bank without result. The attack last week met with the same result.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to diagnose the real purpose behind the German attacks. About ten days ago a series of heavy attacks, rising to the point of a major offensive, were delivered, but not followed up. In the very midst of them the French struck and were successful. It may be that the Germans, seeing no prospect of respite on the British front, are really planning a gigantic offensive against some point on the French front which they mean to maintain. This will give them some advantage in initiative, in selecting the battleground, and, possibly, force a division of British interest. As a forerunner of this, they would naturally follow the procedure which has marked their course for the past few weeks. In other words, these recent attacks may be interpreted as feelers for the purpose of testing the French lines in the hope that a weak point may be developed.

There is also another possibility. French exhaustion is exaggerated in this country, and, if we may judge by the comments of the German press, an erroneous idea about it also exists in Germany. It is true that France has been severely bled, but it is much more capable of resistance than two years ago. The French have not suffered as the Germans themselves have suffered. This is but natural, as the Germans have been engaged in large numbers in so many different fields where they have borne the brunt of the fighting. But if the Germans, who seem to have an unlimited ability for self-deception, really believe that the French are almost exhausted, they would naturally have reason to believe that there was a weak spot somewhere if it could only be found. These attacks on the French line have not, however, developed to the point where there is any reason to believe that, at present, there is any other motive behind them than one of a diversion of interest on the other fronts.

MUSIC FROM HOME

A Story of a Wonderful Phonograph and a Soldier Lad in France

SET like a jewel on a softly rolling hill "somewhere in France," is a beautiful old Chateau, which has been turned into an American Red Cross Hospital for convalescent soldiers. As in another world seem the noise and excitement of the awful conflict from this gentle, sun-kissed hill!

To the lad seated in the big chair on the restful, breeze-swept terrace, the past months spent in that other, far-away world seem but a blurred and fantastic dream. He folds the home letter which has absorbed him for some time, and closes his eyes rather wearily—for the ache of knitting bone and healing ligament is persistent today.

Suddenly he starts—and listens. Is it a dream-voice he hears singing the familiar "Little Grey Home In The West"? No, whilst he rested, the nurse has rolled a phonograph out on the terrace and this it is he hears—a voice is singing tenderly; a voice that reminds him of Hers! He presses tight in his palm the letter;

"When the golden sun sinks in the hills;
And the toil of a long day is o'er
Though the road may be long in the lilt of a song;
I forgot I was weary before;
Far ahead where the blue shadows fall,
I shall come to contentment and rest,
And the toils of the day, will be all charmed away,
In my little grey home of the West."

Like the touch of her cool hand on his brow, the soothing memory-laden melody wafts to his senses. As he drinks it in, pain and home-sickness grow less, and he is cheered—rested. The first verse ends—the boy leans forward; a new-found interest in his expressive face.

"I never heard a phonograph play like that before; so clear, and natural, I mean. What one is it?"

"The Aeolian-Vocalion. It is made in America," replies the nurse. "The tone is wonderful, isn't it?"

"It is the most natural of any I ever heard; It doesn't sound like a phonograph—a friend of mine at home sings that song and in the part—'And the toils of the day, will be all charmed away,' she softens her voice almost to a whisper and it just gets you."

"Well, the best part of this phonograph is that you can play it just as she sings it. See, you pull or press in this little device called the Graduola, and so vary the expression any way you wish."

Eagerly he takes the Graduola in his hand and the nurse starts the Vocalion again. The second verse begins and at the line "But with love brooding there", he gently draws out the Graduola, and true enough, the clear voice drifts away to a tender softness which falls on their ears like a caress—

"But with love brooding there,
Why no place can compare,
With my little grey home in the West."

"That is wonderful—to be able to play it as she sings it, it makes me feel as if I were singing with her—it almost brings her here!"

• • •

So the Vocalion does bring real musical personality right to your own hearth. If you simply listen it reproduces, with marvelous fidelity, the artistry of the musician who sang or played the record. If you play it with this astonishing Vocalion tone-control, the Graduola, you may give the music the interpretation of some friend, or your own musical fancy as you please.

This wonderful new phonograph which seems almost to have heart—life of its own, which certainly has a tonal purity all its own, will bring comfort and happiness into the life of you and yours as surely as it brought a glimpse of home to the soldier-lad.

The Aeolian-Vocalion is on sale in England and in France and is being played and enjoyed there today. While its price is no higher than other phonographs, its value, on account of unquestioned tonal perfection and this delightful expression control privilege, is incomparably higher.

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

We invite you to come to one of the three Aeolian Halls in Greater New York and learn to know the Aeolian Vocalion. Its richer, purer tone, its beautiful appearance and its unique and fascinating tone-control, the Graduola, will astonish and delight you.

Vocalion Prices are—Conventional models—$35 to $350
Beautiful Art and Period Styles to $2000
MODERATE TERMS

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

In BROOKLYN
11 Flatbush Avenue

In MANHATTAN
29 West 42nd Street

In THE BRONX
367 East 149th Street

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Garage in West Fifty-second Street Traded for Country Home on Long Island.

LENOX HILL DWELLING SALE

Buying Active in Suburban Resorts —High Leasing Values in Thirty-fourth Street.

Colin M. Eadie of James N. Wells' Sons has resold the garage at 541 and 543 West Fifty-second Street, which he recently purchased from the Wilson estate. The buyer, Warren Leslie, gave in exchange the former Hildebrandt property at the southeast corner of North Long Beach and Randall Avenues, Freeport, L. I., a plot 150 by 150, with a stucco dwelling and garage. Mr. Eadie will occupy the house.

Lenox Hill Residence Sold.

John O. Law and others, as executors, have transferred to the Leybuck Company the four-story dwelling at 16 East Seventy-seventh Street, 270 feet east of Fifth Avenue, on plot 25 by 102.2. The transfer of title was made for $70,000 subject to a mortgage of $35,000.

Trinity Sells Clark Street Lot.

The vacant lot at 22 Clark Street, 25 by 90, in the old Greenwich section, has been sold by Trinity Church to the Aborn Steel Company. The lot is 150 feet south of Spring Street and was one of four lots at that point owned by Trinity.

Harlem Flat Sold.

The five-story flat at 8 West 115th Street, 25 by 100, near Fifth Avenue, has been sold by Butler & Baldwin for a client to the Sexton Realty Company.

Tenement Investments.

The four-story tenement at 2,916 Eighth Avenue, on plot 25.6 by 100, near 155th Street, has been sold by Jacob Loewenthal.

Big Lease in Thirty-fourth Street.

The lease just recorded to Worth, Inc., gowns, of space in the Monolith Building, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, shows that the firm will pay a rental of from $67,000 to $75,000 a year for twenty years, and the last-named sum annually for an additional twenty years. The lease takes in the west and east stores, first and mezzanine floors and basement, and all of the second, third, and fourth floors of the building.

Bronx Sales.

The plot 30 by 104.6 on the east side of Olinville Avenue, 94.11 feet north of Adee Avenue, has been purchased by Joseph von Rehder from Estelle McGarry. The latter took in part payment property valued at $1,500 at Huntington, L. I.

McLernon Brothers sold for the Hurley Construction Company to John H. Beckmann, builder and operator, 2,296 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, a one-story building, with a frontage of 25 feet, extending through to Ryer Avenue. The building is occupied by the National Motor Car Company.

Brooklyn.

Green Brothers, in conjunction with the Ruland & Whiting Company, have sold for John J. Cavanaugh to Frederic C. Henjes, Jr., the dwelling at 292 East Seventeenth Street, on Beverly Square, opposite the home of Borough President Lewis H. Pounds. It was held at $16,000.

Henry Agar has sold 365 Franklin Avenue, a three-story brick house, for B. Schimpf to Anna Miano; also the two-family frame dwelling at 639 East Fortieth Street for a client of C. E. Francis.

John J. Hoeflinger and Theodore Flagg have sold the two-family houses at 317 Fifty-fourth and 335 Forty-second Streets for Martin E. Bloom, and the plot 60 by 89 on the west side of Seventh Avenue, 40 feet north of Sixty-first Street, for John Tully and Frank A. Jones.

Buys at Montclair.

F. W. Crawley & Brothers have sold at Montclair the vacant plot on the north side of Melrose Place, west of Eagle Rock Way, for Ernest C. Hinck to Jesse R. Taylor. It has a frontage of 100 feet on Melrose Place.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold at Montclair for Thomas A. Curtis to the Montclair Development Company the residence 60 Watchung Avenue, on plot 60 by 145. It was held at $8,500. The same brokers also sold for the Montclair Development Company 120 feet on Watchung and Prescott Avenues to Thomas A. Curtis, who will erect two houses.

New Jersey.

The dwelling at 55 Spring Avenue, Ridgewood, has been sold by Frederic Krugler to Mrs. Alma J. Hanson. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman were the brokers.

The Duross Company has sold the D. H. Holloway estate at Ramsey, consisting of a residence and five acres of land, to Etta Kracow.

Louis Schlesinger has sold at Ampere the dwelling on plot 35 by 100 at 460 North Eighteenth Street for the Northwestern Building and Loan Association to Mrs. Margaret B. Schwinn.

Westchester County.

Louis Sachs of New York City has purchased the home of George B. Tripp, on Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, Yonkers. George Howe was the broker.

The Mount Kisco Estates, Joseph E. Merriam, President, have sold, in conjunction with George Doolan of White Plains, the Austin place at Lincolndale, Westchester County, to a Mrs. Ostrom.

Joseph Lambden & Son have sold at Pelhamwood five lots to Mrs. Nellie L. Vought, two lots to Charles E. Rice, Jr., two lots to Louis D. Hudson, and two lots to William R. Vermilya.

Commercial Leases.

The five-story stable at 631 and 633 West Forty-sixth Street has been leased by Henry Brady for the Bernard Campbell estate to the Duffy Construction Company.

Private House Rentals.

Pease & Elliman have leased to Allan M. Maury for Mrs. Edmund Randolph the four-story dwelling at 146 East Thirty-fifth Street, and for Frank D. Shaw to Wager Swayne the three-story dwelling at 307 West Eighty-third Street.

Pepe & Brother have leased for Frank Conry the three-story house at 159 Washington Place to M. Munson.

The Houghton Company has renewed the lease of the four-story dwelling at 218 West Seventy-second Street for Helen M. Warner, Mabel H. Smith, and Ethel S. Hazen to Jeanette R. Dunn.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for the Scommodau estate the three-story dwelling at 255 West Thirty-sixth Street to D. Rust.

Country House Rentals.

M. A. Broderick has leased the house for Mrs. R. Halsey Jackson at 590 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, to Arthur E. Hinch.

The Robert E. Farley organization has leased for Carl G. Allen his house in the Philipse Manor section of North Tarrytown to James McEvoy.

Burke Stone, Inc., has leased residences for Roger S. Sherman at East Bronxville to Mrs. Mary Alden Morgan Haupt, for H. O. Brown to Frank A. Bradley, for Arthur Stone of Lawrence to W. Burgess Nesbitt, and for Miss M. E. Heath at Bronxville to John Schobbens.

RIVERVIEW MANOR AUCTION.

Nearly 400 Building Plots Near Hastings at Public Sale This Month.

An important sale of Westchester County suburban property overlooking the Hudson River will be held at Riverview Manor, near Hastings, on July 21, by Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies. Of the development there, which has been highly improved at a cost of about $500,000 and the erection of nearly 200 dwellings, 394 building plots, being over 1,000 lots, remain, with four houses, and they will be sold at auction on the date mentioned in a tent on the property. The sale is for the benefit of the developers, the Hastings Howe Company.

All improvements have been installed, including water, gas, and electricity; the streets are macadamized and have curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. There is also high-pressure water service, and fire hydrants are installed. There is a trolley line within two blocks which connects with the Broadway subway and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

From practically all parts of the property there are views of the Hudson River and the Palisades. The villages of Hastings and Dobbs Ferry are near by. The rolling character of Riverview Manor made possible the development of villa sites of various sizes. The property has been restricted with a view of creating a high-class residential section.

NEW FERRY TO ROCKAWAY.

Will Run From Flatbush Avenue When Dredging Is Finished.

A ferry to Rockaway Beach will be started in the near future, according to William E. Harmon & Co., who are conducting a special sale of lots around Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N.

"We are informed by Nelson Killmer of the Jamaica Bay Improvement Association that plans have been matured for the operation of a ferry from Flatbush Avenue to Rockaway Beach," said Mr. Harmon. The site of the slips for the two terminals has been arranged for and four boats have been engaged. The promoters will be ready to start the ferry as soon as the dredging operations now in progress at Mill Basin are completed. The ferry will shorten the trip from the heart of Brooklyn to Rockaway from thirty-two miles to about thirteen miles, and it will be very beneficial to real estate on lower Flatbush Avenue.

The dredging of Mill Basin will soon be completed to give an eighteen-foot channel through its entire extent. So far about $250,000 has been appropriated by the city and Federal Government for the Jamaica Bay improvement.

FIFTH AVENUE CONDITIONS.

Realty Outlook in Values and Renting Very Satisfactory.

Fifth Avenue conditions, says Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, in spite of the reaction of the last few years through which all parts of the city have passed, has managed to maintain a fairly even keel. There have been isolated cases where properties were purchased below value, he said, but, on the whole, they have held firmly.

"The pressure below Thirty-fourth Street has been the greatest," Mr. Cooke added, "but it is gratifying to note that there have been few foreclosures. Purchases that have occurred recently have shown a tendency to strengthen the section, the properties having been absorbed by stronger hands for investment or occupancy.

"Comparatively speaking, the amount of loft and office space available has been reduced over 50 per cent., and, considering all conditions, it is gratifying to note how splendidly Fifth Avenue has continued to maintain and strengthen itself during these months.

"If the present is an indication of the future, Fifth Avenue will be able to record one of the most successful years in its history."

Country House Rentals.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Mrs. W. E. Merrill her home, known as the McGregor Place, on Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, to Ernest E. Levy; also for James MacBride his home at Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck, and for N. M. Woods his estate at Shore Acres, Mamaroneck, to H. G. Thompson.

The Clark, Lee, Tibbits Company has leased houses at White Plains for Paul F. Reineldt, Frederick E. Tompkins, Mrs. Esther Miller, and James Elgar.

The residence of Sidney A. Lawton, on Boston Post Road, Rye, has been rented to Theodore B. De Vinne. Blakeman Quintard Meyer was the broker. He also leased to George V. Haggerty the residence of Mrs. James D. Foot at Rye.

F. J. Gauntlett has leased through Frederick C. Pearson the residence at Bayside owned by Harry F. McGarvey.

Baker Crowell has leased to J. J. Ricks the Cushing Adams residence at Plandome, L. I.

To Sell Sturges Estate in Bronx.

A sale of Bronx property that is expected to attract the attention of prospective builders will be conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly on July 14, when he will offer at auction, on the premises, the Sturges estate, consisting of 199 lots. Some of the property is within 200 feet of the 174th Street station on Southern Boulevard. The lots have frontages on 173d and 174th Streets, Hoe, Vyse, Bryant, Longfellow, and Boone Avenues.

Builders had been active in that section, and the hopes of the Sturges family for its complete development seemed near realization when the prices of materials jumped so high that builders found it necessary to postpone further activity. Unable to await a revival in building, the heirs have decided to close it out at public auction.

Building Superintendents Organize.

The New York Building Superintendents' Association has just been organized. The object is to promote a fraternal spirit of co-operation and the attainment of greater efficiency and economy in the care, maintenance, and operation of buildings. The active membership list is confined to those engaged in superintending buildings in the City of New York. The Executive Committee consists of Harry G. West, Joseph R. Harley, G. D. Andrews, J. Wadington, George Boge, and W. G. Chapman. The officers are F. W. Douglas, President; Robert MacGregor, Vice President; S. C. Wells, Secretary, and George Escobal, Treasurer.

Big Adirondack Sale.

A tract of nearly 6,000 acres in St. Lawrence County, New York, on the Adirondack Division of the New York Central Railroad, has been sold by Fish & Marvin. The tract includes Massawepie Lake, approximately three miles long with a shore front of nearly ten miles.

The property has long been famous for hunting and fishing. On the shore of Lake Massawepie and included in the sale is a hotel with accommodations for 200 guests. There are also sixteen cottages. It was owned by Boston interests and has been purchased by a syndicate known as the Massawepie Park, Inc. The property was held at $300,000.

Rebuild Brooklyn Church.

The edifice of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, in Pierpont Street, known as Baptist Temple, at the southwest corner of Flatbush Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, which was destroyed by fire last March, will be rebuilt from plans by Dodge & Morrison. The new church will cost about $75,000.

Realty Fund for Red Cross.

The Appraisal Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York announced yesterday that, as a result of the canvass of the ten teams of members, $3,713.85 has been collected for the American Red Cross War Fund.

FINAL HEARING ON PROPOSED NON-FIREPROOF GARAGE ORDINANCE NEXT TUESDAY

New Draft Permits Erection of Four-Story Non-Fireproof Garages Not Exceeding Fifty Feet in Height—Also Allows Alterations to Existing Buildings Under Same Conditions Prescribed for New Buildings

By A. L. Libman, Architect.

The vast number of automobiles now in use in the City of New York, both for pleasure and for commercial use, have created an abnormal demand for garages, and with the prevailing high prices in the steel and material market, as well as the extraordinary demand for labor, an acute situation has arisen.

This situation has been greatly augmented by the zoning resolution, which prohibits the erection of garages in residence or business districts except in certain cases on appeal to the Board of Appeals, and it became necessary that action be taken by the Board of Aldermen to relieve this situation.

Furthermore, the enactment of the Building Code provided that all garages, except in suburban districts or outside of the fire limits, be built fireproof in the event that they were in excess of 40 feet in height; and the Code of Ordinances provided that all garages should be made fireproof except that one-story garages might have nonfireproof roofs covered with fire-retarding material and two-story garages might have nonfireproof roofs covered in the same manner.

While a great number of garages have been built during the past twelve years in a strictly fireproof manner, it has been the custom in New York to a great extent to convert existing stables so as to make them suitable for the storage of automobiles.

About ten years ago the Building Department had charge of the construction of all types of buildings and the Bureau of Combustibles had sole jurisdiction as to the issuance of permits for garage occupancy, and permits were issued for many garages built under the prevailing regulations in which the floors, ceilings, partitions, stairs and windows were made nonfireproof, but the regulations then provided that the gasoline equipment was to be stored outside of the building, although oil tanks could be maintained inside the building.

At all times, gasoline storage tanks were required to be buried in concrete under special conditions. When the Fire Prevention Bureau was created it was decided not to issue any permits for garages until the floors, ceilings, partitions, and rear and side windows were made fireproof, and violations were served on the owners of the garages not complying with these and other conditions of a similar nature, and permits were refused for garage occupancy in such cases.

This inflicted a great hardship on owners and tenants of existing buildings, and the Fire Prevention Bureau had a great deal of difficulty in enforcing its regulations. Restraining injunctions were obtained against the bureau, and because of these injunctions the bureau permitted many garages to exist without permits.

After the enactment of the new Building Code, and until Nov. 28, 1916, permits were regularly delivered to garages, and the right of occupancy was not questioned where the precepts of the Fire Prevention Bureau were obeyed with respect to the use of fire-retarding materials and compliance with the violations heretofore served on these buildings. At that time the authority of the Fire Prevention Bureau was questioned, and it was determined that no permits would be granted unless all garages were made fireproof in every particular as provided for in the new Building Code.

Prior to the enactment of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill creating the Board of Standards and Appeals and the Board of Appeals, jurisdiction with respect to all construction was vested in the Bureau of Buildings, and several of the Superintendents of the Building Department refused to grant any permits for alterations or new buildings unless they were made fireproof. This was in line with the provisions of the Building Code but in contradiction to the Code of Ordinances, Chapter 10, relating to explosives and hazardous trades.

With a desire to relieve this situation and in view of the fact that a vast loss would be entailed on a considerable number of owners and tenants of garage property who had been obeying the various orders of the Fire Prevention Bureau and other constituted authorities, an effort was made by Mr. Moran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, to have the board pass an ordinance which would provide proper safeguards and still permit the use of this class of property for the purpose for which it had been altered or erected.

There were a great number of hearings on this proposition, and all of the civic bodies, including the joint committee representing the American Institute of Architects and the Building Trades Employers' Association, as well as all persons interested, were freely consulted, and as a result a public hearing was finally held by the Committee on Buildings on Friday, June 15, in the Aldermanic Chamber.

At the hearing the ordinance about to be presented to the Board of Aldermen was submitted and there was a great number of conflicting opinions voiced, especially in relation to the essential provisions of the ordinance relating to the erection of nonfireproof garages and to the final clause, "All existing garages shall comply with the requirements for buildings hereafter altered for use as garages, unless waived by the Fire Commissioner."

The ordinance also required that in two-story buildings, while nonfireproof construction might be permitted on the second floor, with fire retarding materials applied, the first tier of columns had to be fireproofed, and this would have involved the shoring of the second tier and a vast amount of other labor and expense. Chairman William P. Kenneally finally suggested that a special committee be appointed representing the various conflicting interests and that this committee should submit to the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen on Friday, June 22, an ordinance which, in its opinion, would meet the situation, and on that date there was submitted the final draft which, with minor corrections, will be acted on by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, July 3.

The final draft permits the erection of four-story nonfireproof garages not exceeding fifty feet in height, subject to fire retarding rules, to be subsequently adopted by the Board of Standards and Appeals. Existing buildings may also be altered into garages under the same conditions prescribed for new buildings. Garages heretofore erected and complying with the rules of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and for which that bureau had issued permits, are legalized.

In all events, all other provisions of the Building Code must be adhered to, especially in relation to garages covering large areas.

The Board of Appeals recently served notice by publication in its bulletin that where unlawful garages were existing contrary to Section 150, Chapter 10, of the Code of Ordinances, that an appeal should be immediately taken to the board, so that the requirements of the building zone resolution would not endanger further occupation in a proscribed district. The board recommended that before making an appeal the Fire Commissioner should be consulted for adjustment of the various orders issued against the property, so that if compliance could be arranged with the Fire Commissioner, then there would be no necessity for an appeal.

This notice was served as a result of the action of the board in an appeal from the decision of the Fire Commissioner refusing a permit for a garage at 541 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, in a residence district, and the decision of the board in that case, was: "Resolved, further, that when satisfactory evidence is submitted to the Fire Commissioner that a building has been used as a garage previous to July 25, 1916, and that the failure to obtain the permit required by Section 150, Chapter 10, Code of Ordinances, is due to ignorance and not to indifference or negligence, a building shall, under and within the provisions of the building zone resolution, be deemed to have been used as a garage and its continuance shall be permitted accordingly."

In connection with the new garage ordinance to be submitted to the Board of Aldermen, it must be remembered that garages could only be erected in locations permitted by the building zone resolution or in locations approved by the Board of Appeals after a public hearing conducted under the requirements of the law.

A vast number of buildings heretofore used as stables may possibly be converted into garages in the event of the enactment of the ordinance and provided that they conform to Article 2, Section 6, Class 2, of the building zone resolution permitting the reconstruction or structural alteration of an existing building to an extent not greater than 50 per cent. of the value of the building, exclusive of foundations, it being held by the Board of Appeals that the terms stables and garages are interchangeable.

The ordinance now pending merits the support of the entire architectural, realty, and building interest, since it will enable garages to be erected at a fair figure and will also permit the conversion of existing vacant buildings.

At the present time, the cost of erection of a fireproof garage is prohibitive, and the delays incident to the present grave international situation preclude the possibility of early steel deliveries. Many owners who have heretofore hesitated to erect garages may be induced to assist in supplying the automobile interest and the owners of cars with proper buildings for storage, and the extreme prevailing shortage could be possibly made up.

It was conceded at all of the hearings that the fire hazard of this type of building was greatly exaggerated and that the percentage of losses was very slight. The number of mechanics employed in these buildings is very slight; they are well acquainted with the dangerous elements of the business, and they have on hand various emergency fire extinguishing apparatus.

The rules to be adopted by the Board of Standards and Appeals will, no doubt, cover the question of fire-retarding material in such a manner that the fire hazard will be reduced to a minimum.

While it might have been better to have had the Board of Estimate and Apportionment first pass a resolution restricting nonfireproof garages in excess of two stories from being altered or erected in residence or business districts, this condition could be remedied at a later date in order that early relief may be had from the present involved rules and laws pertaining to garages.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

New York State Senators Promise Support of Hell Gate Bill.

George J. Ryan, President of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, is in receipt of letters from both the United States Senators from New York State, giving assurance of their support of the River and Harbor bill, appropriating $27,000,000, which passed the House of Representatives last week. The appropriation bill, which now goes to the Senate for action, authorized a 40-foot channel through the East River and Hell Gate, and carries an initial appropriation of $1,250,000 for this work at Hell Gate. A total outlay of $35,000,000 will be required for the improvement from the Battery to Long Island Sound.

Senator William M. Calder states in his letter to Mr. Ryan: "I have yours of recent date relative to the River and Harbor bill and the proposed improvement of Hell Gate Channel. You may be assured that any legislation enacted at this session of Congress will include this provision."

Senator J. M. Wadsworth states: "I can appreciate the value of deepening and widening Hell Gate Channel and will be glad to give this project support when it reaches the Senate."

The Commerce Committee of the Chamber, of which F. D. Thorne is Chairman, has urged this improvement for several years, and is anxious to have the work started as soon as possible.

The widening and deepening of the East River by the Federal Government, especially the improvement of the Hell Gate Channel, together with the improvement of the three State barge canal terminals in Queens Borough, will increase the commercial and industrial advantages of the Queens Borough section of New York City and make the territory adjoining Flushing Bay available for large shipbuilding developments.

Barge Canal Site Conveyed.

The site for one of the largest and one of the most important of the terminals for the new barge canal in the metropolitan district was conveyed last week by the City of New York to Attorney General Merten E. Lewis, for the People of the State of New York. The property involved comprises 275,300 square feet of upland and land under water, including Piers 5 and 6, at the foot of Coenties Slip, East River, and opposite Jeannette Park and the new Seamen's Church Institute. The transfer of title was made for $191,900.

HOMES IN CHELSEA.

Attractive Alteration of 22d Street House Into Small Suites.

One of the attractive alterations now under way in the old Chelsea district to provide small apartments is being done by the Rodena Realty Company to the old four-story house at 447 West Twenty-second Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. It is one of the residence blocks in Chelsea.

The high front stoop of the house is being removed and an entrance constructed on the basement floor, which is on the street level. Hardwood floors are being laid and every modern convenience will be provided. There will be ten two-room apartments, with baths. The two on the top floor will have large studio lights. The house will be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1. George McCabe is the architect.

The house at 461 West Twenty-first Street, opposite Chelsea Square, was similarly remodeled about six months ago. The house at 356 West Twenty-second Street, the former home of Frederick S. Lamb, has been altered into studio apartments, which are well rented.

The Home-Finding Bureau of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, which keeps a list of apartment vacancies in Chelsea, reports that there is a large and growing demand for small suites in the section.

Community Building at Purchase.

Oliver Harriman, President of the Purchase Property Owners Association, has appointed Oscar Straus, Bryan L. Kennelly, Donn Barber, Stephen W. Collins and William Muldoon a committee to arrange with Mrs. Reid for the transfer of the new community building erected by her in memory of her husband at Purchase, N. Y. Provision has been made for a large hall for public purposes, quarters for the motorcycle policemen, trained nurse, school teachers who teach in the public school; also a place for the fire department apparatus, as well as cells for prisoners.

Tremont Landmark for Church.

The La Porte homestead, one of the landmarks of Tremont, will soon make way for a religious edifice. The property is at the northwest corner of Echo Place and Anthony Avenue and consists of a plot 100 by 95. The Sixth Church of Christ Scientist, has purchased the property for the purpose of erecting a place of worship.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 107, s e corner Willett St, 25x75; Bernard A. Ottenberg to Ray Gronich, 470 Convent Av, mtg $25,000, all liens, June 29; attorney, A. Gronich, 200 Broadway ...$100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 90th St, 100.4x20; George W. Godward to Samuel Goodman, 1,402 Lexington Av, mtg $30,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ...$100

RIVINGTON ST, 155, s s, 100 ft w of Ridge St, 25x100.5; Abr. C. Weingarten to Wenten Realty Corp., 309 Broadway, mtg $38,000, June 25; attorneys, Krakauer & Peters, 309 Broadway ...$1

SPRING ST, 150, s s, 20x80; Rudolph L. Cherurg to Spring Holding Co., 299 Broadway, all liens, June 27 ...$1

2D AV, 194 e s, 17.5 ft n of 12th St, 16.11x78; 2d Av, e s, 34.4 ft n of 12th St, 17.7x78; Mollie, wife of Chas. Voit, to Helene Galenski, 26 West 120th St, et al., administrators, &c., of Bernard Galenski, all liens, June 20; attorney, David Galenski, 299 Broadway ...$1

3D AV, 1,382, w s, 76.8 ft s of 79th St, 25.6x100, foreclosure June 14; J. Sidney Bernstein, referee, to Mary B. Kane, 262 West 83d St, party in interest; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ...$20,525

5TH AV, 1,489, e s, 75.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x91; Coosa Co. to Hampton-Suffolk Corp., 256 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 29; attorney, Ira Maier, 256 Broadway ...$1

7TH AV, 344, w s, 209 ft n of 29th St, 19x64; Harriet S. Fischer to Remainder Realty Co., 690 6th Av, all liens, June 15; attorney, J. Arthur Fischer, 690 6th Av ..$100

7TH AV, 342, n w corner 29th St, 20.9x64; same to same, all liens, June 15; attorney same ...$100

9TH AV, 55 West, n s, 248.10 ft e of 6th Av, 22.8x92.3; Wm. E. Podesta to Lorenzo A. Cuneo, 21 West 8th St, half part, mtg $18,200; attorney, W. W. Ryerson, 93 Nassau St ...$1

65TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 84.11 to e s of land of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. x104.8x57.1x100.5; The Thomas & Buckley Hod Elevator Co. to New York State and Terminal Co., 450 Lexington Av, mtg $24,000, all liens, June 27; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway ...$100

67TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 225x100.5; Kroywen Realty Co. to Central Opera House Co., 205 East 67th St, mtg $117,500, all liens, June 27; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway ...$100

72D ST, n e corner of West End Av, 25x100; Spencer Aldrich to Mary L. Shanley, 10 Johnson Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $50,000, all liens, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ...$100

87TH ST, 140 West, s s, 390 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Alliance Realty Co. to Sconset Realty Co., 111 Broadway, mtg $20,000, June 30; attorneys, Babbage & S., 111 Broadway ...$100

90TH ST, 55 West, n s, 212.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.8; Nanthilde C. L. Lueder to Charles E. Haskell, 227 Main St, Orange, N. J.; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St ...$100

113TH ST, 71 East, n s, 203.5 ft w of Park Av, 25.1x100.11; Francis Frey to rector, &c., of Grace Church, 804 Broadway, mtg $17,500, June 26; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St ...$1

102D ST, 215 East, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Amy Zahn to Magdalen Orange, 862 East 165th St, Bronx, mtg $17,000, Aug. 2, 1916; attorneys, Wilder, E. & P., 45 Cedar St ...$100

115TH ST, s s, 132.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; Susan Rubenstein to Sadie Frank, 863 Hunt's Point Av, Bronx, b. and s., June 29; attorney, H. Sammet, 46 Cedar St ...$1

117TH ST, 520 East, s s, 228 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Emanuel I. Silberstein, referee, to Gottlob C. Zeeb, 519 East 236th St, Bronx, foreclosure May 31, 1917, June 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ...$3,000

120TH ST, 78 West, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Abraham Ellenberger, referee, to Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 66 Broadway, foreclosure June 28; attorney, Henry W. Kennedy, 66 Broadway ...$9,000

122D ST, 435 East, n s, 200 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Landsberg to Betty Collamore, 116 East 63d St; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$1

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11; Normar Real Estate Corp. to Isaac H. Clothier, at Wynnewood, Penn., quitclaim, June 15 ...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac H. Clothier to the Congregation Bnai Israel of Washington Heights, 853 West 148th St, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ...$100

150TH ST, n s, 331.9 ft w of 7th Av, 40.10x99.11; The M. & G. Realty Co. to Morris Meyers, 945 East 163d St, mtg $31,000, June 25; attorney, A. Greenberg, 51 Chambers St ...$100

Bronx.

BARKER AV, w s, 25 ft n of Elizabeth Av, 25x100; Harry Whelan to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,000, June 26; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St ...$1

BATHGATE AV, 2,503, w s, 17.6x87.5; John Reilly et al, executors, to Patrick J. Clarke, 915 3d Av, mtg $2,400, June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ...$1,150

BATHGATE AV, 2,303, w s, 17.6x87.5; Maria L. Connelly to same, June 28; attorney, same ...$1

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 112.6 ft n of 183d St, 87.6x100; Nettie Benenson to Minnie M. Knobloch, 71 West 116th St, mtg $22,750, June 29; attorney, P. J. Knobloch, 299 Broadway ...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Minnie M. Knobloch to Francesco Barbieri, 2,338 Beaumont Av, mtg $22,750, June 29; attorney, same ...$1

BRYANT AV, 813, w s, 25x95; Mary I. Cozzens, trustee, to Evangeline C. Cozzens, 567 Palisade Av, Yonkers, N. Y., April 20; attorney, J. H. Seymour, 233 Broadway ...$1

CLAY AV, w s, 75 ft n of 169th St, 18.10x88.1x18.10x88.5; Theo. Schaefer to Fritz P. Roth, 174 Fort Washington Av; mtg $5,000, May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ...$1

FAILE ST, 617, w s, 25x100; H. & D. Co., Inc., to A. Z. Realty Co., Inc., 617 Faile St, mtg $4,500, May 7; attorney, D. S. Wolfson, 44 East 23d St ...$1

SAME PROPERTY; A. Z. Realty Co., Inc., to Morris Petrox and another, 1,522 Webster Av., mtg $4,500, June 28; attorney, same ...$1

FOREST AV, e s, as on Map Eltona, 100.10 ft s of Home St, 19.2x107.2; also Forest av, e s, as on Map Eltona, 100.10 ft s of Home St, strip runs s 19.2x w — to e s Forest Av, as legally opened, x n 19.2x e —; Anna Worm to Mary Frazee, 475 East 143d St; mtg $6,000, June 27; attorney, Mary Frazee, 475 East 143d St ...$1

MORRIS PARK AV, n w corner of White Plains Road, 70x20; also Lot 6, Block 8; also Lots 13 to 15, Block 8; also Lot 1, Block 12, map Whitehall Realty Co.; George M. Schmitt to Maria J. Schmitt, his wife, 874 Park Av, mtg $3,000, June 29; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av.$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,326, e s, 33.4x100; also Southern Boulevard, 1,322, e s, 33.4x100; Chas. J. McCartney to Helen McCartney, 414 West 121st St; mtg $48,000, June 28; attorney, Helen McCartney, 414 West 121st St ...$1

TINTON AV, e s, 150 ft s of Home St, 25x135; also Tinton Av, e s, 40 ft on line between Lots 87 and 89, runs e 133 x n 20, part of Lot 87, map of Eltona; Schofler & Brodsky, Inc., to Elsie Schofler, 1,140 Tinton Av, Dec. 15, 1916; attorney, Elsie Schofler, 1,140 Tinton Av ...$1

TINTON AV, e s, 150 ft s of Home St, 25x135; also Tinton Av, e s, 40 ft on line between Lots 87 and 89, runs e 133x n 20x e 133 to avenue x s 20, part of Lot 87, map of Eltona; Schofler & Brodsky, Inc., to Elsie Schofler, 1,140 Tinton Av, Dec. 15, 1916; attorney, Elsie Schofler, 1,140 Tinton Av ...$1

VAN BUREN ST, 1,618, e s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 41.8x100; Francesco Barbieri to Minnie M. Knobloch, 71 West 116th St, June 29; attorney, P. J. Knobloch, 299 Broadway ...$1

182D ST, 611 East, n e corner Adams Place, runs n 165.10x e 100x s 66.8x w 20x s 125.11 to street x w 84.4; Smuel Ehrich to Adams Place Holding Co., Inc., 616 Lenox Av; June 29; attorneys, Silverberg & D., 256 Broadway ...$100

183D ST, 390 East, s s, 25x100; William Bondy, referee, to Frederick T. Hoffman, 261 East Kingsbridge Road, June 29; attorney, E. Hall, 62 William St ...$5,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

42D ST., 157-159 EAST, leasehold, Feb. 18, 1916; Charles McDermott to Jacob Ruppert, 1,639 3d Av, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av ...$6,917

LEXINGTON AV., n e corner of 90th St, 100.4x20, June 29; Samuel Goodman to George W. Woodward, 930 West End Av, due and mtg as per bond, prior mtg $30,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ...$3,500

90TH ST., 55 WEST, n s, 212.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.8, June 29; Charles E. Haskell to the American Tract Society, 101 Park Av, due July 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ...$12,000

72D ST., n e corner of West End Av, 25x100, June 1; Mary L. Shanley to Spencer Aldrich, at Bay Shore, L. I., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ...$30,000

WEST END AV, (or Broadway,) w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100, June 29; Schuyler Square Realty Co., to William F. Armstrong, 118 West 57th St, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $390,000; attorneys, Armstrong & Keith, 40 Wall St ...$40,000

MONROE ST, 19, n s, 276.5 ft e of Catherine St, 25x100, June 29; Ernest Tillman to Olga E. Schlan, 116 East 123d St, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorneys, Berger & B., 233 Broadway ...$3,000

33D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 98.9x100x irregular, June 29; Robert E. Smith to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av ...$25,000

3D AV, w s, 26.8 ft s of 79th St, 25.6x100, June 29; Mary B. Kane to Emma J. Cook, 219 West 81st St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ...$18,000

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11, June 29; Congregation Bnai Israel of Washington Heights to Isaac H. Clothier, Wynnewood, Penn., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ...$17,000

3D AV, s e corner of 54th St, 25.5x110, June 20; Alchemist Realty Corporation to Hugh E. O'Reilly, at Garden City, L. I., 10 months, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Johnston & M., 256 Broadway ...$5,000

6TH AV, e s, 593 ft s of 38th St, 39.6x75, June 21; Mathilde Baer to William Cohn, 2 East 59th St, due June 25, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $75,000; attorney, Nathan B. L. Cosel, 302 Broadway ...$3,500

5TH AV, 1,487, e s, 75.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x91, June 29; Hampton-Suffolk Corporation to Coosa Co., 154 Nassau St, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorneys, Gilbert & Elliott, 154 Nassau St ...$2,000

Bronx.

ADAMS PLACE, n e corner 182d St, 611 ft e, 49.2x80x75.11x84.4; Samuel Ehrlich to Walter R. Comfort, 780 West End Av, prior mtgs $46,500, June 29, due as per bond; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av ...$1,000

ADAMS PLACE, 2,220, e s, 33.4x100; same to same, prior mtgs $22,500, June 29, due as per bond; same attorneys ...$1,000

ADAMS PLACE, 2,224, e s, 33.4x100; same to same, prior mtgs $20,500, June 29, due as per bond; same attorneys ...$2,000

TINTON AV, 1,125, w s, 40x127.3; J. I. S. Realty Co., Inc., Prompt Realty Co., Inc., 435 East 138th St, June 29, due as per bond; attorney, Prompt Realty Co., 435 East 138th St ...$2,200

PARKSIDE AV, e s, being Lots 70 and 71, map of Norwood, 50x90; John Ruhle to Peter Keber, 1,703 2d Av, June 29, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av ...$1,200

LAFAYETTE AV, n w s, at w s of Whitlock Av, runs n 100x w 50x s 148.5x n e 69.1; Jennie Amdur to David Gordon, 860 East 161st St, June 29, installments, interest as per bond; attorneys, Engel Bros, 132 Nassau St ...$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

42D ST, 157 and 159 East, all; Otto F. Struse, trustee, to Chas. McDermott, 158 East 48th St, 9 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av ...$5,000

10TH AV, 435, n w cor 34th St, 501 West, s. and front b.; Jos. F. Lippe to David O'Rourke, 506 West 36th St, 5 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av ...$1,000

73D ST, 406 East, s. floor and c.; Mary Wiesenberger to Aug. Kovar, 570 East 73d St, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av ...$960

READE ST, 84 and 86, first loft; Chas. H. Fiske, Jr., and another to Rolle Rubber Co., 55 Warren St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address 84 Reade St ...$1,500

2D AV, 1,349, n w cor 71st St, s. and front b.; Abr. J. Dworsky and another to Stefan Rechner, 401 East 90th St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av ...$1,200

AV C, 291, s w cor 17th St, 644 East, s. and c.; Jno. H. Timoney to Barney Balzer, 425 East 75th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av ...$600

33D ST, 36 West, front part s. and part b.; Jos. Odierno to J. Wallachs Sons, 124 East 14th St, 5 years from July 1, 1915, 5-year rent; address on premises ...$1,800

BROADWAY, 1,162, front part second and all third and fourth floors; Wm. R. Appleby to Morris & Wolf Forman, 1,162 Broadway, 8 years; attorney, B. A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway ...$2,000

Bronx.

WESTCHESTER AV, 2,381, n w s at n e s Zerega Av, store, 22x68; Chas. E. Devermann to Ferdinand Sarbacher, 1,829 Barnes Av, 10 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Walter H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av. ...$900 to $2,400

WEBSTER AV, 3,064, s e cor 202d St, all; Mina Seiffert to Albert Hoenicke, 1,008 Simpson St, and another, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Walter H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av ...$1,140 to $1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

123D ST, 13 West; Green-Matthews-Taylor Co. against 15 West 123d Street Co., Inc., owner; Bunt & Son, contractors ...$125

160TH ST, 646 to 652 West; Solomon Moskowitz against Homo Construction Co., owner and contractor ...$2,700

114TH ST, 24 to 28 West; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Congregation Kol Israel Anchi Poland, owner; Bernett Aronson, contractor ...$231

BANK ST, 59; Standard Iron Works, Inc., against Peter A. Shields, owner; Thomas A. Williams Iron Works, Inc., contractor ...$1,110

HAVEN AV, 92 to 96; Vincent Valentine Contracting Co. against Vantine Realty Co. Inc., and Gold Theatre Corp., owners and contractors ...$2,935

147TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 325x200 to 146th St.; Rubenstein Bros., Inc., against Open Stair Dwellings Co., Inc., owner; Lamura Construction Co., contractor ...$248

160TH ST, 646 to 654 West; I. Gozansky, Inc., against Homo Construction Co., owner and contractor ...$2,400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 347; Emily E. Schwarz against Benjamin L. Blauvelt, administrator, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. R. Seitz.

SUFFOLK ST, 95; Richard M. Bruno against Poretto Corp., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 444 ft s of 171st St, 21x140.4; Margaret B. Hanford against Kopel Podvidz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

COLLEGE AV, 1,023; Hiram Elliott et al. against B. F. & G. Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Meehan & Harlan.

FAILE ST, s w corner of Bancroft St, 60x100; Edwin Wolf against W. O. Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gilbert & Gilbert.

137TH ST, s s, 156.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Julia P. Crist et al. against Dora Bohrmann et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Shaw.

THE BUILDING OUTLOOK.

Reasons Why Prices Are Not Likely to Decrease in the Near Future.

There are good reasons why the advancing cost of materials should not cause a cessation of construction operations, says The American Contractor in discussing the building outlook.

"Material costs have advanced greatly," it says. "It is true that if a man had put $10,000 into the savings bank two years ago instead of buying materials for building, and should now draw out principal and interest to purchase materials, he could not buy with his $10,000 and accrued interest as much material as he could have bought two years ago with the $10,000 alone.

"But some men seem to think that the forces which have been raising the price of materials have now ceased to operate. This view is not shared by men who study the situation carefully and realize that this country is entering upon a period of inflation which bids fair to overshadow anything in its history, provided the war continues.

"This process of inflation has already occurred to a considerable extent because of the tremendous gold imports of the country during the last two years. Since the war in Europe began in 1914, our supply of gold has increased 33 per cent., or $9 per capita. Prices have been very largely influenced by this fact, however remote it may seem to some.

"The progress of inflation in Great Britain is significant of what is likely to happen in this country. Since December, 1913, the total deposits and circulation of the English banks have increased from $5,589,000,000 to $8,991,000,000, or about 60 per cent. This increase has been largely due to the flotation of enormous Government loans. The result has been that money, being made more plentiful, has been made cheaper. Accordingly, commodity prices have risen rapidly.

"When we stop to consider the powerful economic forces making for inflation in this country, as they have done in England, lower commodity prices are not to be expected. Of course, if peace should come soon no one can tell what would happen to prices."

MANHATTAN BUILDING.

First Five Months Show Considerable Decrease Over 1916.

An interesting report of the building operations in the Borough of Manhattan for the first five months of the present year, with comparisons for the corresponding period in other years, has been made by Superintendent Alfred Ludwig. The operations from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1917, represent but little more than one-half in in estimated cost from the first five months of 1916 and 1915. This year's figures give 187 new buildings at a cost of $21,027,100, for which plans have been filed. In 1916 the buildings were 229, costing $36,237,395, and in 1915 the buildings were 221, approximating $36,348,390. The first five months of 1914 showed about $1,800,000 over this year's figures. The banner year in the department was 1912, when plans for 389 structures were filed in the first five months at an estimated cost of $55,071,750.

The Superintendent's report, as compared with 1916, is:

No. Bldgs.	1916. Est. Cost.	No. Bldgs.	1917. Est. Cost.
32	$4,588,950	39	$4,464,800
15	2,393,345	29	7,606,500
56	5,262,800	36	5,208,500
61	7,028,700	37	2,367,500
65	16,963,600	46	1,381,800
229	$36,237,395	187	$21,027,100

For the entire year of 1916 plans were filed for 564 buildings estimated to cost $114,690,145, several millions of which represented more or less tentative plans filed just before the zoning and restrictive act went into effect.

Office Building Foreclosure.

The eighteen-story Broadway-Maiden Lane building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, 76.7 by 110.11, will be sold on July 12 at foreclosure by Joseph P. Day. It was erected in 1902, and its offices are occupied by attorneys, brokers, bankers, and diamond merchants. The building is of stone and brick construction and has six hydraulic passenger elevators. The amount of the lien under which the property is being foreclosed is $328,566.

WASTING THE CITY'S SUPPLY OF WATER

Ordinance Prepared to Protect Owners of Premises Where Water Meters Are Installed.

TO PENALIZE THE TENANTS

Department of Water Supply to Establish Minimum Charges on Metered Service.

The principal objection to the installation of water meters in apartment houses has been the possibility that tenants would permit the water to be wasted by leaving the faucets open, thus heavily increasing the charges upon such property.

This objection has received most serious consideration by the members of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, who recently voted in favor of the ordinance now before the Board of Aldermen on this subject.

As a result of several conferences between Commissioner Williams and Deputy Commissioner Wilcox of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity with the members of the Advisory Council, an ordinance has been prepared by the Commissioner for the protection of owners of premises in which meters are installed so as to penalize any willful injury to property by tenants through the waste of water.

This ordinance was further considered at a conference held in the Commissioner's office last week and attended by representatives of the Citizens Union, City Club of New York, Brooklyn Civic Club, Central Mercantile Association, Real Estate Board of New York, Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers, Merchants Association of New York, and the Ridgewood Heights Improvement Association.

The ordinance, as tentatively drawn so as to be presented to the Board of Aldermen, reads as follows:

"Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen as follows: Section 1, Chapter 25, of the Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by adding thereto, as Section 45 of Article 3 thereof, the following:

"Section 45. Willful Waste of Water Prohibited.—No person shall open, hold open, or fasten open, or damage or tamper with any piping or water fixtures connected with the municipal water supply or with the public water supply, within the City of New York, of any private water company, or cause any such piping or water fixtures to be opened, or held or fastened open, or damaged or tampered with, for the purpose of wasting water or interfering with the supply of water to other persons, or of defrauding or injuring the city or any private water company or any person responsible for the payment of water rates or water rents pertaining to the water so wasted.

"Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $25, or by imprisonment for not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

It is to be the policy of the city to acquire the meters now owned by the property owners, and the city will likewise assume all work of installing, maintaining, and renewing meters on the municipal service.

This will be done entirely independent of the further extension of the meter system itself. Annual service charges will then be established to apply to the metered premises for the purpose of covering the average cost to the department of installing and maintaining the meters.

It is also the purpose of the Department of Water Supply to establish minimum charges on metered service for the double purpose of insuring sufficient minimum revenue to the city from premises where consumption is very small and, on the other hand, for insuring an adequate supply of water for domestic purposes in multiple family houses under the minimum charge.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION LIST

Monday, July 2.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

122d St, 118-122 East, s s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11, three two-story dwellings; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against L. E. Gray and another; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $15,993.17; taxes, &c., $987.45.

Pell St, 11, s s, 125 ft w of Bowery, 25x89.5x irregular, five-story building, with store; W. H. Sage and another, trustees, against Helene Arfken et al.; H. S. Schoonmaker, attorney; due, $17,251.70; taxes, &c., $2,069.69.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Great Jones St, 39, s s, 261.8 ft w of Bowery, 27x100, seven-story lofts and stores; G. E. Chisholm and another, trustees, against W. W. Tyler et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $45,929.26; taxes, &c., $827.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Sedgwick Av, 2,521, w s, 393.8 ft n of junction at Bailey Av, 37.5x85; two and one-half-story dwelling; L. H. Cramer and another, executors, against Fordham Realty Co. et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; due, $8,322.21; taxes &c., $1,254.29.

Sedgwick Av, 2,523, 37.5x85, two and one-half-story dwelling; same against Alfred Ericson et al.; same attorneys; due, $8,322.61; taxes, &c., $1,254.29.

Tuesday, July 3.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Houston St, 26 West, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x105, five-story store and lofts; City Real Estate Co. against Henrietta Krugman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $30,400; taxes &c., $1,915.

By Joseph P. Day.

Norfolk St, 140, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; five-story tenement and store; Hy Stemme against Aaron Gordon et al.; Chedsey & R., attorneys; due, $3,099.14; taxes, &c., $550.27; prior mtg, $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Eastern Boulevard, n s, 98.7 ft e of Augusta Place, 50x100; Eastern Boulevard, n w corner of Harriet Place, 25x128.4x irregular; Eastern Boulevard, n s, 100 ft w of Fort Schuyler Road, 75x100, and Fort Schuyler Road, w s, 151.2 ft n of Eastern Boulevard; J. S. Mapes against W. H. Harden et al.; L. G. Mapes, attorney; due, $5,741.96; taxes, &c., $1,541.22.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Prospect Av, 2,109, w s, 100.2 ft n of 180th St, 40x100x irregular, dwelling, and vacant; M. E. Allen against Giosue Gallani et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $3,967.53; taxes, &c., $202.24.

By James J. Donovan.

Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Avenue St. John, 100x50, five-story flat; Joseph Roth against McKeon Realty Co. et al.; B. E. Siegelstein, attorney; due, $1,770.25; taxes, &c., $2,968.71.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 305 ft s of 167th St, 80x100, vacant; L. J. Ashforth against Amundson Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $15,634.51; taxes, &c., $450.

By Samuel Marx.

136th St, 513 to 517 East, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 54x100, buildings; Gussie Morgenstern against Luck Building Corp. et al.; S. N. Tuckerman, attorney; due, $7,099.16.

Thursday, July 5.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

34th St, 136 West, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9, five-story building; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against T. W. Stemmler, Jr., Inc., et al; Cary & C., attorneys, due, $116,305.37; taxes, &c., $2,764.50.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Lenox Av, 385, w s, 49.11 ft n of 129th St, 24.11x75, five-story flat and store; Katie Wendel against Frederick Simermeyer et al; Wendel, E. & R., attorneys; due, $2,311.16; taxes, &c., $251.82; prior mortgage, $22,000.

54th St, 509 West, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; C. E. Neher, executor, against Frederick Simermeyer et al; Wendel, E. & R., attorneys; due, $10,921.32; taxes, &c., $424.16.

Friday, July 6.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

144th St, 459 West, n s, 177.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 30x99.11, four-story dwelling; E. C. Sheehy against J. de H. Hooten; Sheehy, C. & M., attorneys; due $14,260.93; taxes, &c., $150.

By Joseph P. Day.

128th St, 146 East, s s, 28.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, against Cedar Construction Co. et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $6,941.93; taxes, &c., $144; subject to tax lien of $974.57.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Houston St, 495 East, s s, 60 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75, four-story tenement; Frank Davin et al., executors, against Celia Isman et al.; W. B. Hopping, attorney; due, $9,178.07; taxes, &c., $929.13; subject to tax lien of $545.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Undercliff Av, 227.11 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 33x143, four-story flat; Elsie Coddington against Hope Construction Co. et al.; C. M. Coddington, attorney; due, $17,295.23; taxes, &c., $446.90.

By George Price.

161st St, 766 East, s s, 97 ft w of Tinton Av, 24.2x161.1; North Side Mortgage Co. et al. against 182d and Garden Streets Co. et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; due, $6,589.81; taxes, &c., $175.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, 2,368, e s, 289.3 ft s of 187th St, 50.2x100.10, five-story flat; E. E. Romer et al. against Webster Avenue Realty Corporation et al.; M. P. Palliser, attorney; due, $6,583.85; taxes, &c., $1,150; subject to building loan mortgage of $29,000.

Hone Av, e s, 367 ft n of Tremont Av, 18.2x100x irregular; E. T. Wilson et al. against Nora Kelly et al.; G. L. Allin, attorney; due, $2,026.94; taxes, &c., $594.54.

By Joseph & Co.

Belmont Av, 2,115-2,117, w s, 145.5 ft n of 180th St, 50.6x80.6, four-story flat; Pauline Levy against Filomena D'Auria et al.; J. I. Berman, attorney; due, $8,183.69; prior mtg $25,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Clark St, 22, for a one and two story warehouse and office building, 25x90; Aborn Steel Co., 165 Leroy St, owner; J. L. Heron and A. C. Nast, 14 Wall St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Blackrock Av, e s, 184.17 ft w of Olmstead Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x32; Wilhelmina Lappe, 2,058 Blackrock Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av., architect; cost, $3,500.

Patterson Av, n s, 25 ft e of Beach Av, for a 1½-story frame dwelling, 32x32; Carrie Cocks, on premises, owner; Anton Pirner, architect; cost, $3,500.

Holland Av, n e corner of Morris Park Av, for a one-story terra cotta lavatory, 16.4x16.6; the Rev. D. J. Curley, 1,676 White Plains Road, owner; William E. Walsh, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

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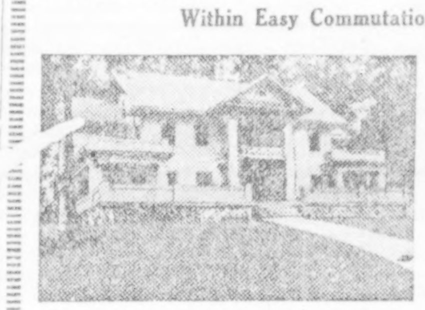
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Greenacres—Scarsdale Bargain
We are authorized by the owner to offer his Colonial home, containing 9 rooms and 3 baths, all improvements, large living room and open fireplaces; plot 75x150; for $10,000, with small initial cash payment. The place could not be duplicated for less than $12,500. No property in locality of this house can be purchased within several thousand dollars of this price.
SCARSDALE ESTATES
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal.
Phone 7720 Murray Hill.

Pelham Manor on Sound.
FOR RENT—Beautiful Apartments, individual porches; extensive grounds, tennis courts, dining room, garage, 1 to 7 rooms, 1 to 4 baths; $420 to $1,500.
FOR SALE—Colonial House, 10 rooms, 3 baths; stone garage; large plot; restricted neighborhood; easy terms.
A. W. COLE, Owner, 114 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Pelham—1901. N. Y., Chelsea—720.

NEW SIX-ROOM COTTAGE
$500 cash, $4,100 on mortgage; 40 minutes from 42d St.; 350 ft. elevation; improved street; in attractive community; a real, homelike, modern, substantial little place for a small family of refined tastes and ideas. Box D 407 Times Annex.

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Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
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AN IDEAL HOME
At Colonial Heights, Yonkers.
Westchester's Most Attractive Suburb.
New fireproof tapestry brick and stucco dwelling, corner plot, attached garage, sleeping and dining porches and every modern city convenience; situated on crest of hill, with unobstructed view over surrounding country. Price $17,000, terms to suit.
Topping Construction Company,
1653 Topping Ave., Bronx.

AT $3,750
And Really Worth Much More
A DECIDEDLY ARTISTIC BUILDING PLOT 216x350.
Brook, forest trees, evergreens, apple trees, lawn. Garden spot and rocky effect. Five minutes' walk to station, country club, tennis club and lake. A truly individual building site in the hills of Westchester County. Terms to suit. H. B., 88 Times.

3 BEAUTIFUL ESTATES
now offered for less than cost, located at Scarsdale and Quaker Ridge, are described and illustrated in leaflet just received from the press; others described but not illustrated, up the Hudson and along the Sound; copy mailed on request.
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Colonial Home, a Real Beauty, FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER.
12 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electricity, six porches; fine location; plenty of shade; garage, garden; mahogany furniture throughout. Price reduced from $400 to $225 per month. Possession at once. See my agent.
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No. 63 Sunnyside Drive, South Yonkers, on Hudson; five minutes' walk from depot, 30 minutes from Grand Central; roomy house, fine wood finish; garage, fine lawn, trees, garden; possession; furnished or unfurnished; easy terms.
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Owner MUST Sacrifice
AT NEW ROCHELLE.
Modern 8 room Country Home, all improvements. For quick sale $6,000.
Attractive places, shore and inland, for sale and to rent, furnished and unfurnished.
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51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

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Easy Terms of Payment
Attractive layout in boulevards and winding roads. Larchmont Gardens commands splendid views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. It is one of the most desirable all year round suburbs, healthful, high, accessible.
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Mt. Kisco Estate
of the late J. Borden Harriman.
200 Acres with Dwelling containing nine master's rooms and eight baths; ten servants' rooms, two baths; suitable outbuildings. Will be sold at great sacrifice. Might rent.
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FINE 50 ACRE FARM, GREAT BARGAIN, $20,000.
in Mount Kisco Section,
1 Hour from Grand Central Station.
Adjoining and overlooking magnificent estates. Wonderful views in all directions. Attractive old farmhouse. Fine fields, excellent soil, large orchard, never failing brook. Inquire
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LARCHMONT on the Sound
Restricted Bungalow Colony
Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel 6441 Murray Hill.
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SIX ACRE ESTATE
Located in best section of Rye; near station, schools and churches. Good frame house, containing five master bedrooms and two baths, two servants' bedrooms and bath. Garage; fine garden; wonderful trees. Can be bought for less than value of land alone.
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For Sale or Rent. Furnished or Unfurnished, the HUGH A. BAYNE House, 15 rooms, 4 baths. About half acre, high land, within 4 minutes' walk of Hotel Gramatan and Bronxville Station.
For further particulars apply H-43.
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60 miles from New York. 211 acres on Albany Post Road, one mile from village. Nice old-fashioned house of 11 rooms, also a tenant house. Barn, hen house, wagon house, ice house, etc. Excellent neighborhood. Price $16,000. For further particulars address F. D. Turner, Jr., 3750 Grand Central Terminal. M. H. 7720.

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Large building plots in high-class, restricted neighborhood; near station; exceptionally large plots. Prices and terms very reasonable.
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A NEW HOUSE OF DISTINCTION AT SCARSDALE.
Ten large rooms, 3 baths, absolutely up-to-date; delightfully situated on generous, shaded plot in best section, five minutes station; price well under cost to build today. Owner, Box 421 Scarsdale.

FOR PERSONAL REASONS
will sacrifice. Colonial stucco and shingle, fine rooms, three bath; large plot. Rolling wooded country, beautiful lawns, trees, shrubbery. Delightful section Westchester, 35 minutes Grand Central, near station. $12,000, favorable terms. Personal, Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

At Pelham Manor
15 MILES FROM New York
A VERY CHOICE COUNTRY PLACE
FOR SALE—AT REDUCED FIGURE
or would consider renting to the right party.
About 2 Acres Beautifully landscaped; choice shrubbery; fine shade trees, garden, &c.
House Large, modern in every detail; 15 rooms, 3 baths, and extra toilets; steam heat, gas, electricity, fireplaces; beautiful conservatory attached to dining room; large verandas, porte cochere, &c.
Garage for 4 cars, fully equipped and with living apartment for chauffeur.
NO EXPENSE SPARED IN MAKING THIS AN
IDEAL HOME
Built for Owner's own use.
INSPECTION INVITED.
JAMES D. McCANN
McCANN BUILDING,
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OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON
Half hour from Grand Central Station, in finest section of Westchester County, two new stucco houses. One, 7 rooms 1 bath. One, 10 rooms 3 baths and garage. Sleeping porches, open fireplaces, parquet floors and every known improvement.
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FOR SALE at the VERY LOW PRICE OF
$7,000.00
on very easy terms. Attractive small cottage at
BRIARCLIFF.
8 rooms, bath, modern improvements, quarter acre, vegetable garden, fruit trees; garage; desirable neighborhood.
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New House, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 20 miles out, offered for less than cost. Rent to apply on purchase price. Photographs on request.
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FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
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GREENPORT, L. I.
OPPOSITE SHELTER ISLAND.
TEN ACRES Waterfront 400 feet, private bathing beach, private pier for landing, private boat house and marine railway; mile from town and station.
Planted garden, woodland, open fields; exceptional shrubbery and trees; hedge 1,000 feet long.
Modern dwelling, completely furnished, 11 rooms, 2 baths; gardener's cottage, garage, poultry and tool houses, tools and equipment.
Two 21 ft. dory type sail boats; one 40 ft. hunting cabin launch (outside cruising); engine one year old; one 16 ft. sailing canoe; two rowboats.
Price $25,000; worth $50,000
Photos and full particulars.
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11-13 North Av. Tel. 451—New Rochelle, N. Y.

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2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.
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in the most progressive and accessible new development, just over N. Y. City's line on Long Island. High elevation, southerly exposure, overlooking park, and 100-acre Country Club; rear faces Strafford Park, around which a number of charming country homes are now completed. For a real country home site, in a country community with splendid environments, only 32 minutes from Penn. R. R. or Flatbush Avenue Stations, four minutes' walk from the depot; stores, schools and churches; an ideal purchase to any one interested in obtaining a suburban home at a special bargain and on easy terms. Will help finance building.
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IDEAL SMALL FARMS
HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1350
OLD HOMESTEAD, BARN, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, WITH 3 ACRES OF FARM LAND, $1950.
On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.
ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.
$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY
Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets
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SEMI-BUNGALOW
just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000, $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE
Hempstead, N. Y.—House nearly new, 8 rooms and bath, cellar and attic; hardwood floors throughout; hot-water heat, gas, and electricity; sewer connected; ground 100x245 ft., well planted; flowers, fruit, shade trees, and excellent garden; good neighborhood; seven-eighths of mile from railroad station, one-quarter mile from trolley; price, $10,000; terms to suit purchaser. Address X 339 Times Annex.

DOUGLAS MANOR
The ideal north shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes electric train from Pennsylvania Station; houses for sale and lease; some real bargains in plots overlooking bay and Sound. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

AT DOUGLASTON, L. I.
Circumstances oblige me to sell my home at once. Nine rooms, two baths, all improvements. Choice location, good neighbors, tennis, golf, bathing handy. Cost me over $12,500. Must sell, will take $9,700. Owner, T 333 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
EXECUTOR'S SACRIFICE
SHOREFRONT HOME ON SOUND
ON NORTH SHORE LONG ISLAND.
Will Make Terms to Suit Purchaser.

SACRIFICE TO CLOSE ESTATE
Beautiful Villa with Extensive Shore Front
27 Minutes to Penn. Terminal, N. Y.
This is a beautiful property, with fine stone dock, splendid boat anchorage; 2½ acres of land extending to water's edge, with fine old trees, lawns, orchards and gardens. Situated on high ground; superb water views. The homestead contains 14 rooms, servants' quarters, spacious verandas, solarium, open fireplaces, &c. There is a large stable and garage, conservatory and other outbuildings. This is a rare opportunity to obtain a beautiful property at a bargain price. For full information address ATTORNEY, Box 411 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.
Seven minutes' walk to station, 4 minutes from beach and Manhasset Yacht Club. 10 large, cool rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets. All comforts. Magnificent view. Completely furnished. $900.00 to Oct. 1st. Here your family will have bathing, sailing, etc. You can be with them daily. Go direct to 76 MURRAY AVENUE, cor. Mitchell Place, Port Washington Heights. Inspect any time. Take electric train at Penn. Terminal.
Would lease, furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years at less than you'd be charged for City Apartment less comfortable. New Spencer furnace, hot-water system. All Winter sports. Phone 375-W.

FOR SALE
HEWLETT
Long Island.
ALL-YEAR COUNTRY ESTATE.
Nine and one-half acres in lawn, shrubbery, rose garden, &c. Beautiful modern dwelling. Nine master rooms, five bathrooms, large stable and garage, with chauffeur's quarters.
Express train service 30 minutes to Pennsylvania Terminal.
Wright Barclay (Inc.) Agt.
Tel. Mad. Sq. 5844.
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Best Section of
Far Rockaway, N.Y.C.
Just the house you are looking for; 12 rooms and 2 baths; garage; plot 100x200.
Perfectly delightful home. Magnificent view of Bay. GREAT BARGAIN!
'Phone 744—Cort. Joseph P. Day, Agent. 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

MAGNIFICENT SHORE FRONT ESTATE
Less than half cost
325 acres, nearly 1 mile beautiful beach. House 150 feet elevation, commanding unsurpassed views of Sound; built of brick. Cost, $125,000; outbuildings cost $19,000; land, $150,000. Authorized by executor to offer same for sale for cost of house alone.
Lewis B. Preston (Inc.)
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Exceptional Bargain
PLANDOME ESTATES (1 Min. from Sta.)
30 Min. from N. Y. 52 trains daily.
Beautiful All Year Home, just completed; solarium, living room, dining room, playroom, 4 master's and 2 maids' bedrooms; 3 baths, 1 steam bath, 2 sleeping porches; exquisitely planted and decorated; highest restrictions; caretaker; near golf and yacht clubs. Sunday trains, 9:20 A. M. and hourly.
$26,000—Liberal Terms.
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—To Rent—
5 ACRE ESTATE
Overlooking Water and within 300 Feet of Bathing
Attractive Furnished House, 8 master's bedrooms, 4 baths; large porch; shade; fruit; garden; roomy garage. Price $3,000. Would consider offer $1,500 balance of season.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS Babylon, L. I.
TELEPHONE BABYLON 22.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$9.50 PER LOT
21 lots, 43,560 square feet, at $9.50 per lot; will sell all for $200; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

IDEAL SHORE FRONT HOME
with 200 feet actual waterfront; fine bathing, modern house, nine rooms, every improvement; combination stable and garage; acre ground; fine old shade trees; delightful spot for Summer; sell bargain; rent, furnished, $600, option purchasing.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d), N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
REAL SHORE FRONT

SACRIFICE $18,500.
To Sell Now—Terms to Suit.
Rent $1,800. Elegantly Furnished.
This house occupies a site of 2½ acres on a high wooded cliff directly above best bathing beach on Long Island. Rustic steps lead down from front lawn to this beach. There is a two-machine garage containing chauffeur's rooms and bath. Grounds are beautifully planted with flowers and shrubs. House has 6 bedrooms, 6 open fireplaces, 3 baths, kitchen, living room, dining room and library. House is beautifully and tastefully furnished and decorated. Has electric light, gas, running water, all modern conveniences, and has only been occupied two seasons. High class, restricted neighborhood. **Circumstances make it desirable for me to dispose of this place. An inspection of it will convince you of its value and uniqueness.** Write or phone "Attorney" for information and auto route, Suite 41, No. 11 Wall St., N. Y. C., or phone 4135—Rector.

Beach at Shoreham, L. I.

THE SNAP OF THE SEASON
THIS PROPERTY AT LYNBROOK, L. I.
10 minutes' walk to depot, 12 minutes to beaches, 31 minutes to N. Y. 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, parquet floors, chestnut trim; lawn and walks; plot third acre, fully planted. Steam, electric, and trolley service. 33 trains daily. This California Semi-Bungalow cannot be duplicated at the price it is now offered at. Send for photo Free.
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For Rent Furnished
Very attractive country home, opposite Gould Brokaw estate; 5 acres, beautiful trees and shade; modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; all conveniences; stable. To rent for remainder of season.
Shields Brothers, Incorporated.
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Fine 145-acre farm, 1,200 feet frontage Long Island Sound, beach, bluff, views, mostly cultivated, orchard, double highway frontage; $175 acre, terms; bargains everywhere.
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Woolworth Bldg. New York.

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BRIGHTWATERS
ISLIP
FURNISHED COTTAGES
$300 to $7,000
All Cottages Listed. Booklet.
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Fanwood, N. J.
Beautiful all-year-round Home, on two acres of well shaded land—frontage on three streets—8 master's bedrooms and 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. The house, besides being heated by steam, has 6 open fireplaces; hot water supplied by "Ruud" system. Enclosed porch is also heated. Property is 5 minutes from station. Fanwood is located between Westfield and Plainfield on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, less than 1 hour from New York. $20,000 WILL BUY THIS EXQUISITE PLACE, with EASY TERMS of payment. It is a bargain. SEE IT! Inspection permit from
JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Tel. 744 Cort.

—A REAL HOME—
With space for garage, $5,550; $500 cash, balance like rent. House built on large plot, has river view, is new, modern, and most attractive. 6 large rooms. Very large closet space, also refrigerator pantry. Sanitary gas kitchen. Hardwood trim, handsomely finished dining room. Parquet floors, massive field stone porch columns and fireplace, tiled bath. Built by day's work. No expense spared in building and finishing. Another's misfortune is your opportunity. Full particulars mailed. Address Box 602 Times.

—IRON FOUNDRY—
Half Hour from New York.
Going Plant Modern Equipment
Plant is also equipped to make semi-steel castings. For year ending Dec. 31st, 1916,
Net Profits 60%
Owner wishes to retire.
Address S. H. P. Box 215 Times Downtown.

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of your family from want may depend on the title to your Real Estate. Consult us on this subject. We are experts in Bergen and Rockland County Real Estate titles. Write for Booklet A.
NORTH JERSEY TITLE INSURANCE CO., HACKENSACK, N. J.
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LAKE HOPATCONG
ELEVATION 1,200 FEET.
Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong.—Handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for 2 cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake ten miles long, with 63-mile shore; one hour D., L. & W.; commutation $12.05; cost $18,000; price $10,000; your terms.
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67 ACRES FARM, 28 miles out; elevation, view, good roads; house, 10 rooms, bath; four-room cottage, barn, all in good condition; 50 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY.
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Single and 2-family houses of every description For Sale and Rent.
Kindly state requirements.
C. H. STIGER, Opp. Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

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Sightly Home Plot—500 Ft. Frontage.
HIGH GROUND—NEAR DEPOT
CHAS. G. BLISS, Room 1660, 50 Church St., N. Y.

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New Home, modern in every detail; 13 large rooms (living 18x32), 3 baths, lavatory, fireplaces, large closets, sleeping porch, tile roof, parquet floors; 4½ acres, lawns, gardens, large, beautiful trees, fruits, etc.; garage, barn; on finest street, with sidewalks, electricity, etc., yet can keep cow and chickens; tennis court; pleasures of country and conveniences of city combined. Price $35,000. Unfurnished, $2,000 year. Furnished, Summer, $300 month. Call or write.

Rear View—Front being Hid by Trees.

W. H. COLLINS,
200 Boulevard, Summit, N. J.

For Sale
MARK TWAIN'S HOME
"Stormfield"

With its 248 acres at Redding, Conn., 3½ miles from the station. A finely located and picturesque estate, with beautiful views in every direction. The residence has 18 rooms, 5 baths, steam heat, private water supply, stable and garage. Meadow, pasture, woodland, two trout brooks.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
'Phone Murray Hill 6200 — 340 Madison Avenue

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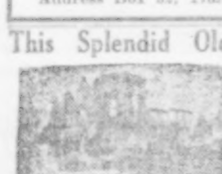
ON THE PALISADES
Opposite 40th Street
OVERLOOKING HUDSON

FOR SALE
SPANISH MISSION HOME

At very edge of the bluff at Weehawken, N. J. Planned for utmost river view; 200 feet elevation, 125 feet frontage; court gives complete privacy.
Light brick; 72x50; red tile roof; erected for owner by day's work in 1907; restricted neighborhood.
Dining hall (18x25), reception hall, breakfast room, den, library, 8 master's bedrooms, two baths and lavatory.
Garage, with all improvements.
Thirty minutes from Times Square by West Shore ferry; boats day and night.
Address Box 32, Times Downtown.

This Splendid Old Homestead



in the beautiful Park Section of Boonton, N. J., with an acre of well-kept grounds, on an elevation commanding miles of magnificent views, is offered at a fraction of its real value to close an estate.

The house needs painting and a new roof, else the price—And a Big Bargain at That—would be $15,000, instead of the $12,000 at which it is being sacrificed.

First Floor—Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room, Smoking Room, Butler's Pantry and Kitchen, Large Halls, Piazzas facing East and South, Open Fireplaces.

Second Floor—Six Bedrooms, Sewing Room, Bathroom, Two Balconies, and Hall.

Third Floor—One large open Balcony, used for outdoor Sleeping Room, Bedroom, and Servants' Room.

Basement—Complete Laundry, Servants' toilet and bath; large, airy Cement Cellar.

Half mile to station; steam heat, gas, coal and gas ranges, gas hot-water heater, six open fireplaces. MRS. H. C. JENKINS, The Park, Boonton, N. J.

Gentleman's Home at
Cranford, N. J.

Exceptional opportunity to secure a thoroughly modern home, 24 rooms and 3 baths; garage and carriage house; five acres laid out as residence park; bordering on Rahway River; frontages on three streets.

One of the show places of Cranford. MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Booklet and further particulars from
'Phone 744—Cort. — 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day, Sales Agt.

Overlooking Manhattan
ON THE MOUNTAINSIDE

At Montclair—500 feet elevation. A real Colonial home with 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, 6 bedrooms, spacious dining room panelled in ivory; large living room and Colonial centre hall. Grounds, 100x200 feet; cultivated lawns, flowers, garden, shade trees, chicken run, etc. New two-car garage, with separate heating system. Price $30,000.

Frank Hughes Taylor Company.
At Lackawanna Ter. Montclair, N. J.

DEVELOPERS—OPPORTUNITY.

Development of 117 acres on the outskirts of Paterson, N. J., located on a high elevation, overlooking the surrounding country. No waste. City water, gas, electricity, and built right up to the property with a cosy lot of homes. 4,450 feet on two prominent thoroughfares, one of which is of amesite, curbed, guttered and sidewalked right to the property. 5 minutes' walk to the trolley, 5 minutes walk to the D., L. & W. R. R. Station. 15 minutes' walk to the Erie station. Has been held for $700 an acre. Will sell for $375 an acre, or will take reliable partner. Will average about $1,500 an acre with little expense. Apply X 355 Times Annex.

Ideal Home With Garage.

Price $5,500. Cash required $500. House has seven large, airy rooms; cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor, sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches. Good transportation, 55 minutes out. Large plot, all conveniences. Owing to business changes must sell. This home was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars. F. W. WAGGONER, Room 518, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

SHREWSBURY RIVER

Near Locust Point, Opposite Oceanic. One and one-half acres, 125 feet river frontage; 10 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage, with living quarters; dock and boathouse; an opportunity to secure a fine Summer home. Particulars from
Joseph P. Day, Agt., 31 Nassau St., N.Y.C.

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Secure a Home Beautiful in the most delightful and healthful section of the "Oranges," 8 mins. "Mountain Station," Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; artistic 7-room house, tiled bath; every convenience; spacious plot. I pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay only $40 mth. W. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

Vineland Fruit & Poultry Farms and Country Homes.

That's my specialty. Send for list now.
J. H. McKillip, 528 Landis Av., Vineland, N. J.

Farms Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato. Also Country Homes. Advise size and location desired.
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Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN **5000 FRUIT TREES**

180 acres, approximately 5,000 apples, pears, peaches in bearing; mile to station, vicinity Princeton; value $14,000. Western owner wires sell for $7,500.
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An Opportunity to Own Your Home

at a bargain price and pay for same in monthly payments, same as rent; location, Cranford, N. J.; 40 minutes from N. Y.; 20 trains daily; all city improvements. Address Executor, Room 1822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York.

Elizabeth. Attractive Cottage. Hall, living room, fireplace; dining room; pantry, (dressers;) kitchen, (all gas;) 3 bedchambers, bath, steam, sleeping porch; garage; plot 40x120. Restricted section. Near station and trolley. Ideal home. Sacrifice $5,500; $500 cash. Builder, 248 Elizabeth Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern Houses, Apartments, every description. All Prices, sale or rent.
FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station. EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

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BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
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Bogota, N. J.

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Magnificent 650 Acre Estate
For Sale at Great Bargain, in Whole or Will Subdivide. One Hour from New York.

Situated in the beautiful, gently rolling hills near Morristown, N. J., in a neighborhood famous for its beauty, healthfulness, the fertility of its soil for farming and its many fine estates of wealthy families. The main house on this property is one of the best known and most attractive Craftsman houses in America. It contains a large sun parlor, 15x50, exceptionally large living room, dining room and splendid kitchen, 6 master's bedrooms and 3 master's baths, and every modern convenience and comfort. Additional buildings include three beautiful new Craftsman cottages, two farmers' houses, beautiful new concrete garage to hold 10 cars, with servants' quarters, fine new horse stable and workshop, one of the finest modern cow tables in the country to house 50 cows, with concrete silo. Property is well watered, two fine springs on hill, with large reservoir, which supply water to buildings be easily made if desired. Peach orchard hilltop commands wonderful views of country, several brooks, one a splendid trout stream. Lake of 25 acres could be easily made if desires. Peach orchard of 2,000 trees, grape vineyards, sunken gardens; in fact, a most complete and beautiful property. Must be sold at once at a great sacrifice. Inquire

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The Leading Suburb of New York.

FOR RENT (Unfurnished) Per Ann.

Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; solarium; fireproof garage	$1,200
Stucco residence, fine location, 11 rooms, 3 baths; double garage	$1,400
Colonial house, new, 11 rooms, 4 baths; billiard room, mahogany living room; garage	$3,600

FOR SALE (Special)

Handsome Colonial residence, centrally located. Large Living-room, Solarium, Dining-room, Butler's Pantry, Kitchen, 6 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Billiard-room, Large Sleeping-porch. Fine view ... $17,000

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Opp. Lackawanna Ter. Montclair, N. J.

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On trolley line at Vineland, N. J.; new, modern bungalow; 7 rooms, tapestry brick fireplace; handsomely papered and decorated; electric lights; beautiful fixtures; city gas; complete bath, hot water heat; modern in every way; 2½ acres garden land, fruited with splendid peach orchard; garage, full equipped poultry house for several hundred hens; ideal in every particular; price $5,000; good share can remain on mortgage; write for details and our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue. Bray & MacGeorge, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa., or Vineland, N. J.

FARM 8 acres; good land, planted in corn and potatoes; 7-room house, barn, brooder house, modern poultry houses, other outbuildings, 2 streams, 75 fruit trees, cows, pigs, chickens, wagons, farm implements, &c.; 2 miles main line R. R. Sta. on macadam road; photos, full particulars.
S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman,
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SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view. House, 7 rooms; steam heat; bath; barn, poultry house, fruits; mile station; $5,500. Call and see photographs and details.
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Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

BROKERS PLEASE NOTE

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Bargain; handsome large residence in fine section of this city, on corner plot, 50x200 feet; price $9,000; no reasonable offer refused. For particulars address the owner, V. Tyle, P. O. Box 47, Jersey City, N. J.

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Two or three high-class houses for rent, $50-$85 per month; also very attractive apartment of six rooms, all improvements, rent $35; a few furnished houses for desirable tenants, rentals $65-$125. Realty Department, Cranford Trust Co., Cranford, N. J.

LEONIA: A HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

Nine rooms, large sun-parlor, open fireplace, hot water heat; oak finish; convenient to everything. One of the handsomest homes in Leonia, built before the war. Only $9,000.
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SUMMER CAMP

Located directly on the shores of Lake Champlain, with 300 acres of lawns, gardens, woods and fields. Main house, nine master bedrooms, four baths; large remodeled farm house, garage and farm buildings. Splendid condition. For sale, including furniture, stock, &c., for half cost.

LEWIS B. PRESTON INC.
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ADIRONDACK CAMP
Upper Saranac Lake.

Located on pine wooded land. Superb outlook. Consists of 4 substantial and attractive shingle cabins and outbuildings. Has 7 master's bedrooms and 8 baths; 5 servants' rooms and bath; living, dining rooms, etc. Laundry, 5 fireplaces. Boathouse with launch and boats. Fully furnished excepting silver. Accessible to golf and good fishing. Mail and supplies delivered daily. Rent $...00
DURYEE & CO., REAL ESTATE,
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TO SETTLE ESTATE.

Country Home, Beacon on Hudson, in the Highlands; hour and half from Grand Central; splendid train service. Also Hudson River Boats.

Brick Home, 15 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas, electricity; hardwood floors, sleeping porch; stable and garage; cottage, 7 rooms and bath; Summer house; fruit, 2 acres; half mile from station; beautiful views of river and mountains; asking $14,000.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill—6037.

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at least, farming will be one of the big paying industries of the United States; the combination of a practical farmer on a good farm will be hard to beat; we have good farms and all other forms of country real estate nearly everywhere in New York State; write us what kind of property you would like and we will send you a list of such. Central Office THE FARM BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, INC., Oneida, N. Y. Other offices throughout the State.

ATTRACTIVE EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE

vestibule, large halls, porches; beautiful location, fine view, large lot; oak and cypress finish, oak floors, fireplace, two toilets, bath, closets, steam heat, gas, electricity; near car lines, best resident section; bargain. Owner, 2 Rosa Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

LAKE FRONT PROPERTY

Finely adapted for gentleman's country estate; 130 acres, Tuxedo Park section; 45 miles New York; charming views; half mile frontage on beautiful Mombasha Lake. K. MOORE, 1724 Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone Barclay—6984.

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Sixty Acre Gentlemen's Estate

Big bargain and real money maker; one of the most beautiful places on the east bank of the Hudson; grand for speculative purpose, and situated finely near City of Hudson, on State road, the residence alone costing over $40,000; good graded and high school; fine boat and train service; also electric railroad and electric depot joins one end of the place; the place must be seen to be appreciated; main residence, three-story and tower, red brick, brownstone trimming, 17 rooms, 4 baths, 5 toilets, heated by steam, hot and cold water all through; laundry, gymnasium room, cedar room, billiard hall; wine cellar; freight elevator, and nine open fireplaces, no two alike; front parlor done off in mahogany, back parlor in quartered oak, and grand carvings, and double plate glass bric-a-brac closets; house lighted by acetylene gas, can have electric lights; rooms average 16x18; reception hall, 18x40; situated about three blocks from main road; grand driveway, also fine gateway; fine landscape gardening, lawns and shade trees; five-room coach house; large barns, ice house, poultry buildings; fishing, bathing and boating right on the place; furniture in house is simply grand, some inlaid; about 1,000 bearing fruit trees; fine growing crops; clear title guaranteed; possession can be had at once; insured for $13,000; the main residence could not be built today for $60,000; grand productive soil, adapted for any crop, and is raising bumper crops; price $16,000. LLOYD M. HALLENBECK, Greendale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

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Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

High Class Summer Hotel.
1,200 FEET ELEVATION.
50 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
POSITIVE BARGAIN.

150 acres, bordering on a beautiful lake, with large hotel, seven cottages (furnished), casino and garage; accommodations for 250 people. About 10 miles from Tuxedo, West Point, Cornwall and Newburg. Adaptable for Boarding School or Sanitarium. This property is FREE and CLEAR, and will be sold for $40,000; formerly held at $75,000. Right party can make own terms.

Write for particulars and photographs.
'Phone 744 Cort. — 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day, Sole Agent

FAIRLAND FARM
AT KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK

Can be bought with stock, crops, farming implements, etc. 32 acres planted in rye, 17 in wheat, 30 in oats; other crops being planted. 332 acres of best hay and grain land in Columbia County; can all be tilled with tractor except 10 acres in woodland. Young orchard 2,500 trees just coming in bearing, apples, pears, and cherries of finest variety. Main house 9 rooms, bath; 2 tenant houses; modern dairy barn, accommodating 50 head of stock; icehouse, chicken house, 2 sets of farm buildings. Situated on River Road between Hudson and Albany, less than 1½ miles from Kinderhook; beautiful views of Catskills. Possession can be had at once.
For further particulars apply M-140.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

COLONIAL RESIDENCE.

Gentleman's old Colonial residence, restored and modernized as to conveniences; seven master's bedrooms, five baths; four servants' bedrooms and bath; billiard room, large living room and porch, kitchen, laundry, pantry and servants' dining room tiled, porcelain and nickel fixtures; sewing and linen rooms; three large fireplaces; terrace and sunken garden; river with swimming pool; garage, stables, chauffeur's cottage, ice house, tennis court; within 50 minutes Grand Central Station; fine motor road N. Y. to door. Lease or sell; 250 acres; Box 31, Madison Square P. O., N. Y.

Commuters!

A home with improvements, two acres of splendid garden land, fruit and fine shade trees, three minutes' walk from station in Rockland County, must be sold and is offered for $4,000. Act!
Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

Country Residence for Sale.

Located in Rhinebeck Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., ninety miles from New York City, along Hudson River; fine mountain view; near Astor and Vanderbilt residences; ten-room house with garage; all improvements; price $8,500; terms reasonable; write for circular.
MORSCHAUSER and MACK
234 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

is now, to secure a first-class country home within auto distance of the city; land mostly under cultivation. For particulars, address H. Herman Hancock, Spring Valley, New York.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Canaan

FINE HOME, nearly new, on ridge of 52 acres; 10 rooms; baths; hot air. Wide outlook; heavy shade; all fruits; extensive porches; brook.
25 ACRES; high, healthy; wide view; near State roads and two large lakes; ten rooms; barn; garage; orchard, all fruits; large old shade; $8,000.
36 ACRES; 15-room house; hand carved, pre-revolutionary type interior. Ice pond, large outbuildings; orchards, fruit; brook; heavy shade; $21,000.
GENTLEMEN'S ESTATES. Moderate priced, modern or Colonial Summer homes. Charming home sites. Dairy or general farms. Write us in full detail what you desire to obtain.
G. M. Olmstead, 31 Nassau, N. Y. (3658 Cort.)

Country Hotel In Connecticut

For rent, at Amstom, Conn., on Air Line Division of N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R., midway between Middletown and Willimantic, a newly renovated country hotel. 21 bedrooms, reception rooms, baths; completely newly furnished except linen, bedding, service, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, to be furnished by tenant. Within easy walking distance of station. Large lake on property, with privileges. Moderate terms to right party, as owner is desirous of obtaining neat and proper tenant. Farm produce may be had from nearby commercial farm. CHAS M. AMS, 101 Park Ave. Telephone Vanderbilt 4082.

LOWER BERKSHIRE HILLS

"Fairview," beautiful New England country property; modern conveniences; electric light, steam heat; full ice house; large garden; fruit and fine old shade trees; 11 acres; convenient to New York; now occupied by owner's family; in perfect condition for immediate tenancy; will sell furnished or unfurnished. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

50 ACRE Nearby farm and Summer Home **$2750**

On high elevation with splendid view; waterpiped to buildings; R. R. Station and pretty village 1¼ miles, Danbury 3½ miles, N. Y. 60 miles; 2-story, 9-room house, barn; 30 acres tillable, streams, springs, fruit. Write for planted farms list. Colonial Farm Corp., 2 Rector St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 4828.

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FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.
All kinds of Country Property for Sale
Apply to R. B. Morse, Real Estate, New Canaan, Conn.

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YORK, MAINE, ESTATE

between Boston and Portland; finest resort on Maine coast; beautiful estate bordering York River, (salt water, navigable for large boats;) 175 acres productive land well divided, level fields, beautiful woodland, heavy growth of old trees; high, sightly location, beautiful lawns, ornamental shrubbery, fine shade trees, buildings attractively situated; fine old Colonial house 2½ stories, 11 rooms, bath, town water in buildings, large barn, modern dairy, coach barn and garage, fully equipped poultry plant, a complete outfit of farming tools, implements and machinery; price $25,000; set of photographs.
BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, (Inc.,)
45 Ames Building, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

"CAPE COD'S ELBOW"

EASTHAM. Quiet, restful, solid comfort. Old people renew their youth here. Children love it. 7 to 10-room cottages, fully furnished and screened; garage and boat accommodations. You should know the place to appreciate it, as all ads read alike. The best people only; satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your old clothes and stay until Oct. 1. Near railroad station, post office and grocery store. F. C. HATCH, 406 Board of Trade Bldg., Boston, Mass., or Eastham, Mass.

Inn, Bungalow and Large Garage

for sale, Woonsocket, R. I., on main road through the city. Buildings are all new and with modern equipment throughout. Other business interests reason for selling. Inn alone has 35 rooms, elegantly and completely furnished. Large piazzas, gift shop, etc. A large side lawn gives plenty of room for building on. Five minutes from depot. Reasonable offer will be accepted.
MRS. C. J. SHAMBOW,
73 Hamlet Avenue,
Halcyon Inn,
Woonsocket, R. I.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

For sale.—One of the handsomest places in Village of Great Barrington; a GREAT BARGAIN; house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; wide verandas, with great view; large garage; over 3 acres; easy terms. H. C. Wooden, Great Barrington, Mass.

HYANNIS, MASS. To Let on Hyannis Park, Lewis Bay

New 7-room furnished cottage, waterfront, all improvements, including town water, electric lights and bath. Price $500. Apply to F. A. RUSSO, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Waltham 211-M.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 398 Canal St., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Lake Mountain Accessibilty

These three essentials of Summer property are found in exceptional offer of New Hampshire farm of seven acres. Three hours from Boston by train or automobile, half-mile from village, with good stores and creamery, railway station, and State highway. Lake frontage and view of mountains. House fourteen rooms, hardwood floors, pure water, stable, fir grove, garden and fruit trees. Price $5,000. Apply to ARTHUR W. BLAKEMORE, Attorney, 40 Central St., Boston.

¾-Mile Lake Frontage.
125 Acres, with 28 Head

of cows, heifers, steers, and horses; wagons, cart, carriages, sleighs, sleds, harnesses, mowing machine, horse rake, plows, harrows, &c.; splendidly located in large village with creamery and high school and on main road between two cities; fine fishing, boating, and bathing in lake; 40 acres in level, rock-free, dark loam fields, cutting 50 tons hay, 60 bearing apple trees, 500 cords hardwood; two-story house, big barn, poultry house, all painted and in good repair; everything goes for $3,800, part cash, if taken soon, as owner is retiring to small place. For details see Page 6, "Strout's Spring Catalogue." Write today for your free copy. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2026 G, 150 Nassau St., New York.

SUMMER HOMES.

WESTPORT, CT.

Furnished houses from $300 to $4,000 season—on the shore and in the country. Fine beach; golf, tennis; no infantile paralysis last year.
Houses and farms for sale, $2,000 to $125,000.
MRS. STANLEY WATTS.

REAL HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN
At Plandome, 30 Minutes Out.

Mansion 20 rooms, 3 baths; 20 acres; splendid grove; tennis court; very high alongside golf links, as long as you want it or season $1,800.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
B'way, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Arcadia Bungalow Colony
ON EMMONS AV., SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Four rooms, large living porch, gas range, electric light, city water and sewers, private beach, furnished or unfurnished; prices moderate.
HOFFMAN & GREGG, always on property.
Take Brighton L; 5c fare from New York.
Free bus Sunday afternoon from station.

Furnished.

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(West End Section)

NEW BRICK AND STUCCO HOUSE, situated on highest ground along coast, near ocean, with seven rooms, three tiled baths, fully furnished, ready for occupancy. Steam heat for late fall use. $1,000 per season.
HENRY M. FITCH,
WEST END, N. J.

EDGEMERE.

Beautiful, completely furnished home, directly at "Ocean Front." Ten rooms and bath. Newly renovated.
Apply GEORGE H. SHUMAN
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Pretty home, centrally located; sell or rent cheap for balance of season; modern house, fully furnished; large grounds. C. L. Robinson, 142 West 18th St. Telephone Chelsea 8321.

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SCARSDALE, NEW YORK.

Beautifully furnished residence, near Station, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, 2-car garage, vegetable garden. Will rent for July, August, September. T. R. Brown, Circle Road, Overhill Section, Scarsdale, N. Y.

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STORES in new fireproof apartment house, southwest corner Amsterdam Av. and 149th St.; rents $600-$720 per annum. Apply on premises, or at 51 East 42d St., Room 516.

West 72d Street Store to Rent,

suitable for any high-class business; finest store in street.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
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Exceptional Opportunity

offered to lawyers, business men, firms or corporations; large, light, spacious offices, 400 sq. ft., modern building; Beekman & Nassau Sts. Rent reasonable. Apply 132 Nassau St. Room 308.

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New Stores
S. W. Cor. 183d St. & Morris Ave.
Suitable for Druggist, Stationery, Confectionery, or any kind of business. Agent on premises.

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DOCTOR'S OFFICE, (DENTIST,) FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS; LARGE WINDOWS; UPPER FLOORS; 5TH AVE. OR VICINITY, BETWEEN 42D AND 58TH. H 97 TIMES.

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THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning

BENNINGTON CORNERS
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6, 7 & 8 Rooms.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

DORILTON
71st St., Broadway.
5, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

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55 Central Park West.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,600 to $2,800.

1,331-1,335 Madison Av.
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8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Elevator, all improvements.
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35 WEST 82D ST.
10 Rooms and 4 Baths, $2,600.
All outside; unusual arrangement; such as might be attractive for two families.
Also 6 Rooms, $1,100.

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106 Central Park West.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms.
1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,500.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,100.

780 WEST END AV.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
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The De Soto
Broadway, Cor. 91st St.
at Subway Corner.

New Fireproof Apartment House, Now Open for Inspection,
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms, with Foyer,
1, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rentals, $1,000 to $2,300,
with Extra Servants' Rooms.
EVERY MODERN, UP TO DATE IMPROVEMENT.
Southern Exposure. For Lease From Oct. 1.
Marcus Brown, Owner-Builder, on Premises.
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Southwest Corner 7th Avenue

NEW 14-story studio and apartment building nearing completion. Studio apartments with largest rooms ever offered. Suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms. Rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. New express subway station at building. Renting agent on premises every day, including Sunday.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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Selection of Highest Class
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

Rooms	Address	Rent
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	604 West 115th Street.	1000
	606 West 116th Street.	1500
7	250 Riverside Dr (97 St)	$1200
	509 West 110th Street.	1300
	431 Riverside Dr (115 St)	1400
	606 West 116th Street.	1200
	616 West 116th Street.	1100
	620 West 116th Street.	1200
6	250 Riverside Dr (97 St)	$1100
	509 West 110th Street.	1050
	515 West 110th Street.	1150
	616 West 116th Street.	960
	620 West 116th Street.	900
	15 Claremont Avenue.	1200
5	509 West 110th Street.	$960
	515 West 110th Street.	960
	616 West 116th Street.	780
	620 West 116th Street.	900

Renting Agent at 606 W. 116th St. and 615 West 110th St.

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REAL ESTATE
BROADWAY AND 72ND STREET
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ARTHUR HALL
51 East 96th Street
Corner Madison Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rent $93.50 to $125.00
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
DOCTOR'S OFFICES
suitable for Nose or Throat Specialist.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
NEW APARTMENT, JUST COMPLETED.
34 WEST 51ST ST.
EUGENE A. WALSH
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VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldg's.
4-6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $48-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

22 West 30th St.
2 ROOMS & BATH, $50.
3 ROOMS & BATH, $60.
All Improvements—Elevator Service.
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
299 MADISON AV.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

9-Room Apartment

2 master baths, occupying entire Southwest wing of building. Possession at once. Rooms very large, all outside, conveniently arranged and having splendid view of the Hudson. Rental $2,500. Extra maids' rooms with bath available.

8-Room Apartment
$2,400.

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$1,200, $1,500, $1,700.

6-Room Apartments
$1,200, $1,400, $1,500.

Manhasset Apartments
Broadway, 108th to 109th St

One Block from Riverside Drive. Crosstown Bus line or Subway Express station.
Ownership Management.
H. B. Snyder, Manager.
Phone 500 Academy.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS

401 West End Av.,
N. W. Cor. 79th St.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$2,600 to $3,500.
Modern, up to date Apt. House; refrigeration—filtration—table ice.

St. Denis Apartments
Riverside Drive and 92d St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$2,700 to $2,800.
Modern appointments, large light rooms; abundant closet space.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON
2480 Broadway, at 92d St

RUNOIA
267 WEST 89TH ST.
Near West End Avenue
Modern high class fireproof apartment house. Close to subway station and surface lines.
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
$1,900 to $2,000
Front apartment; southern exposure. Abundance of closet room. Light and air. Representative on premises or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agents,
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THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive
Near subway. Modern elevator building. Large, light rooms; southern exposure.
5 Rooms, $50. 7 Rooms, $65-$70

APARTMENT, 5 rooms, bath and extra maid's toilet, in new fireproof building, 500 West 140th St.; immediate possession; rent $750 per annum. Apply on premises, or 51 East 42d St., Room 516.

146TH ST., 603 WEST.
6 ROOMS, VIEW OF DRIVE AND HUDSON RIVER; RENT $40-$44; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

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Entertaining Facilities

The large entertaining space here provided is an unsurpassed attraction to those looking for apartments. The reception, living, dining and music rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into one, making 4,000 sq. feet of floor space. The rooms are very large, living room 31x19; dining rooms panelled in quartered oak, with large built-in closets. Every modern equipment and convenience. Service equals that found in New York's best hotels.

Suites of 10 Rooms & 5 Bathrooms
and 12 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms.

Before deciding on your new apartment see Alwyn Court. Resident Superintendent always on premises.

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Small suite, admirably arranged for physician, for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Immediate possession if desired.

C. E. HAMES, RESIDENT MANAGER

The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St. NORTHEAST CORNER

Seven, Eight and Nine Rooms with Two and Three Baths
Service Unexcelled—Inspection Compensates

4 Rooms, 8th floor	(1 bath)	$1,400
5 Rooms, 9th "	(2 baths)	1,900
6 Rooms, 10th "	(3 baths)	2,500
7 Rooms, 11th "	(3 baths)	2,800

No. 302 West 86th Street
(Just west of West End Avenue)

The apartments contain many desirable and modern features which have appealed to a number who have leased from the plans.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue — Telephone, Murray Hill 3530

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750

Washington Square Section
NO. 44 WEST 10TH STREET
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartment Building
3 & 4-ROOM SUITES........$900-$1400
5 & 6-ROOM SUITES........1500-2300
Open Fireplaces — Separate Maids' Rooms
Open for Inspection...Leasing for Fall Occupancy.
Apply on Premises.
Wm. A. White & Sons, *Managing Agents, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.*

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive
Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

SUB-LEASE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 Rooms, Bath......$480
6 Rooms, Bath......$780

400 WEST 118TH STREET
SUB-LEASE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
7 Corner ROOMS 2 Toilets $1,200
7 Rooms, 2 Baths..$1,050
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
505 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

Apartment of 9 Rooms
and 3 Bathrooms, 11th floor
Overlooking Manhattan Square Park

Half block from Central Park entrance. Living room, 18x28 ft.; all bedrooms face south. Unusual features.
Bargain. Inspect Now.
For further information consult C. E. Simpson, 182 W. 58th St. Phone Columbus 4253, or
Superintendent, 44 West 77th St.

310 WEST 94TH ST.
Bet. Riverside Drive & West End Av.
8 Large Rooms and Two Baths $1,250

VERSAILLES PALACE
605-607 WEST 113TH ST.,
BET. B'WAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6 Rooms, One Bath, $1,080.
8 Rooms, Two Baths, $1,450.
JOSEPH ATZ, 55 Liberty St., or Supt.

6 ROOMS
565 West 138th Street,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,576 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.

Subway station within 200 feet of building
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms
Including 9 Room Duplex Apartment.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

Elevator Apartments.

233 West 107th St., Near B'way
6 & 7 Large Light ROOMS & BATH $55 & $65
419 West 115th St., Near Amst. Ave.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $50 & $70
523 & 527 W. 121st St., Near B'way
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $50, $70, $75
200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
6 Rooms & Bath, $57.50 to $67.50
Immediate possession can be had on some.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
Broadway & 100th St.

Furnished & Unfurnished Apartments IN ALL SECTIONS
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Av. Tel. 1481 Murray Hill

200 WEST 58TH ST. corner 7th av.
APARTMENTS OF 3 TO 6 ROOMS.
Rentals $1,200 to $2,700; include refrigeration;
Larger combination if desired.
Owned and managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Av.

72-82 ELWOOD ST.
Near Broadway, two blocks south of Dyckman St. subway station.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
REASONABLE RENT

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

370 Central Park West

S. W. Corner of 97th St.

"The Apartment House Unique"

A modern building—set in an exterior of quaint Queen Anne architecture—breathing the fragrance and purity of a real old English home.

Many homes in this picturesque building may be had in

SUITES of 2 to 7 ROOMS
Rentals $650 to $1,800

SPECIAL STUDIO SUITES ALSO

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FOR FALL OCCUPANCY

For picture of building, floor plans and further information, consult

French Management Corporation,
299 Madison Ave., Corner 41st St.
Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

The Langham

73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Situated in one of the most exclusive locations in the city, this building combines the luxury and elegance of the finest private residences with the comfort, convenience and service of an apartment.

Suites of 8 Rooms and Upward

Also 4 Room Physician's Suite.

Representative on Premises, or

L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750

Hendrik Hudson
APARTMENT HOUSES

6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300-$1,400
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500-$2,000
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$2,200
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400

Gymnasium with needle showers for grown-ups and roof garden playground for the children are two features of the superior service. Express subway station at the building. Fifth Avenue Buses pass the door.

Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River.

Frank A. Peteler, Mgr., at the Buildings. Telephone 4302 Morningside

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date
All Outside Rooms
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
F. LANGENSTEIN, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

West End Av., Cor. 88th St.
THE CHAUTAUQUA
SOUTHEAST CORNER.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Attractive Apartments
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Renting Now for Oct. 1 Occupancy.
Every Modern Appointment.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
'PHONE SCHUYLER—5600.

HUDSONIA
79th St. and Riverside Drive.
315-321 WEST 79TH STREET.
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,150
6 Rooms & Bath, $960
Resident management. An apartment house of the highest class. Office on premises. 'Phone 9171—Schuyler.

"FALKLAND"
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 181st.
Phone St. Nicholas 9212.
Studio Apt. Facing Hudson
5 rooms, 2 baths, and handsome studio, 18 x 30 ft., large skylight; all very latest improvements; annual rental $1080; also other 4, 5 and 6 room apartments from $480 to $900 annual rental.

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.
$50 per month for balance of season.
La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

6 ROOMS
565 West 148th Street,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 231st St. Broadway subway station.
4-room apartments, $28-$32;
all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,100 to $3,000
Also 8 Rooms, $1,800.
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

929 WEST END AV.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
RENTAL $1550.
307 WEST 93RD ST.
8 MAGNIFICENT ROOMS.
RENTAL $1150-1250.
109 WEST 129TH ST.
8 Room Modern Apartment
RENTAL $850-950.

Doctor's Office
19 West 54th St.
Well adapted for Nose and Throat or Eye Specialist.
Apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street.
TELEPHONE—JOHN 5700.

We have plans and full information at our office in regard to APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
Call, write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St. Tel. 7240 Col.

314 WEST 94TH ST.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Large, Light Rooms $1000
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

72-82 ELWOOD ST.
Near Broadway, two blocks south of Dyckman St. subway station.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
REASONABLE RENT

MANHATTAN—East Side.

3 & 4 ROOMS, BATH
NEW FIREPROOF B'LD'G
145 East 49th St.
Possession at once.
RENTS $900 TO $1500.
Wellesley Realty Corporation,
280 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill—7160

THE SUSSEX,
55 EAST 65TH ST.
From October, apartment six rooms, two baths; southerly and easterly exposure; all sunny rooms, $1,650; also an eight-room apartment, $1,700; extra maids' rooms.

640 MADISON AVE.
"HOFFMAN ARMS," N.W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

270 PARK AVENUE
FORTY-SEVENTH to FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS
"The Utmost in Housekeeping Apartments"

Ready for Occupancy Fall—1917

Immediate Inquiry Necessary

AN Italian Garden ten feet wider than the average street forms the center of the building upon which the separate entrances of each apartment section face.

It is free from resounding noises by the intersections of Vanderbilt Avenue—and the fact that the trade entrances are on the outside street.

Restaurant Service

6 to 10 Rooms 3 to 4 Baths
$3200. to $6500.
12 to 17 Rooms 4 to 6 Baths
$7000. to $15000.

Booklet on Request
Under Management of
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & Co
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street

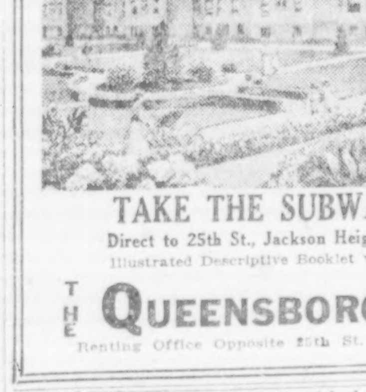
NEW BUILDING
14 Stories; in this exclusive section; Managed by Owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT
815 PARK AVE.
6-7-8 ROOMS
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
3 BATHS, $2,500 to $3,600.
Renting Agent on premises.
Phone River—7847.

QUEENS. QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
GARDEN APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED

The buildings are set back from the street and the rear yards are treated as a large park or garden for rest and recreation.

There is a beautiful outlook from every window and sunshine in every room.



To attract the best type of tenants, we have provided social and recreative features: Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playgrounds for Children, Gardens, etc.

6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $54 to $64
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $60 to $73

TAKE THE SUBWAY to Grand Central Station, 42d Street. Free Transfers to Queensboro Subway. Time 20 min., via Corona Line.
Direct to 25th St., Jackson Heights. Illustrated Descriptive Booklet with Floor Plans, etc., upon request.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. Tel. Newtown 708.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AV., CORNER 96th ST.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
Dentist's Apartment, Ground Floor
8 Rooms, 2 Baths........$1,300
CORNER APARTMENT,
8 Rooms, 2 Baths........$1,350
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
Apply Premises or A. BRANDSTEIN, (Harlem 1518) 133 E. 118th.

247 FIFTH AVE
EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
9 Rooms, 2 Baths

CORNER 95TH ST.
1,350 MADISON AV.
8 outside corner rooms, $1,150.
7 outside rooms, over private house, $1,100.
No shafts, all exposed, high class service in every respect. Superintendent.

56 E. 87TH ST., (Nr. Park Av.)
High-class elevator apartment; day and night service.
6 rooms, bath; extra maids' lavatory; $840.
7 rooms, bath; extra maids' lavatory; $1,200.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

BRONX.

MORRIS AVE. and 181st ST.
ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY.
3-4 EXTRA LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE; UP TO DATE. $25-$35
NEW BUILDINGS

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29, 5 ROOMS $36,
6 ROOMS $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

N. E. Corner 170th St.
Grand Boulevard & Concourse
2 MINUTES FROM NEW SUBWAY.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, light, spacious.
All High Class Apartments
Ready for Occupancy

169th St., S. W. Cor. Shakespeare Av.
WEST BRONX.
JUST COMPLETED.
3-4-5 Rooms at Moderate Rentals.
Every Modern Improvement.
Agent on Premises.
20 minutes from Grand Central Sub. Station.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $85 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

4-5-6 ROOMS
All Outside, Overlooking Hudson
New elevator apartments, attractively furnished; Summer rates. 20 minutes to Grand Central.
Fifth Ave. bus, subway and surface cars.
Opposite Billy Sunday Tabernacle
601 West 168th St. Ellsworth.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th St.
Studio and apartments to rent. North light.
JAMES E. BALL, MANAGER.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The MADISON SQUARE
37 Madison Avenue, New York City

AN Apartment Hotel embodying all the personality and quiet atmosphere of a home with the conveniences, luxury and refinement of the hotel.

NOW LEASING FROM OCTOBER

Apartments of from three to fourteen rooms; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; furnished and unfurnished; single and double rooms with private bath and small apartments with hotel service.

IDEAL IN LOCATION
INSPECTION INVITED

Literature on Request
L. M. THOMPSON, Managing Director

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly
Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome; open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs, large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price, $3,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OPPOSE TIME EXTENSION.

Real Estate Board Says Original Time Granted Builders Ample.

The Real Estate Board's committee on building heights and zoning has advised the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that it is opposed to the proposed extension from one year to two years of the time for completing buildings for which permits had been issued before the zoning resolution was passed and its approval of the plan to remove the restrictions from Columbus Avenue in the vicinity of Sixtieth to Sixty-third Street and Sixty-third Street east of Amsterdam Avenue.

In relation to the first proposal the Real Estate Board says: "The petition submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the Builders Protective Association asking that the time allowed under the building zone resolution for buildings to be carried to the second tier of beams be extended from one to two years has been given careful consideration, and in view of the fact that the year originally allowed was a reasonable concession and there are not sufficient grounds for further extending the time for those who have not taken advantage of it the proposal is opposed."

In relation to the second it says: "The proposal that Use District Map, Section 8, be amended so as to include within an unrestricted district an area taking in approximately the north side of Sixty-third Street from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway and Columbus Avenue from 100 feet south of Sixty-third Street to 100 feet north of Sixtieth Street and the south side of Sixty-third Street to Amsterdam Avenue has been carefully considered and is approved.

"From the report of the Committee on City Plan it is indicated that the original petition asking for this change was signed by a large proportion of the property owners, and this board's committee feels that the various requirements growing out of the local extension of the automobile industry can be better served by the proposed change than if the present restrictions were continued."

FURNITURE MOVING CHECK.

New Ordinance Provides That Cartmen Keep Weekly Record.

At a recent hearing before the Committee on General Welfare of the Board of Aldermen, Ordinance Int. 1659, providing that public cartmen shall keep a weekly record of furniture, &c., moved by them, the names of the owners of such furniture and the places to which such removals are made, and report weekly to the Commissioner of Licenses, was approved by the Real Estate Board through the Committee on City Ordinances. H. J. Schumacher, Louis Schrag, and Edward P. Doyle appeared before the committee.

The position taken by the committee was as follows: "Real estate owners generally have for a long while approved the principles embodied in this ordinance and the board now approves the ordinance. It would relieve a condition under which removals are frequently made by tenants who fail to pay their rent and cannot be traced. In some cases, they not only move without paying rent, but also take with them valuable fixtures and even pier glasses from apartments."

The Real Estate Board questioned the wisdom of lines 22, 23, 24, and 25, providing that certain records shall be deemed not public records in the discretion of the Commissioner of Licenses. It thinks that all the records should be public.

On the other hand, it realizes that there may be good reasons known to the Police Commissioner or the Commissioner of Licenses for this provision, and if such exist, will not oppose this part of the ordinance.

Fordham Hospital Addition.

An appropriation of $40,000 has been made by the Board of Estimate to erect a new roof ward for Fordham Hospital, Bronx.

The new ward will be built in lieu of a new wing, which would cost $360,000 or more, and for which the necessary money is not available. It will provide space for from twenty to twenty-five beds.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Room 2027, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

FOR SALE.

PEARLS
Genuine pearls of Lower California, in all grades and finest qualities. Nacre shells in all quantities for immediate shipments.
Main Office:
Ave. Uruguay 15, Dep. 7, Mexico City.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

For Sale.—Complete Plattsburg outfit, slightly used; 5 ft. 10, 38 chest, 34 waist, 15⅛ neck, 7½ shoes. Address Plattsburg, care Medley Scovil, Inc., 25 Pine St.

VIOLONCELLO BOW CASE, CONCERT INSTRUMENT; OPPORTUNITY; SERIOUS PLAYER; WONDERFUL TONE. S 194 TIMES.

For Sale—An I. C. S. French language outfit, (new,) including phonograph, records, books, &c. H 62 Times.

Forest Hills Garden, L. I.—For sale, seven-room house; $8,000; easy terms. J. A. Gallagher, 350 Burns St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 months for $5.
Visibles, 3 months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
Other makes, $25 to $60.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year.
Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
339 Broadway, at Worth St.
30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Ave.
119 W. 42d St., at Times Sq.
Tel. 5408 Franklin.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4738 Barclay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Patents, trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7334. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WILLIS GULLETTE, WRITE C. T. M., Washington, D. C., at once; difficulties can be adjusted.

CYRUS E. LEWIS of Derby, Conn., would like to know the whereabouts of CARL HATTER, formerly of Huntington, Conn.

Authors' manuscripts typed neatly and accurately. Perry, 54 West 48th St. Bryant 2579.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A gentleman disposing of his private stable will sell beautifully matched pair of brown geldings, 16 hands, sound, smart appearance and action, easily capable of traveling 12 miles per hour; also handsome dappled gray gelding, 16 hands, drives single or double; excellent for brougham; also good under saddle. Horses will be shown by Arthur Lyttle, 175 Macdougal St., between 9 and 3 or by arrangement with phone Rector 345.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

We are in the market for short song poems. The Hamilton Newspaper Syndicate, 2 East 23d St., N. Y.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &c.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
CRUISING SLOOP YACHT NINDAH,
29 feet over all; 11 feet beam; 3 feet draught; cabin handsomely furnished with silk plush cushions, Wilton carpets, modern lavatory and toilet, compass, marine clock, life preservers; two fresh water tanks; large refrigerator and oil stove in galley; fully furnished, including china * * * sleep six; yacht just done over, rigged, equipped, and all ready to sail; price $950 for immediate sale; can be seen at Muncy's Ship Yard, Bayshore, Long Island, or inquire of E. B. Estes & Sons, 362 Fifth Av., New York. Telephone 4820 Greeley.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
REAL ESTATE,
171 MADISON AVENUE.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1132.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Five-story quadruple walk-up apartment, recently completed, 50x100; rent $7,800; price $56,000; little cash required.

Five-story double walk-up apartment; rent $2,900; price $21,000; easy terms.
SHAW & CO., 1 West 125th St.

57th, East.—Cozy private dwelling, ten rooms; $3,000 cash, balance mortgage, interest and taxes $580 annually; cheaper than rent; investigate. Volzing, 208 East 57th.

An attractive little house for sale in West 70th St., near West End Av., at a sacrifice; also furniture. Address F 100 Times.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE AND EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

LOT, 50x102, on East 74th St., for sale.
TRINITY INVESTING CORP., 15 William St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Attention! Builders, Brokers.—I have choice lots, West Bronx, two blocks from rapid transit, will sell at price that will more than offset present price of material. H. U. Singhi, Fordham Road and Jerome Av.

Beautiful residence on University Av., near campus; 10 rooms, 2 baths; worth $15,000; will sell for $11,500. McLernon, 128 West Fordham Road.

Two lots, each 25x100, on Jerome Av., near 183d St. subway station; low price to quick buyer; no trade. Phone Canal 9032, Monday and Tuesday.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SUNSHINE AND HEALTH LIVE IN FLATBUSH.
Fine one-family house, detached, with double garage on plot 50x100, in restricted residential section, 773 Kenmore Place, (East 21st St.,) eleven rooms and bath, large billiard room or play room; electric lights, parquet floors, steam heat, with thermostat; running water in all upstairs rooms; rear stairway; glass enclosed porch, with screens. Can be seen by appointment only. Inquire OTTO W. WALTER, 789 East 17th St., Flatbush, or your own broker.

For Sale.—Fine large house, near subway, all improvements; six lots on corner; all kinds fruit trees; large stable and garage, with electric lights and steam heat; 70% can remain mortgage; brokers protected. Morche, Corner 19th Av. and 81st St., Brooklyn.

BARGAIN—BEDFORD SECTION.
85 MONROE ST.
Suitable for doctor or dentist; three-story and basement brownstone, with basement and parlor floor extension; fourteen rooms and two baths; open plumbing.

Bay Ridge.—10 fine lots, Shore Road, finest residential corner, plot 100x150; best 4th Av. corner plot, 125x100, for garage, storage, &c.; genuine total equity $50,000. What do you offer? De Waltoff, 451 47th St., Brooklyn.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

A business building, store, cellar, sub-cellar, 100 feet deep; 2 lofts, 44 deep, within one block of Borough Hall, Brooklyn. S., P. O. Box 46, Brooklyn. Answer after 6th.

Modern 7-room house; garage; all improvements; lot 22x100; West End train, 77th St., Bath Beach. 1,968 78th St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptionally modern, tile-stucco nine and ten room houses, nearing completion, three bathrooms; hot water heat; electricity; garage; half hour from city; rent $55 and $75. Errington, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton, S. I. Tel. 1786 Tompkinsville.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home on the North Shore, in the Borough of Queens; large plot of ground; house 2½ story, pressed brick and shingle construction, 15 rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra toilets, plenty of closet room, hot water heat, gas and electric; would cost more to build than the sale price of entire property, leaving land, which is worth $7,000, out of consideration; a decided bargain; terms to suit; price $15,000. John N. Booth, 9 Union Hall St., Jamaica, N. Y.

At Douglas Manor—A beautiful Dutch Colonial dwelling on large plot; splendid water view; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors and trim throughout; attractive price; reasonable terms to responsible people. T. Philip Resnyk, 40 West 32d St. Madison Square 9861.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A water front on Lake Mahopac; unique point of land, almost entirely surrounded by water; 495 feet frontage; sandy beach for bathing; owner will sell all or will divide with responsible party. T Wright, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Am building beautiful Dutch Colonial dwelling at Scarsdale station; large plot, fine view, all improvements, hardwood floors and trim; eight rooms, three baths, sleeping porch; ready for occupancy Oct. 1; price $11,500; terms to responsible people. T. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

COME AND LOOK AT THIS.
Ideal place, beautifully located, for sale or rent; medium-sized cottage; all improvements; perfect order; large piazza; forest trees and shrubbery; 50 minutes to city. Owner, 4 Manhattan Av., Rochelle Park, New Rochelle.

Two beautiful seven-room homes, hot water heat, &c., being built at Larchmont, within five minutes' walk of depot, three minutes from trolley, water side of railroad; plot 65x100 each; for sale at $7,000. T. Keller, 40 West 32d St., Room 1202. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at either Scarsdale, Lake Mahopac, Mahopac Point, Larchmont, Pelham and Mahwah, N. J.
Country Home League,
40 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

For Sale, Larchmont.—Seven rooms, tile bath; hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,600; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values. H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2326.

For Sale, Scarsdale.—Eleven acres overlooking Bronx Parkway; beautiful knolls, ten minutes from station; ideal for private residence, club, sanitarium, or subdivision; large frame house; city water, gas; high ground; can be seen by appointment. Evans.

Beautiful Dutch Colonial, nine rooms and two baths, in restricted section of Larchmont, five minutes' walk toward water front depot; convenient to schools, stores, &c. Address Larchmont, 39 W. 31st St., Dept. T. Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

Bargain—Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; modern residence; 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, 3 open fireplaces, gas, electricity; cost $18,500; will sell for $14,000. Owner, 128 Primrose Av.

Commuter's home; all improvements; plentiful grounds; not merely "house and lot;" fruit, vegetables, garage, chickens; 38 minutes Grand Central; sell only. Dentist, 884 Columbus Av.

On main street, two miles from White Plains; high-class tract, 50 acres; suitable for gentleman's country home or subdivision. Fordham Heights Real Estate Exchange, 158 East 188th St.

An opportunity for a refined family to get into a new home this Fall; house of 9 rooms, 3 baths; beautifully situated and convenient to Scarsdale Station. T. Seymour, 40 W. 32d St. Phone Mad. Sq. 9860.

Bronxville, on Bronx Parkway, new eight-room stucco house, with garage, sleeping porch, steam heat, five minutes to station; easy terms. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville, N. Y.

For sale or rent, houses, farms, acreage. See H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, Depot Plaza Bldg., P. O. Box 396, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 589.

Must sell or exchange home; ten rooms, three baths; $14,000; one of finest suburbs; forty-five minutes New York City. Small cash; terms to suit. X 382 Times Annex.

Lake Mahopac bungalow plot; perpetual water rights; $500. Owner, Dept. T, Room 1202, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

Bronxville.—For sale or rent, new 9-room house, garage; $8,500. Glenhert, Tel. 1060.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

War necessitates selling new, thoroughly modern, compact, nine large room house; effective, smart appearance; corner plot, open fires, oak floors, two baths, shower, casement doors, and white enamel trim throughout; shrubs, shade, garden; price, $12,000, including carpets, screens, awnings, curtains, &c.; thirty minutes Pennsylvania Station; electric service, city conveniences; at station; bargain quick purchaser; immediate possession. Owner, T 273 Times Downtown.

On as fine an acre plot as is to be found on the North Shore of Long Island I have built a modern 10-room brick and frame house, intended for my own occupancy, now that it is practically completed I must sell. Three tile baths with showers, two sleeping porches, two-car garage; stately trees, broad lawns, shrubs and hedges, garden space; everything necessary for a complete suburban home; accessible to station and water. My misfortune may prove your opportunity. Address Owner, Box 604 Times.

AT MANORVILLE, CONVENIENT TO UNITED STATES MILITARY CAMP, 25x100; $10 TERMS IF DESIRED; A SAFE AND SANE INVESTMENT FOR ANY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD; LIMITED NUMBER AT THIS PRICE. MANORVILLE-YAPHANK CO., 51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y. C.

Owner must dispose of 5-room bungalow, with all water rights, &c., near bay, in nice locality; nearly built; modern improvements; will decorate to suit; garden plot; school and trolley nearby, 40 minutes from city; easy terms and right price to interested party. Kelso, Box 277 Times Downtown.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.—For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, handsome brick residence, charmingly situated in wooded section; ten rooms, three baths, large plot, fine trees, flower garden. 50 Olive Place. Telephone Forest Hills 6337.

Should you be looking for an old house, which needs small repairs, with a large plot of land for cultivation, poultry, &c., near water and station, for $1,475, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

8—NEW JAMAICA HOUSES—8.
Best neighborhood; all modern improvements; low price; easy terms; free lots in partial payment. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

NEW HOUSE, GARDEN CITY ESTATES, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; 2 blocks from depot, best neighborhood; low price; easy terms, or free lots as first payment. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 500, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

For Sale—12-room house, barn, 3 acres; large old-fashioned house, basement barn, 9 acres; 8-room house, 1 acre; all have shade, fruit; near stores, church, school, and depot. E. B. Payne, Wading River, L. I.

For Sale.—Great Neck, L. I., new house, stucco, and garage, parquet floors; two baths and shower; sun parlor; all improvements; seven rooms. T. 357 Times Downtown.

Widow must sacrifice her beautiful home, North Freeport, $1,700, on terms; 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; fruit and shade; plot 83x100. Box 16, Roosevelt, L. I.

$1,350 for cozy house and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot, near lake. Owner, Box 249 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

On the south road at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with trolley passing property; gentleman's estate 53 acres; extensive Hudson River frontage; modern dwelling, 18 rooms, bath and heat; farmer's cottage; all necessary outbuildings; view of Hudson for many miles; originally cost $40,000; offered to settle estate for $20,000; investigate; unusual opportunity. Ross Realty, 505 5th Av., New York City. Tel. 2864 Vanderbilt.

NEAR U. S. CAMP.
At Yaphank.
Lots and plots
for sale.
Great opportunity.
Act at once.
W. A. Hall, 225 5th Av.

Orange County dairy farm, 147 acres, in the Wallkill Valley, near Walden; 100 acres tillable; level and free from stone; balance woodland and pasture; attractive dwelling; all necessary outbuildings; silo; plenty of good water; $5,500, only $1,500 cash required. Ross Realty, 505 5th Av., New York City. Tel. 2864 Vanderbilt.

BARGAIN.—My Summer home, village, Catskill Mountains; 9-room villa, garage, lawn, garden; $1,400. $400 down. GEORGE RIFENBURGH, 50 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Three-family house, best condition, heat, hot water; lot 140 ft.; Bedford Park. Graf, 279 3d Av.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S FINE NEARBY HOME AND FARM, Westport-Norwalk, Post Road, large Colonial house, all modern improvements, large scenic piazza; 6 master's bedrooms; new barn; garage; fruit, 29 acres tillable and wooded; first time offered, $15,000, $5,000 cash; a beauty!
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

For Sale or To Rent.—Gentleman's estate, Woodstock, Conn., beautifully situated in midst of charming country; all improvements; 100 acres of land; two miles from Putnam. William Ordway Partridge care E. C. Morse, Putnam, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

A charming old house, remodeled 8 rooms, all improvements; garage and studio; one acre land; beautiful old trees; price $7,500. Mrs. Stanley Watts, Real Estate, Westport, Conn., on the Sound.

REAL ESTATE.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A charming old house, remodeled 8 rooms, all improvements; garage and studio; one acre land; beautiful old trees; price $7,500. Mrs. Stanley Watts, Real Estate, Westport, Conn., on the Sound.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Reduced rentals, bungalows, cottages, houses, and estates, on and near water, furnished, for Summer season. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

OYSTER RIVER, West Haven, Conn.—7-room bungalow, surrounded by country and seashore; all modern improvements; garage, garden. P. O. Box 307, New Haven, Conn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Rare bargain; $8,500; easy terms; delightful home of 10 rooms and 3 tiled baths in the country near the city; near lake; grounds 100 by 170 feet; fine trees; on very high ground in the hills; 700 feet elevation; superb views in every direction; very large living room with huge open fireplace; walls paneled; ceilings beamed; dining room ceilings beamed; butler's pantry and kitchen; tiled bathroom; airy attic and storage space over entire house; spacious return veranda and open terrace overlooking the water; full lake privileges; electricity; all conveniences; 45 minutes on Lackawanna R. R. express trains; near station, schools, churches, country club; actual lake rights go with property. Address Owner, Box 466 Times Downtown.

Wonderful Bargain. — Ten-room house, two baths, on ¼-acre corner plot; sleeping porch, outside dining porch, wonderful living room, with large, open fireplace; parquet floors, hardwood trim; magnificent modern kitchen; butler's pantry; high ground; extended view; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily, commutation $5.90; best and most beautiful suburb in the State; price $7,750; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or 'phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Do you want a house at a bargain? Owner obliged to sell; house seven rooms and bath, on plot 60x120 feet, in restricted neighborhood, five miles from station; thirty-mile view; fully screened, including porch; fine lawn; wealth of shrubs, shade trees; flourishing flower and vegetable garden; hot water heat, gas, and electricity; white enamel trim; open fireplace; hardwood floors; built-in bookcases and buffet; price $5,600. Call or phone Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St., New York. Greeley 4535.

Desirable property for sale at Ridgewood, N. J.; twelve-room house on corner of two principal streets; contains all modern improvements, hardwood floors, gas, electricity, hot-water heating; also two finished rooms in attic, laundry in basement; 5 minutes' walk from station; excellent train service; fine vegetable garden, lawns, flower beds, and grand old shade trees; no reasonable offer refused; terms, part cash and balance on mortgage if desired. Address Gen. P. O. Box 1,541, N. Y. City.

The Elms, River Road, two miles from Bound Brook, on main auto road; ideal all-year home; 30 acres, large frontage; plenty fruit and berries; 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; garage, two barns, poultry houses; modern farm machinery, wagons, &c.; beautiful tree-covered lawn. Come and see it, take train to Bound Brook, then trolley, which passes door; price $18,000. terms; might consider exchange for income and some cash. Owner, on premises, or 287 Park Av., Union Hill, N. J.

NO MONEY DOWN.
NO INTEREST TO PAY.
This charming house can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a house easy as renting; house has 9 rooms and bath; located in the most exclusive section of Rochelle Park, N. J.; large open fireplace, built-in glass closets, window seats, &c.; beautifully shaded; plot 50x125, planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.; price $4,800; call or write for full particulars. H. O. Wentworth, Rochelle Park, N. J.

WRITE ME NOW!—If sold immediately, my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7c fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

TELEPHONE ME NOW!—If sold immediately, my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Manufacturing space in modern, daylight building; elevators; railroad siding; lowest insurance rates; suitable for any class of manufacturing; space up to 30,000 feet ready Sept. 1; conditions favorable for male help; population of 300,000 to draw from. Write for descriptive booklet.
Paterson Industrial Development Co.,
Room 206, 5 Colt St.,
Paterson, N. J.

WRITE ME NOW!—If sold immediately, my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

At Rutherford, N. J., new home, vestibule, living rooms, dining room, kitchen, front and rear porches, parquet floors, three large bedrooms and bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, superior construction, copper valleys and flashings, best location, large plot; price $5,500, terms $500 cash, $35 monthly; it makes paying rent foolish. Van Winkle Co., opposite station, Rutherford.

Will sacrifice my equity of $1,600 in exceptionally choice suburban lots, 20 minutes from 42d St., in the centre of high-class residential district; wonderful opportunity for a builder, as every house in the district is sold; there is a crying need for more houses; builder's terms on the balance; must have money. Mr. Hunt, 134 West 65th St.

KENILWORTH, North 17th St., $2,750, $30 monthly, 11 rooms; Bloomfield, 85 East Baldwin, $4,500, $45 monthly; seven rooms, Tottenville, seashore, partly furnished, 203 Manhattan St., $100 season. Hackensack, 855 Main, large house, grounds, $30 monthly. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME.—New, modern, all-year bungalow, six large rooms, bath, two large porches; double floors, fieldstone fireplace, hardwood trim, cellar and attic; artesian water; ½ acre; beautifully located, near station; $3,500, easy terms. EVANS, Lincoln Park, N. J.

Park Ridge, N. J.—Modern 13-room house; every convenience; corner location; 3½ acres improved grounds, outbuildings; tennis court, shade trees and shrubbery of all kinds; 50 minutes to New York; attractive price for early buyer. C. S. Merton, 210 5th Av., New York.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Rent, furnished, to November, or lease, unfurnished, stucco house, 8 rooms, all improvements; grounds 87x180; garden, garage; fine location; 10 minutes depot, 40 minutes New York; cheap rent. 27 Heights Terrace, Ridgewood, or Brower, Telephone Bryant 655.

Beautiful California bungalow, hour out in the hills; Stickley Craftsman design, 7 rooms, bath, hot water heat, electric lights, beamed ceilings, ingle nook, 2 fireplaces, large shade plot, 6 minutes station; Western owner will sacrifice. Box T. 251 Mahwah, N. J.

Bargain, $175 down, $23 monthly, buys Hackensack Heights new six-room house; all improvements; near stations; cheap commutation; plots, $150 up; building loans arranged; meet us any afternoon Essex St., corner Prospect Av., Hackensack, N. J. Boundary Realty Co., 30 Church St., N. Y.

Exceptional bargain; six-room modern home, $3,200; worth $3,700; also five-room bungalow, $2,700; worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly, like rent. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

Large corner lot; 5-room house; just renovated inside and out; water, sewer, gas; one block from school; near Erie and Susquehanna stations; bargain at $2,500; easy terms. F. B. Ross, 139 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Country place, admirably suited for sanitarium, boarding school, small hotel or other semi-private purposes; large house; three acres of grounds; in attractive suburb Northern New Jersey. Address G. W. Lindsey, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Tenafly, N. J.—22 acres, suitable for development; frontage on Knickerbocker Road and West Clinton Av., adjoining Knickerbocker Golf Club. Can be sold at attractive figure to settle estate. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

Notice.—We have sold nine of our new palace houses at original prices; there are only three left; they are among the best in Plainfield; $8,000; two baths, sleeping porches, &c. Act quickly. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $6,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattell, Washington, N. J.

Artistic cobblestone bungalow, seven rooms, electricity, steam heat, 75x150; highest altitude Bergenfield; also house sites reasonable; seven minutes' walk; twelve miles out, West Shore Railroad. O'Connell, 116 West 39th St. Tel. 156 Greeley.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE, every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $2,800; reasonable terms. LONG & MILLER. Telephone 4086 Cortlandt. 15 Park Row.

Beautiful bungalow, stone and shingle; 6 rooms, bath, steam, electricity; grounds 100x165; partly wooded; near station, 50 minutes out; high elevation; bargain price; terms to suit. Call owner, 203 Broadway, Room 65. Telephone 4716 Cortlandt.

Attractive country home; modern improvements, spacious grounds, plenty fruit, flowers, shrubs; shop, chicken coops; sacrifice account leaving town; price $2,050; terms arranged; Lackawanna nine miles out. Owner, 250 Times Downtown.

Bungalow, California style; seven rooms, open fireplace, five acres fruit, overlooking beautiful lake; commuting distance; sacrifice, $3,800; worth $4,500; easy terms; rent, $150; option purchase. Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

So. Orange.—New 9-room house, sun parlor, sleeping porch, 3 baths, hardwood floors, decorated; lot 75x100; excellent location; $14,000; might lease. J. Charles O'Brien Co., So. Orange, N. J., and 141 Broadway, N. Y.

$6,000 for high-class house at Carlton Terrace; restricted; 7 rooms; all improvements; double garage; unprecedented bargain. Goss, 60 Raymond Av., Rutherford. Two blocks from Carlton Hill station, Erie, (main line.)

$4,250 for superb six-room house; all improvements; location unsurpassed; "gentlemen's home." D. S. Goss, 60 Raymond Av., Rutherford, N. J. Two blocks from Carlton Hill station, Erie, (main line.)

All-year country home; fifteen-room house, all improvements; twenty-three acres; stable, outbuildings; excellent condition; crops planted; price $15,000. Owner, Box 138, Ramsey, N. J.

One-family frame house for sale, in the Bergen section of Jersey City; 6 rooms and bath and all modern improvements, in good condition. For particulars write Waldele, 539 East 80th St., N. Y. City.

MONTCLAIR.—Will sacrifice $9,000 residence for $7,000; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch; latest appointments; only $500 cash required. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, at Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

House For Sale.—All modern improvements; lot 50x135; all kinds shrubs, fruit trees, near school, church, station; price $4,500; installments $40 month. Inquire H. Wilson, Forest Av., Teaneck, N. J. Englewood 676J.

Account death, must sacrifice beautiful country home; modern improvements, spacious grounds; Rutherford's prettiest section; price, $3,250; worth $5,000; easiest terms. Widow, 200 Times Downtown.

For $100 cash and $10 monthly will sell best residential corner, 40x100, Bogota, N. J. Address Real Bargain, W 400 Times Downtown.

For Sale—4½ acres with small house, on Saddle River; one hour motor ride from New York City on Franklin Turnpike. X 350 Times Annex.

Glen Ridge, (26 Washington Place.)—For sale, seven-room house, all improvements, room for garage; $5,900; easy terms; convenient trains and trolley.

Montclair.—Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, solarium, fireproof garage; rent per annum, $1,200. F. M. Crawley & Bros., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. Robert T. Stegenburgh, 20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

A big lot at Westfield on a hill; houses all around; very cheap. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC., Factory Experts, Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 37, Rutherford, N. J.

Residence property, $4,000; building site, $1,000; near depot, Freeport. L 179 Times.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—101-acre estate known as No. 575 Salisbury St., Worcester, Mass., located about 3½ miles from the City Hall; large, beautiful mansion house, consisting of 16 spacious rooms, 5 baths, fireplaces; electric lights, steam heat; caretaker's cottage, garage, stable, etc. This property was originally owned and occupied by Mr. Blake, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. Apply to C. J. Steffreen, owner, 1010 Old South Bldg., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass., or Myers & Sherwin, attorneys, 299 Broadway, New York City.

For sale in the heart of the Berkshires; 7 miles from Mohawk Trail; beautiful Summer or all-year home; house 9 rooms; all modern improvements; open plumbing; barn, sugar house and outfit, &c.; house for help; over 200 acres; 2½ miles to railroad. H. B. Davison, 254 Union St., Lynn, Mass.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Winter Harbor, Maine, near Grindstone Point.—Beautiful estate, worth $18,000, price $6,000. Sacrifice sale to settle estate. Known as Casa Marina Summer home; to be sold less than one-third its value; house, 12 rooms; all improvements; garage for 3 autos; bowling alley and yacht landing; 60,000 square feet of land, 103 feet on water front, 110 feet on main road; ideal Summer home, can be occupied all year round; brokers' commissions protected. Myer Dana, 204 Pemberton Building, Boston, Mass.

Berkshire, Mass.; Vermont, New Hampshire farms. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

SOUTHERN FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS and contented. Favored by nature with mild climate, long growing season, and abundant rainfall, fruit, poultry, stock, trucking, and general farming succeed amazingly here. Little Farms in Shenandoah Valley colony of Little Planters. $250 and up, complete, on easy payments. Good near-by markets, excellent transportation, low freights. Full information on request. F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 413 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

AUTO TEA HOUSE WITH THREE ACRES. On main highway through Pocono Mountain resorts; cars pass by the hundreds daily; 15-room, good house, barn; large garden planted; price, $3,000; half cash. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Altitude 1,900 feet, overlooking lake; refined 9-room furnished cottage, garage; excellent fishing, mountain scenery; circumstances necessitate sacrifice; sell $1,500 complete. Richardson, 11 Broadway.

For Sale—Vermont Fameuse (Snow) apple orchard, in prime condition, fully equipped; finest eating apple; produced 3,000 barrels last season. Address Rooms 65-7, 45 Wall St., New York.

To-Let—2½-story house and 50 acres of land on shore of two lakes for July and August. U. S. Hartford, Denmark, Me.

Beautifully located camp in Taconic Mountain woods, situated at Taconic Lake; price $850; furnished. Morris, 101 West 141st.

Real Estate Wanted.

BRICK FACTORY, about 10,000 sq. ft. floor space, with running water, gas, and electricity; one or more buildings; should be near railroad or water, within 20 miles of New York; submit full details; brokers protected. Chas. Schiller, 240 East 61st St.

IN PEEKSKILL, TARRYTOWN, DOBBS FERRY, OR HASTINGS. I want to rent a six or seven room house, hot water or steam heat, and other improvements; in good neighborhood; state terms. X 366 Times Annex.

Two to five acres garden land, with small modern house or bungalow, on small quarterly payments; location in New Jersey, within commuting distance of New York. X 363 Times Annex.

A small house to rent or purchase wanted, one with garage preferred, in Westchester County or Northern New York; full particulars desired as to heating; hot water preferred. D 406 Times Annex.

Owners of commercial waterfront factories, factory sites, warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, should communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St., Tel. Rector 9121.

House, six rooms, small plot, high ground, all improvements, one hour from city; price $5,000, 10 per cent. down; all particulars; principals only. L 187 Times.

IS YOUR PLOT OR BUILDING IDLE? If it can be made into a garage, write Mr. Ford, 43 Cedar St.

Wanted in Westchester Village Section, substantial old dwelling, with about 2 acres. Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amst'dam Av., N. Y.

Unfurnished house, garage, North Shore L. I., near water, within hour. L 177 Times.

Wanted—Small house, near beach; give details. X 347 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Taxpayer—New, fine income producer; $14,000 equity; $1,290 guaranteed net income; want free and clear private house, Washington Heights or Harlem, or private house and little farm; send particulars telling what you have in exchange; brokers protected. Louis Levy, 625 West 136th.

Would exchange $3,500 equity well located west Bronx lot and cash for desirable Summer cottage or bungalow, seashore, Sound, or hills. Give full description, price, &c. Address Business Street, S 361 Times Downtown.

Will exchange two fine cottages, including 50 feet of water front, in fine location in Jersey, for Brooklyn one-family house. Throop Realty Co., 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (6380 Main.)

EXCHANGE SUBURBAN PROPERTY. $150,000 worth of suburban property in exchange for city income; will exchange part or all; will add cash. Owner, Room 25, 9 Church St., N. Y.

Five-family house and shop to exchange for one-family house in Brooklyn. 403 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan flats, also Brooklyn private 2-family houses and flats; sell or exchange; brokers note. A. A. Sealy, 154 Nassau St.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Actually have $55,000; want first mortgage applications; modern Manhattan, Bronx; sums to suit; principals only. Snowber & Smith, 860 6th Av.

All or any part of $150,000 to loan on lots or acreage in Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, or Westchester Counties. K. W. Nichols, 134 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn.

Wanted, seven loans $5,000 each; Brooklyn, cold water, brick, eight families, all rented, fine order. Address Owner, T 308 Times Downtown.

CASH ADVANCES ON YOUR 1917-18 LEASES. M 58 TIMES.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old farm house, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, &c.; barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, Box 294 Times Downtown.

Small farm, outbuilding, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B. Treise, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island chicken farm, fruit, vegetables; 14 modern buildings; 12 acres; cost $20,000; sacrifice $5,500. Emil Steffens, Center Moriches, N. Y.

5-acre farm, orchard, cultivated land, near main road; $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARMS.—Bargains for fruit, poultry, garden truck; list mailed. Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

By Delaware River at R. R. Station; products sold to campers at good prices; productive 38-acre farm; 9 room house, carriage house and 3 modern poultry houses, all painted and in perfect repair; big unpainted barn and granary; price $3,500. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

High-class 130-acre farm, elegant ten-room house, modern conveniences, tenant house, and all necessary buildings; fine water supply; on trolley and main highway, 3 minutes' walk from depot. Farm list free. Jamison & Co., Broad St. Bank Bldg., Trenton, N. J.

Old Stone House with Rare Views; 107-acre farm, 70 acres tillable; outbuildings poor; near Flemington; has been held at $7,500; we offer it for $5,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees, 10-room house and 5-room house, 7 good outbuildings painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

185-acre dairy-stock farm; brook, wood; fine buildings; ¼ mile depot; close estate; only $15,000. Ed Burroughs, 143 E. State, Trenton, N. J.

Finest agricultural estate in New Jersey at its value, $35,000; highly profitable; elite section; 250 acres, $8,000 down. Grant T. Parish, Broker in Farms, Asbury Park, N. J.

1,400-acre estate for sale at three-quarters value; fine trout brooks; particulars. Farm, 62 Franklin St., Jersey City.

Ideal 12-acre farm, 8-room house, steam heat; fine for chickens or truck; all planted. Trautner, Millstone, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—250-acre dairy or stock farm, with or without stock and equipment, in beautiful valley, near railroad station, and markets; residence has city conveniences; opportunity afforded some one to acquire one of New York State's good farms. For description and low price, address Owner, P. O. Box 175, Albany, N. Y.

Farm 75 acres, near Middletown, 45 acres under cultivation, 12 acres meadow, with large stream, woodland, 8-room house, good stock horse; pair horses, 9 cows, 3 heifers, 1 bull, chickens; all crops, oats, wheat, rye; farm implements, &c.; $4,500. J. E. Henderson, Middletown, N. Y.

Foreclosure farm bargain, within 2 hours from Grand Central Station; rough, rugged, picturesque woodland farm, 100 acres; 8-room house; gravity water; high elevation; fine views; buildings painted; price $2,800. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES. Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 382 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000; $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

Big Stock Farm—385 acres; 2 hours from here on Harlem R. R., at $40 per acre; good buildings, about 150 acres tillable; fine pasture. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

Modern, up-to-date farm, 174 acres, within 75 miles of New York City; buildings of the best. For price and further particulars address Frank L. Dolfini, 14 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Two small farms, near Lockport; fairly good buildings, good productive money-making places; bargains. Address Walter Millett, Lockport, N. Y.

1,400-acre estate for sale at three-quarters value; fine trout brooks; particulars. Farm, 62 Franklin St., Jersey City.

For Sale—150-acre farm, 12-room house, large barn; near Otisville, Orange County, N. Y.; price, $7,000. Hiram Smith, Goshen, N. Y.

Farmhouse.—Completely furnished; ice; garden; fifty miles. Horton, Goshen, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES. With modern 9-room house, very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000 bu. potato crop. Price $4,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Farm on State Road near station; 186 acres, 2 dwellings, lots of barns, silo, fertile soil, riverfront; gravity spring water; $6,900. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE. PENNSYLVANIA FARM.—A productive 33-acre farm, 8-roomed dwelling house, large bank barn, fruit, woodland, excellent soil, mail delivered, telephone, directly on the highway, near school, not far to the railway station; all growing crops, stock and implements; $1,500 in cash required. For further particulars address FRANCIS W. WACK, Schwenksville, Penn.

Wanted.

FARM WANTED. A good productive farm, stock and implements; commuting distance; $10,000 to $15,000. F. A. FARNSWORTH, 165 Broadway.

Farm, ten acres, larger; hour Broadway; low price; easy payments. W 376 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Small farm within commuting distance of city, 10 or 12 acres, with good buildings. Owners only address T 14 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

HOUSE, FURNISHED THROUGHOUT, ALL CONVENIENCES, NEAR BROADWAY AND 163D ST. SUBWAY STATION AND GOOD RESTAURANTS, FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, $200 PER MONTH. OWNER, WARREN, M 33 TIMES.

7 rooms, Bay Ridge, 4 months, to high-class people. Write full particulars. B. B., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Unfurnished.

For Sale or to Let—Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, containing 19 rooms, 230 East 15th St., Manhattan, facing Stuyvesant Park. Address S. H. Realties, Inc., 368 Broome St.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker on premises.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

FURNISHED 9-room house until October; large shady grounds, fruit, 5-minute walk to station, 10 minutes to beach, commuting by Sandy Hook route or all-rail; reasonable rent. Catherine Lohsen, Belford, N. J.

Belle Harbor.—New 10-room house on Dennison Av., 131st St., north Bayside Drive; all improvements. J. Conolly, Rockaway Park.

Directly on Sound, $300 month, small family. Safford, Shore Acres, Mamaroneck.

Out of Town—Unfurnished.

An attractive house, fine condition, every convenience; garage; overlooks Hudson River; 3 minutes from trolleys; rent $75; sale price, $12,000. 16 Moresemere Place, North Yonkers, N. Y. Open for inspection Sunday, 11-5; other days, apply to Thomson Bros., Getty Square, Yonkers. William Kroose, Owner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Sublet for balance of lease, 10 months, 7-room house, 3 baths, solarium, all improvements, unfurnished, $85 per month, at 128 West Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J. Apply to F. M. Crawley & Bros., Montclair, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

For rent, for Summer months, at Great Neck, 26 minutes out on the high North Shore, my beautifully furnished new home, containing 5 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, garage, &c.; desirable tenants only; $500 month; near station; water, golf and tennis. Address E 453 Times Annex.

Douglas Manor.—To rent, two months, July 10 to Sept. 10, most attractive 9-room furnished house; vegetable garden; bathing; country club. Bayside 3363.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Always cool, high elevation; wide, shady porches, upper balconies; ocean breezes; comfortable; 11 rooms, 2 baths; large lawn, garden, tennis; all conveniences; convenient, 30 minutes Brooklyn or Penn. Station; rental $350 season. L 158 Times.

Beautiful suburban home for rent, furnished, or for sale; all improvements; 12 rooms, 70 feet of porch; on plot 1¼ acres; beautiful lawns, tennis court, fruit and shade trees; three blocks from North Shore Country Club. Sea Cliff Realty Exchange.

Westhampton Beach, L. I.—Attractive furnished nine-room cottage on water; private dock; boating, bathing; one acre; rent $400 for season. Apply to W. H. Winters, Westhampton Beach, agent, or telephone owner, 1058 Bedford.

Furnished cottage, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, gas, garage, Ocean Av., corner Seaview, Long Branch; $500 season. Apply owner on premises, or phone 9250 Canal, New York City.

Bay Shore, Lake Section Brightwaters.—For season; 8-room house, new finely furnished, all improvements; garage, large corner plot; at greatly reduced price. W. R. Eaton, owner, phone 446 Bay Shore.

Vacation Cottage, Patchogue.—modern cottage, near bathing, station; seven bedrooms; separate bath; large plot; will rent for season or July and August. J. J., 145 Times.

Rockaway Park, 41, Beach 112.—New house for rent, 10 rooms, half block from ocean, four blocks from station, fully furnished. Naughton, 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished houses, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 594 Coney Island.

By Long Island Sound.—Part of house; fine shade; electric lights; 8 rooms, well furnished; fine bathing; $100 season. A. B. Davis, Miller Place, L. I.

Edgemere.—Best section; private family will rent two rooms for season; couple or gentlemen; references. Phone Far Rockaway 1588, or 610 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Thirty minutes Pennsylvania Station; overlooking Sound; ideal ten rooms; four master bedrooms; garage, ample grounds; garden. Phone Bayside 2934R.

Bay Shore, L. I., house, furnished; fifteen rooms; all improvements; shade, fruit; ideal for children; one hour out; $500. A. C. Bissell, Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn.

Rent, reasonably, new furnished seven-room cottage, modern improvements; ocean bathing. Inquire Miss Elsie Murdock, Brook Haven, L. I.

Peconic Bay, Southampton.—Furnished cottage, eight rooms and bath; good bathing; garage; low rent; all improvements. T 249 Times Downtown.

Attractively furnished home, directly on North Shore of Long Island, in desirable Summer colony. Phone Apt. 19, Lenox 1600.

Beautiful new modern residence, near ocean; season. Belle Harbor, Rockaway. H 102 Times.

GOODGROUND, L. I.—Waterfront house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; garage; 5 acres; boating; healthful. Nugent, 223 East 80th St.

Furnished 11-room modern house; Summer or lease; near train or trolley. 144 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

Five-room shore bungalow, Mattituck, private beach; shade; $150 season. T 231 Times Downtown.

PATCHOGUE Rustic Bungalows to rent. Views mailed. DIMMERLING, Corona, N. Y.

22 FURNISHED COTTAGES, $150 UP. DICKERSON. PHONE 14, SAYVILLE, L. I.

Muncie Island, Great South Bay.—Attractive, well-furnished bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; fine piazza. Box 617, Babylon.

Sheepshead Bay.—High class apartment, 6 rooms, bath; 2 porches; all improvements, 2,665 East 26th. Tel. Coney Island 2383.

Westchester County.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOMES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, overlooking the Sound; 24 miles from Grand Central Station; 10 acres beautiful grounds; kitchen garden, fruit, large garage; 8 master bedrooms, 6 servants' rooms, 6 bathrooms; 6 minutes walk from railroad station; owner will rent until Oct. 1 for $3,000. S 158 Times.

White Plains.—For small family of particular people, $100 a month during Summer season, or possibly longer, new, cozy 7-room house, carefully furnished; flourishing garden; well located in hilly section, real country; 40 minutes from Grand Central; references desired; war necessitates leaving. G. W. Gray, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 2055W.

For Rent.—Attractive 9-room modern house; all improvements; sleeping porch; high ground; convenient trolley & railroads; very high-class neighborhood; large plot; garden, fruit; $65 monthly. T. N. Benedict, 46 Lawton St., New Rochelle.

House overlooking Hudson; 38 minutes out; craftsman interior and furnishings; 4 bedrooms, large living room, and wide verandas; will sublet at great sacrifice; $375 until Oct. 1; immediate possession. Telephone Hastings 1043.

At Larchmont.—Nice, cool, modern cottage; walking distance from station; five bedrooms, three baths, lavatory; garage; half acre, shady lawn; July 1 to Sept. 15; $650. Box 394, Larchmont. Phones 290 Larchmont or 2422 Murray Hill.

House, 6 rooms and bath; vegetable and flower garden; elevated, picturesque; the Eden of Westchester Hills; 19 minutes Scarsdale station; housekeeper if desired; July and August, $200. A. L. Lawton, Scarsdale, or 159 5th Av., city. Chelsea 841.

BEAUTIFUL COPAKE LAKE, Berkshires.—4-5-room furnished bungalows; bathing, fishing, boating; 1,000 feet elevation; $15 week; $125 season. C. Stilwell, 1,253 Woodhaven Av., Ozone Park, N. Y.

9 rooms, 2 baths, 4 bedrooms; large grounds, dock, bathing privileges; elegantly furnished; possession at once. 57 Rushmore Av., Oriento Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Benj. Albert, agent.

SCARSDALE.—Furnished, July, August, September; house, 10 rooms; 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, shower bath, 2 maids' rooms; garage, 2 cars. Cortlandt 588. Scarsdale 102.

Furnished house for July and August, Pelham or vicinity; small adult family; garage; moderate rent. Westchester, S 155 Times.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, 13-room house, two baths, large lawn, garden, garage. F. S. Fisher, Central Av., White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Beautifully furnished; 9 rooms, 2 baths; July 1 to Oct. 1; $350. H. P. Prickitt, 33 Oneida Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

For Summer, handsomely furnished house, Montrose on the Hudson; all improvements; caretaker on premises; rent, $350. G. T. Waldron, General Delivery, Peekskill, N. Y.

Hartsdale.—July, August, half September; 9 rooms, 3 baths, small garage. Craighead, Chelsea 7500.

Seven-room cottage, furnished, July-August, $200; can be seen any time. 'Phone 228W, Fenton, 11 Clove Road, New Rochelle.

Claremont Place, 11, (Mount Vernon.)—Bargain, 10 rooms, tile bath, large porch.

New York State.

MOUNT KISCO. For rent, furnished 8-room house and cultivated vegetable garden, garage; ten minutes' walk from station; possession immediately. Apply D. Frank Dakin, Mount Kisco.

Modern 11-room house, furnished; Au Sable Chasm; on State road; 15 miles south of Plattsburg; $200 for the season. Phone 7715W Prospect. W. L. Sackett, 128 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE, MONROE, N. Y.—Reduction, 9 rooms, finely furnished, all improvements; one mile; newly decorated; high; commuting; near lakes; spacious grounds; garage. G. E. Reed.

Sullivan County, N. Y.—Ten-room house, well furnished; high elevation, overlooking Delaware River; big shade trees; rent for season. Address Paulina Diem, Lackawaxen, Pa.

Adirondacks, on Lake Pleasant.—Ten-room camp, completely furnished; fireplace, garage, sand bathing beach. COCHRANE, 2 West 125th.

New Adirondack bungalow, Swiss architecture; elevation 2,000; four rooms, furnished artistic, open fire, wood, season $160. Mrs. Parker Morrison, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

Catskills.—Comfortable seven-room cottage beside picturesque trout stream; large bedrooms; tennis court; $150. Laura Ackley, Shandaken, N. Y.

Adirondacks, Shroon Lake, N. Y.—The Joseffy, ten-room cottage and seven-room bungalow, beautifully furnished; near lake and hotels. For terms, write Chas. L. Weeks.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE. Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine. Adirondacks, 35 Nassau.

Cragsmoor, Ulster County, N. Y.—Large house; suitable for one or two families; altitude 2,000 feet; $200. Inquire Carlson, 662 76th St., Brooklyn.

Furnished house, 11 rooms, at East Durham, in the Catskill Mountains, $100 for the season. ROSS REALTY, 503 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 3864 Vanderbilt.

Berkshire Foothills.—10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; broad piazzas; extensive views; moderate rental. Christie, 605 West 111th St. Morningside 2083.

DESIRABLE ADIRONDACK CAMP to rent, Paul Smith's; 14 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Mitchell & Mitchell, 44 Wall, or any broker.

Twelve-room house, three baths, garage; trees; two acres; reasonable. Newkirk, Scarsdale.

Very desirable six-room furnished cottage, up the Hudson, river view; $150 for season. Tel. 1190 Audubon, Apt. 24.

Lake George.—Attractive 7-room cottage, hardwood floors, $200. Clirehugh, Elizabeth, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New York State.

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE IN TWILIGHT Park, Catskill Mountains, near Haines Falls, 7 bedrooms, bath, well furnished, linen, silver, large piazza, near Twilight Inn; golf, tennis, &c.; restricted neighborhood. Apply A. C. Lawrence, 60 Broadway, New York.

Schroon Lake, Adirondacks.—Furnished cottage; eight rooms, bath, ice, garage; from August, $150. Carson, 976 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

New Jersey.

Beautiful country home; rent until October or longer; artistically furnished; unusually attractive; twenty acres cultivated; bordering small lake; farm supplies table; caretaker included; hour from Manhattan; good train and auto service. V. Conklin, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Belmar, N. J.—Attractive bungalow, four bedrooms, large living room, with open fireplace; one block from beach; large porch, gas, and electricity; $350 for season. Address William J. McFadden, 1,000 A St., Belmar, or 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Built for a large or small family on shore front; 5 very large sleeping rooms with large closets; best of beds; fully furnished; garage; boat; fireplaces; inside toilet; wide porches. Address Mrs. F. W. Webb, Branchville, Culvers Lake, N. J.

COTTAGE FOR RENT at Deal Beach, N. J.; 14 rooms, 3 baths; one block from beach; nicely furnished, up to date in every particular; rent for season $1,200; make offer. Box 157, Deal Beach, N. J.

Allenhurst, N. J.—Most attractive place; facing ocean; 12 rooms; large butler's pantry, 3 baths, and 2 sea bathrooms; garage; large lot; tennis court, rent $1,650. Write William E. Ford, Summerfield Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Phone 2299.

Summit, N. J.—Modern house, reception hall; 3 rooms, first; 4 rooms, bath, second; maid's room, bath, third; screen porch, fireplace, &c.; desirable location; near station; moderate rent to reliable party. P. O. Box 22, Summit, N. J.

Glen Ridge.—Twelve-room, well-furnished home for rent Summer, $200; six bedrooms, two baths, large screened piazza, all improvements; garage. Owner, Room 828, 17 Battery Place.

Montclair.—Immediate possession; garage; $250 season; four master's bedrooms; every modern improvement; comfortable home; near station; no undesirable features. Telephone 3186-J.

Large, well-furnished Summer residence; Lake Hopatcong; 10 rooms; large porches; piano; hot and cold water in kitchen; rent $400 for Summer. Apply Dr. Gessler, Landing, N. J.

For Rent.—Well-furnished Summer home, 6 rooms; near restricted ocean bathing beach; all improvements; convenient commuting. Byrne, 338 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

Cottage, furnished, five rooms and bath; steel range; open fire; electricity; garage; telephone; rent $300 for season. H. B. Dye, Brielle, N. J.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, 6 rooms, bath; screened porch; immediate possession. 10 East Fort Lee Road, Bogota, N. J. Tel. 1438 Hackensack. West Shore Railroad.

BASS LAKE. Bungalows, 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms; rent week, month, or season; 1¾ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

LAKE HOPATCONG. Rustic cottage, six rooms; fully furnished; rowboat, large trees, beautiful view; altitude 1,000 feet. Barney, 251 West 81st St.

Lake Hopatcong.—Artistically furnished four-room cottage; private dock; water front; beautiful surroundings; $150 season. Bay Ridge 79W.

Rent for season, part of or all of ten-room house, delightfully situated; reasonable. Burkhardt, 523 Lake Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Furnished roughing-it bungalow for two adults; commutation; canoeing. Wilson, 62 Washington Square.

Five-room bungalow, furnished, $100 season; near river; near station, 34 minutes out. Address Lackawanna, 75 Times Downtown.

Budd Lake, N. J.—Squirrel Lodge, fully furnished, six large rooms, bath, open attic; shade, spring water. H. C. Beecher.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Modern stone cottage; reasonable; all improvements. Address Box 68, Landing, N. J.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Attractive cottage, 8 rooms; 3 acres; sandy beach; shade trees; boat; $300. G. N. Hunting, 60 Wall St.

Connecticut.

Norwalk, Conn.—Attractive, fully furnished 8-room house; gas, electricity; one block to trolley; accessible bathing beach; $125 season. Write Mrs. Bourne, care George Hunter, Highland Lake, Winsted, Conn. Inspection, apply Miss Datcher, 69 East Av.

Litchfield Hills.—Large 9-room modern house; hard floors, fireplace, bath, pure water; 20-mile view; acreage, garden planted, fruit; 1,350-foot elevation; $200 season. Lock Box 1,057, Winsted, Conn.

Norfolk, Conn.—Attractively, centrally located Summer dwelling with 6 master's rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; fully furnished for Summer occupancy. Mrs. M. D. Nicoll.

Stamford, Conn.—Five miles out; new house, on hill; furnished; beautiful scenery; Sound and lake; fine roads; motor bus line; for season, $200; speak quick. F. B. Gurley, Stamford, Conn.

Reduced rentals; bungalows, cottages, houses, and estates, on and near water, furnished, for Summer season. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Furnished shore cottages, 8 and 9 rooms, $175 and $250, July and August; all improvements, fireplaces; fine garage. A. S. Cook, Branford, Conn.

Bungalows, furnished; beach, trees; $175-$400 season; Connecticut shore. 266 West 40th.

New England.

TO RENT. SUMMER HOUSE TO RENT FOR SEASON, completely furnished; bathroom, hot and cold water; wood, ice; telephone; flower garden, fruit trees; garage; rowboat; situated on shore of beautiful lake two miles long; fine fishing; 12 rooms; ask for photo; one mile from B. & M. steamboat landing; rent $125. Address PERCY KELLEY, Centre Harbor, N. H.

Clarks Cove, Maine Coast.—Ten-room furnished house, former home wealthy sea Captain; boating, fishing, clams, lobster, near steamboat landing shore; country, beautiful view water; rent $125 season; services if desired. Wm. M. King, Walpole, Me.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. CHESTERFIELD INN. Cool, comfortable, reasonable. Telephone 2030 Stamford.

Shore Cottage for rent; 8-room furnished cottage; bathing, fishing, boating, country products; $100 for season. Ninetta Fifield, Stonington, Me.

BLOCK ISLAND.—$75 season; furnished 7-room house; mile from beach; ten-room house, near beach, $100 season. C. H. Post, 108 Fulton St., New York.

Lake Bomoseen.—Bungalows, five rooms, two rooms, kitchenette; water in, ice supplied; sanitary plumbing. Stevens, 162 West 126th.

New Hampshire.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE. To rent, large cottage, near Granliden Hotel; equipped for housekeeping; extensive view, 600 feet lake front; garage, boat houses. Apply Miss Nilsen, 27 W. 88th. River. 2083. After June 29 address Sunapee, N. H.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE HILLS. This rental includes Jersey cow and man to care for it. "The Maples," 6 acres; cool, old shade of maples, elms, birch, and evergreens; 7 sleeping rooms, all conveniences; garage for two cars; upkeep at my expense; three months' rental, $1,000. O. C. Bidwell, telephone 172W.

Pelham Manor.—House, 9 rooms, 2 baths; electric light and gas; hardwood floors; large lawn; close to school; $65. 509 Siwanoy Place, Pelham Manor. Phone Pelham 1388M.

MT. POCONO, PENN. For rent, attractive furnished cottages and bungalows, with improvements. E. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

To let, Harpswell, Me., for July, furnished cottage, 6 rooms and bath; fireplace, garage and modern conveniences; $25. Room 206, New Leighton Building, Portland, Me.

Country houses everywhere. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Wanted—Furnished.

Young couple want six or seven room furnished house on Long Island, with all conveniences, within 45 minutes from city; will take for year or season; can furnish any references desired; state full particulars. S 165 Times.

Wanted.—Small furnished house in New Rochelle, N. Y., for July and August; house within few blocks of Neptune Av. preferred; must be reasonable rent. Answer, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 3502 Riverside.

Small house wanted within commuting distance of New York, near water. Address, giving particulars as to location, rental, &c., X 340 Times Annex.

ALLENHURST, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Furnished cottage, six rooms, all improvements, by month or season to Oct. 1. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Little furnished suburban cottage, or part of one, wanted in or near Greenwich, Conn., Summer months; moderate; three adults; references. Box 467, 822 Columbus Av.

Small furnished seashore bungalow, August; commuting distance. Box 383 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted—Comfortably furnished villa at the seashore, near New York; no mosquitos; maximum rent, $150 per month. P., 101 West 55th St.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Westchester County.

AT RYE BEACH, beautiful stucco house, just completed, to rent by the year; eight extra large rooms, two baths, extra shower in basement, fireproof garage and sleeping porch; would consider renting for Summer unfurnished. Inquire owner, E. Klein, 45 East 17th St. Telephone Stuyvesant 4825.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Sublet suite three airy offices, 17x25 feet; new building; $116.67 per month; also practically new mahogany office furniture, rugs, Underwood typewriter for sale. Room 1103, 50 East 42d.

Millinery, corsets, children's and infants', gloves, hosiery, underwear, and shoe departments to sublet; ideal location, big Middle Western city. W. B. McLain, 27 West 34th.

Offices and Lofts for Rent. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance, 414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

Private office in law suite; well furnished, light, and airy; good building in Bronx Hub, with elevator service; suitable for law or real estate; references. S 397 Times Downtown.

Private office in Metropolitan tower; separate entrance; furnished or unfurnished. Apply Room 158, fifteenth floor tower, 1 Madison Av.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Desk room in private office, very bright and attractive; unusual service, every convenience; "get a 5th Av. address." 373 5th Av., corner 35th St., Room 507.

Magnificent corner suite offices, overlooking Bryant Park; enormous sacrifice. 110 West 40th.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; two windows, overlooking Broadway; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Furnished office to let, 21 Park Row; light, airy and with full equipment; references required. Inquire Zobel Color Works, 101 9th St., Brooklyn.

Mail-correspondence privileges established for reliable business people; high grade office; references exchanged. 54 Maiden Lane, Room 902.

At 154 Nassau St., to share private office at $10 monthly; every facility. Call Beekman 2063, or address A S 225 Times Downtown.

Three loft buildings to rent, suitable for light manufacturing; four minutes to Grand Central; 22 Hunters Point Av., Long Island City. Tel. 2746 Hunterspoint.

Reliable party to share nicely furnished office in Woolworth Building. T 223 Times Downtown.

140 WEST 34TH ST., showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Decorator will sublet part of large office, 57th and Park Av., to architects or building contractors. H 78 Times.

Desk room to let in real estate office; moderate rental; congenial surroundings. Louis Jacobs, 1,047 Park Av., (86th.)

Private office in Liberty tower, overlooking Hudson; attractively furnished. Apply Room 2410, 55 Liberty St.

Showroom in large office to rent, best locality in city, directly opposite Waldorf-Astoria. 341 5th Av., Room 509.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Choice corner, 1,000 feet, sublet to May, 1920; $2,500 yearly; new mahogany furniture for sale. Suite 407, 30 East 42d.

Light office, overlooking Broadway; Wilson Building, Broadway and 33rd St., to sublet at sacrifice. S. Mayer & Sons, 584 Broadway.

Corsetiere with high-class trade wishes to rent half of store to lingerie or shirtwaist maker; rent $35. M 28 Times.

Store, 487 Central Av., main business thoroughfare; rent $60. Inquire Cascard, 485 Central Av.

Office space, with or without desk and typewriter. Mille, 101 Beekman St.

Small office to sublet in 52 Vanderbilt Av. Room 1200, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Private office, desk room, services, mailing privilege. Suite 615, 500 5th Av., cor. 42d.

Store, small manufacturing town, 60 miles from city, $25 month. H 22 Times.

Desk room, private office; rent $7. Room 1220, 140 Nassau St. Call 12-1:30.

For Rent—184 5th Av., third floor front, space 365 square feet.

Private office with metal concern; all service. 61 Broadway, Suite 724.

926 MADISON AV., (73d.) Large, light store. (Phone Bryant 460.)

Parlor floor for business or living; excellent location. 22 East 45th St.

Desk space, part private office; exceptional service. Suite 413, 51 East 42d.

Bronx.

LARGE double store, with basement, on 3d Av., near 153d St., Bronx; suitable any business. BLECHNER, 2,986 3d Av., near 153d.

Brooklyn.

HEART OF AUTOMOBILE SECTION. ATTRACTIVE STORE TO LET For automobile accessories, Bedford Avenue. Reasonable rental reliable party. Alterations suiting tenant. Nat. Hess, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Corner location on Broadway wanted, between 42d and 72d Sts., with minimum 1,200 feet floor space; five or ten year lease desired. T 256 Times Downtown.

Factory wanted, 50,000 to 100,000 square feet floor space, suitable for aeroplane manufacturing; state particulars in full. United Eastern Aeroplane Corp., 1,251 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—Factory, 1 or 2 stories; 25,000 square feet siding; within 25 miles from N. Y. C.; must be a bargain. T 205 Times Downtown.

Public stenographer wants desk room or small office. S 181 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

16TH ST., 139 EAST.—SIX ELEGANT ROOMS and bath; steam heat; all improvements; rent $49; janitor on premises.

34TH, 59 EAST.—High-class new apartments, 2 rooms, bath, $65-$75. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

49TH, 36 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, &c., in very attractive house; low Summer rental. Inquire Housekeeper.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS. 137 East 34th, 2 rooms, bath, electricity; $40. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

FIVE fine light corner rooms, residential location, overlooking river; near elevated station. 2 Beekman Place, (East 50th St.)

IRVING PLACE, 52.—Two rooms, bath; cool, comfortable; service included; rent reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 231.—Four rooms and bath, south, east, west exposures; shown afternoons.

926 MADISON AV., (73d.) 2, 3 rooms; all modern; $55-$65.

THE CLEVELAND, 126-130 East 24th St. Apartments, unfurnished, unusually well arranged, 8 and 9 rooms and bath; rent $900 and $1,000. Apply on premises, or to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block; "The Chimes"; five rooms, bath, steam, $38 to $44, for people of refinement; no small children.

19 WEST 54TH ST. Sublet bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath, with service. Apply to Superintendent, or WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS, 45 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, (Southwest Corner of 7th Av.)—Fourteen-story, high-class studio and apartment building, nearing completion; studio apartments, largest rooms ever offered; suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; new express subway station at building. Representative on premises every day, including Sunday. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

68TH, 1 WEST.—7 rooms; 5th floor; pleasant; Park visible from living room; $125 to October, 1918. S 577 Times Downtown.

69TH ST.—Two rooms, with bath, maid service; immediate possession. T 250 Times Downtown.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Eight immense rooms, the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,600; worth investigating.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Six light front rooms, $35; one block "L" and subway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

95TH ST., 150 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, light and airy, three sides; cool; ideal Summer apartment; $60.

97TH, 305 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $950. Riverside 7830. Engel.

99TH, 154 WEST.—Ground floor, suitable doctor's office, studio; 2 large rooms; $30.

116TH ST., 438 WEST.—Front apartment (3B,) opposite Columbia; near subway and "L"; three large, sunny, cool rooms and bath, $45 monthly to October, 1918; immediate possession.

116TH, 428 WEST.—Five airy rooms, $48. Ask for Apt. 36.

138TH ST., 600 WEST.—Apartment 63; six-room elevator apartment, all outside rooms, directly overlooking Hudson River; buses convenient, subway one block; present rental $60, will sublet $40; immediate possession. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Room 2206, 55 Liberty St.

161ST, 674 WEST.—Apartment to sub-lease, highly desirable, seven rooms, two baths, elevator service. Apt. 4A. Phone Audubon 9282.

179TH ST., 843 WEST.—Desirable four-room apartment; all outside rooms. Janitor.

181ST ST., 834 WEST.—Airy southern exposure elevator apartment, seven big rooms, all outside, overlooking river; healthiest part of city; subway to 181st St.; $70 monthly. Groesbeck. See Superintendent.

185TH ST., 521 WEST.—To sublet, three-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Beemer.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS. 130-2 W. 34th; 2 rooms, bath, kitchen; $35-$45. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, OR JANITOR.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. Apartment to sublet; six light, large, and cheerful rooms; electric light, elevator service, all modern improvements, desirable location; near Hudson River; can be leased at an exceptional price. Apt. 52, 551 West 181st St.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only.

HUDSON RIVER VIEW. Leaving town, must sublet until October, 1918, apartment five large, airy rooms, 5 closets, tile kitchen, shower, outside living and sleeping rooms; beautiful view; in new, modern apartment house; three elevators, night and day service; rent, $74; buses pass door; adjacent to subway and elevated. Telephone A. Boothby, Audubon 9150, Apt. 6C, or write 171 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 456, (near 116th St. "L" Station.)—Six rooms, bath, modern plumbing, steam heat; newly decorated; immediate possession; references; $30. Janitor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 870.—6-room unfurnished apartment to sublet, August occupancy; new building, opened last October. Call or phone Audubon 2581, Apartment 2D.

RIVIERA, 790 Riverside Drive. High-class elevator apartments. 4-5-6 large, light rooms, with all improvements.

THREE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, $52.50, July, August; can renew. Stanton, Morning. 7800, extension 406.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV., 2,280, (corner 183d.)—Four-five elegant room apartments; all improvements; first-class house; small families; moderate rents; near Central R. R. and L stations.

2,302 VALENTINE AV., COR. 183D ST. 3 ROOMS, $23-$25. 4 ROOMS, $28-$32. Every convenience; telephone, electric light, etc. AGENT ON PREMISES.

Brooklyn.

CLINTON AV., 487, (between Fulton and Gates Av.)—Splendid 8-room apartment; all large, light, airy rooms; all improvements; inspection invited. Apply premises or L. W. Vaughn, 960 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Sublet—Handsome $45 5-room apartment, 313 Eastern Parkway, for $25 monthly to Oct. 1; lease for ensuing year if desired; 25 minutes to Park Row. Agent at building. Prospect 8900.

BRIGHTON BEACH, (near.)—Modern apartment; 7 outside rooms; Labor Day; references. H 104 Times.

Long Island.

APARTMENT, seven rooms and bath, hot water, steam heat; best apartment on Long Island; will lease 1 to 3 years; $480 yearly. D. E. Lennox, Lawrence, L. I.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

10TH ST., 22 EAST.—Sublet, studio, bedroom, bath; July-October; partly furnished; $40 month. Apply Janitor, telephone Simonson, Jamaica 2334.

10TH, EAST.—Seven rooms, July and August; telephone; maid if desired; $55. Stuyvesant 2442.

28TH ST., 28 EAST.—Apartment five rooms, two baths, kitchen; roof garden, with flowers, light and sunshine on all sides; furnished; to Oct. 1, $125; unfurnished, $100. Telephone Madison Square 3188.

35TH, 150 EAST.—Light, airy apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 2, 3 months; $65.

37TH ST., 44 WEST.—To sublet, furnished, 2-room apartment, bath, and kitchenette; suitable for artist. Apply to Janitor, or Hecker, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 7687.

40TH ST., 149 EAST.—Three large rooms, bath, and kitchen, attractively furnished; all-night phone and elevator service; 3 minutes' walk from 42d St. subway. Apt. 41.

56TH, 111 EAST.—Elevator apartment; one room, alcove and bath; attractively furnished.

59TH ST., 63 EAST.—Unusual apartment, three rooms with bath; comfortable, quiet, airy; maid service. Plaza 4,490. Apt. 28.

62D, 27 EAST.—Block from Park; fully furnished; mahogany; three months; six rooms, two baths; references. Plaza 6746.

69TH, 74 WEST, (near Park.)—Six large cool rooms; very reasonable. Griswold.

76TH, 55 EAST.—Two modern apartments, near park; July and August; 7 rooms, $75; 14 rooms, $100. Apply Superintendent.

76TH, 55 EAST.—For July and August, two modern apartments; near Park; 7 rooms, $75; 14 rooms, $100.

82D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful six-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished $100 per month.

82D, 108 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; new building; reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent, or telephone Mrs. Anable, Plaza 8455.

94TH, 138 EAST.—American family will sublet for Summer, elevator apartment; 4-6 outside rooms; $40-$50. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FURNISHED elevator apartment, 3 outside rooms and bath, Gramercy Park district, sacrifice, $37. Phone 1440 Gramercy, Apartment 22.

FOR RENT.—For Summer months, furnished apt., six rooms, bath and maid's room. Cor. East 87th St. and Madison Av.; $100 a month. T 32 Times.

GRAMERCY PARK, 31.—To sublet until Oct. 1st, five-room housekeeping apartment, two baths. North, South, and East exposure; rent $100. Can be seen any time.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2 or 3 rooms and bath; large, sunny, very modern; telephone, elevator service; electric light; $30 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

LEXINGTON, 451.—Studio, skylight, six windows; kitchenette, bath; low rent.

MADISON AV., 995.—For rent July, August, and September, furnished apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths, delightfully cool. Apply to superintendent, on premises, or Estate of Charles Gulden, 50 Elizabeth St.

MADISON AV., 1,861, (80th.)—Cool 3-room modern, bath, (kitchenette,) apartment, victrola, at cost Summer months or longer; suitable 2 or 3; good neighborhood; near Central Park. Lenox 5840.

MADISON AV.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. 7668 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 1,270, (corner 91st St.)—Cool 7 rooms elevator apartment overlooking park, windows on four sides; victrola and telephone; sublet for Summer. Wetmore.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four handsomely furnished rooms, housekeeping, sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

SAN JACINTO HOTEL. 18 East 60th St. Will sublet three rooms, two baths, July to October, $80 per month. Phone or inquire for Mrs. Kaufman, Apartment 21.

SAN JACINTO, 18 East 60th St. 1, 2, and 3 rooms, bath; special rates, $45 monthly upward; complete service.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

TO OCTOBER 1, five rooms, bath, light, cool; Gramercy Park neighborhood. Apply Janitress "Lexington," 144 East 22d.

WILL RENT, after 6 P. M., studio apartment, bath, telephone, to refined person; used for business daily. Plaza 6993.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH, 17 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; attractively furnished; twin beds; fireplace, large closets; Summer rates; $45. Bates.

27TH ST., 26 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service, $50.

34TH, 140 WEST.—Two, one large, clean outside rooms, bath; service; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

52 WEST 39TH ST. Large rooms, clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Delightfully cool outside bachelor apartment; piano; elevator; references. Baxter.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

46TH ST., 41 WEST.—One large room and bath; two flights; reasonable. Booth.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $80.

49TH, 63 WEST.—Studio apartment to sublet, ground floor; private entrance; piano.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; piano.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Lady subletting parlor, boudoir, dressing room, adjoining bath; piano, maid service, $20; breakfast; elevator boy.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

58TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive furnished seven-room apartment to sublet to adults until Oct. 1; references required; terms, $210 for entire season, is less than the rent. Apply Superintendent.

58TH, 117 WEST.—Three large rooms, bath, modern, furnished, sublet to Sept. 1 or longer; grand piano, seventh floor; elevator, restaurant; $95 month. Apply on premises.

58TH.—Charmingly furnished 3-room apartment; housekeeping; new building; to September; any reasonable offer considered. Details, Columbus 3974.

59TH, 38 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly. Also doctor's offices.

64TH ST., 1 WEST, (Harperley Hall.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, first floor, facing Central Park; all modern conveniences; $100 monthly for Summer months.

67TH, 27 WEST.—Duplex studio apartment to sublet, seven rooms, furnished, July to October; rent $200 monthly. Zarokill.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt., on premises. Open evenings.

69TH, 15 WEST.—Apartment hotel suite, two front rooms, bath, restaurant, maid service; $75 monthly. Apartment 5A. References essential.

70TH ST., 104 WEST.—Sublet three rooms and bath, beautifully furnished. Apartment 91, Hotel Walton.

70TH, 104 WEST (Hotel Walton.)—Sublet two rooms and bath, attractively furnished; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment; exclusive, private home; location unexcelled.

72D.—Four rooms, exquisitely furnished, new building, front, sacrifice Summer. Columbus 3974.

72D ST., 305 WEST.—Five rooms, 1 master's bedroom; 2 baths; cool, attractive; reasonable; furnished or unfurnished. Supt.

74TH ST. and Amsterdam Av., (Berkley Hotel.)—To sublet from July 1, beautiful apartment, two rooms, with bath. Inquire any morning, Apartment 708.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, (Between B'way and West End.)—Most attractively furnished; 6 all large, outside rooms, 2 baths; 8th floor; big concession. McCormack.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable business; doctor; private baths; also artist's studios.

76TH, 245 WEST.—Furnished apartments; consult Katharine Martin, Schuyler 8522.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Cool, attractive three-room apartment until October. Apply premises.

79TH (Near Broadway.)—Parlor, bedroom, kitchen, mahogany furniture; $60 month; reference required. Barclay 4810. Blood.

80TH ST., 102 WEST, (The Anderson.)—Furnished apartments, 62, 63, and 64; Summer months; 3 baths; near subway and elevated; cool, outside rooms; above adjoining buildings; rent separate if desired.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Apt. 5W.)—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment; all outside rooms; every convenience; reasonable.

80TH ST., (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; will sacrifice. Apply Capt. Hunt. Phone Schuyler 7775.

80'S, WEST END.—7 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, bargain. Columbus 3974.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, victrola, piano.

81ST, 51 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath to sublet; ninth floor, Hotel Colonial; Summer rates. Apartment 903.

82D ST., 308 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, artistically furnished; all outside; splendid view Hudson. Selkirk.

82D, 308 WEST.—Two-room suite to let till October; well furnished; $55 monthly. Apartment 71, Schuyler 8120.

83D ST., 262 WEST.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT. LARGE, COOL ROOMS ALL OUTSIDE; EVERYTHING COMPLETE FOR PERFECT HOME; BARGAIN BALANCE OF SEASON. SCHUYLER 6967.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Five-room front apartment; very desirable; reasonable. Fanning, Schuyler 5200.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment; select private home adjoining Riverside Drive.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Unusual bargain; five rooms, $60; new furniture; references. Freeman.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Four-room kitchenette apartment; running water in bedroom. Baker.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificent studio, bedroom, bath; two pianos, modern; sacrifice Summer.

90TH ST., (Astor Court.)—Beautifully furnished seven rooms, three baths; light and cool; overlooking garden. Phone Riverside 3900.

91ST ST., 59 WEST.—Two charmingly appointed, cool rooms, bath, modern light housekeeping facilities, till October or longer, exceptionally reasonable.

92D, 259 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; elevated, subway; Summer or longer; $75. Riverside 8651.

93D, 300 WEST.—5 rooms, bath; immaculate, high-class elevator building; exclusive neighborhood, adjacent Riverside; complete for housekeeping, at price unfurnished, $50; subway, bus.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms; piano, silver; electricity; all conveniences. Garrett.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet Summer six-room elevator apartment, top floor; all outside; beautifully furnished; immediate possession. Orr.

94TH, 204 WEST.—Four-room elevator apartment. Franklin.

99TH ST., (390 Central Park West.)—Corner apartment; completely furnished; 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath; everything new and attractive; player piano; $60. Tel. Riverside 9097.

216 WEST 100TH ST. Cool, airy seven-room apartment, fully furnished; china, silver, linen, etc.; ready for immediate occupancy; low rate to Oct. 1st. Apply on premises. Foote.

100TH ST., 318 WEST.—Apt. 8E, large, light, airy rooms; fine view of river; reasonable rent for Summer, less than unfurnished. Tel. 3502 Riverside.

102D, 241 WEST.—Seven-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; board optional; elevator house; ground floor; all improvements; $100 a month. Hamburger.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Unusually attractive modern apartment, elevator; 5 rooms, all light, furnished or unfurnished. Sancton, Academy 2297.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Seven rooms, overlooking Hudson, July, August, September, $90. Tobin.

110TH, 515 WEST.—Attractive outside front room, with refined American couple. Prescott. Phone Morningside 505. References exchanged.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Three attractive outside rooms; splendid air and light; possession Monday; $45; near subway. Wellaston.

113TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 517 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Must sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure; now to Oct. 1; liberal concession on price.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had singly.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Six-room furnished apartment to sublet for July and August; reasonable. Apply Superintendent, Apt. 45.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Six outside rooms to let for 3 months, $80 a month; less than unfurnished rent; references required. Apt. 82.

114TH, 411 WEST, Apt. 5-D.—For Summer months at $85, or less than rent unfurnished; modern 8-room apartment, 2 baths; cool, quiet, airy; books, linen, china complete; first-class house; good service; refined neighborhood; adjoining Morningside Park. Apply Sunday after 11:30 or during week.

114TH, 520 WEST. Opposite Columbia University South Field; 5 rooms, 2 master bedrooms. Apt. 84.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment; all outside; near Columbia University; $55. Apt. 3C.

114TH, 609 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Attractive, light, modern five-room apartment at reduced rental for Summer months.

115TH, 415 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Cool, airy home, 3 double bedrooms, couch, piano, mahogany furniture, linen, silver; near Columbia; $65.

115TH and Broadway, (The Luxor.)—Apt. 51, four rooms; housekeeping; immediate possession.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

115TH, 403 WEST.—Seven rooms, near Columbia, July, August, $60; references. Van Hook.

610 WEST 116TH ST., between Broadway and Riverside Dr., nr. sub. 2-3-5 room apts.; high-class house; managed by owner, on premises. Phone 3040 Morningside.

116TH, 438 WEST.—Exceptionally cool five-room and bath apartment; southern exposure; elevator; electricity; immediate possession; sublet $65. Raynor.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractively furnished, homelike 6-room, elevator apartment; cool and light; near Riverside; Summer months. Lewis.

116TH, 435 WEST.—Five airy rooms, $52; ask for Apt. 36.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Apt. 66.)—Five light, airy rooms; completely furnished, for Summer.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Laureate Hall—Opposite Columbia. Three large, light rooms. Very desirable. $65 month. Apartment 10J. Churchill.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; southern exposure; elevator. Van Vliet.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, first class, cool, airy; attractively furnished; $50. Apt. 4F.

122D, 520 WEST.—Sublet for Summer, six rooms, front apartment, elevator; completely furnished; piano; Apt. 4. F. W.; $60 monthly.

122D, 524 WEST.—4 rooms and bath, completely furnished; convenient to Broadway subway and surface car; near Riverside Drive and Morningside Park. Call.

127TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—Summer; six rooms; large bedrooms; cool, bright; near river; elevator; $65.

136TH, 516 WEST.—Three housekeeping rooms, modern conveniences, phone, subway; moderate. Reis.

139TH ST., 508 WEST.—Excellent three-room apartment, comfortably furnished; elevator; shower bath; up to date; low rental for Summer. See Superintendent. Telephone Audubon 3595.

140TH, 500 WEST.—Phone 7026 Audubon; delightfully cool, attractively furnished 3-room apartment; new elevator house; piano; bargain. Apt. 5E.

142D, 527 WEST.—Furnished five-room, modern elevator apartment; light, airy; one block from Drive and subway; price as unfurnished; references. Call 9 to 11 A. M., Apt. 94.

144TH, 540 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—4-room apt., well furnished; low rent.

162D, 601 WEST.—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment; Summer months. 8F.

174TH, 509 WEST.—Four rooms, well furnished; piano; to let for Summer months; references; $45 monthly. Apt. 12. Audubon 636.

218TH, 420 WEST.—Five rooms; elevator; southern exposure; attractively furnished. Richardson.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts. THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

ATTENTION! Columbia Summer Students.—Attractive furnished apartments, neighborhood Columbia; all sizes, monthly, longer, prompt attention, Summer rates. Save trouble hunting; no charge. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, corner Broadway (upstairs.)

AT THE BELNORD, 225 WEST 86TH. Handsomely furnished seven rooms, two baths apartment until Oct. 1; free light, refrigeration, vacuum, silver, linen, piano; immediate possession; $100 month. Appointment, phone Schuyler 2882.

A DELIGHTFULLY COOL, modern apartment, 5 rooms, bath; fully furnished; exceptionally convenient; select neighborhood; will rent until Oct. 1; $60 a month; apartment rent unfurnished, $65. H 92 Times.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

AUDUBON AV., (176th.)—Exceptionally cool, 5 rooms, elevator; reasonable. Tel. 927 Audubon.

BACHELOR WANTS TO SHARE five-room apartment with bachelor or two appreciating good home and surroundings; references exchanged. 619 Riverside Drive, apartment 58.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence, 449 West 23d, (London Terrace,) every improvement; unusual.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th.)—Five rooms, well furnished, piano; private home, elevator; two, three months; immediate; moderate; references. Wright.

BROADWAY, 4,241.—Apartment, all light, nicely furnished, elevator, cheap for two months; references required. Apartment 62.

BROADWAY, 3,657, (151st St.)—Four large rooms, elevator, near Riverside. Holland, Audubon 8110.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—7 outside rooms, 7th floor; concessions for Summer. Brazee.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 50, (near 110th St.)—Nicely furnished 4 and 5 room apartments; elevator and all modern improvements; 6th and 9th elevated station.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (74th and 75th Sts.)—Apartments facing beautiful Central Park, being favored by refreshing breezes, particularly cool and attractive for the Summer months; reduced rentals. Hotel San Remo.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478.—Magnificently furnished seven-room apartment, facing park; $75 monthly; worth double; genuine bargain, owner leaving town. Fox.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; high-class apartment; reasonable. 4-D.

CLAREMONT AV., 39.—Cool, airy, handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, foyer, bath; beautiful location, overlooking Columbia, bus, subway; greatest bargain. Apt. 22. [illegible]ingside 6480.

CLAREMONT AV., (near Riverside Drive.)—Four-room elevator apartment; phone, shower, linen, silver; Summer months; low rental. Phone 4783 Morningside. Apt. 23.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Five cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; near Columbia; reasonable. Abbott.

COMPLETE, handsome furniture, for housekeeping; reasonable. Phone Audubon 4020, Apt. 61.

DESIRABLE five-room, comfortably furnished apartment, near Columbia University; elevator, shower, telephone; reasonable; to October, 1918; possession Sept. 1, or sooner. S 191 Times.

For Rent—7 rooms, high-class elevator apartment; everything included; $60. Apply Superintendent, 3,810 Broadway, cor. 159th.

FOR SUMMER.—7 rooms, front apartment, attractive, airy, $100 month. Telephone Morningside 8231.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 238, (Cor. 169th.)—Cool 5-room furnished; view Hudson, near subway, bus; Summer; moderate. Apt. 26.

FORT WASHINGTON, 270.—Furnished apartment, four rooms, $50. Ferlen.

FULLY furnished apartment, outside rooms; Summer months; immediate possession; reasonable. Schuyler 2661.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. 1077 Columbus.

FURNISHED apartments; list on request. Consult Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

HOTEL West Seventies, 12th floor, corner, 2 rooms and bath. T 27 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Large, cool 6-room apartment, facing Morningside Park. Carter.

RICHLY FURNISHED small housekeeping apartments, Central Park South, sublet sacrifice. L 167 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (8–s.)—Magnificently furnished private dwelling, 16 rooms, 6 baths, 7 master's, 5 maids'; elevator; $5,000. Particulars Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Corner apartment; southern, eastern exposure; overlooking Hudson; 7 rooms, 2 baths, artistically furnished; piano; $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 451.—Until Oct. 1, high, cool, furnished apartment, Riverside Drive; 8 rooms, 3 baths, near 120th St. Address Apartment 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—8-room apartment, 3 baths, elegantly and completely furnished; silver, linen, &c. Call for appointment, De Witt, Rector 721.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Magnificent 7 rooms, all overlooking Hudson; rare furnishings; $150. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (Apt. 5A.)—Apartment, comfortably furnished, 8 large, light, cool rooms, 2 baths; beautiful view; July to October; sacrifice; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 86th.—Beautifully furnished 10 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession; bargain; $125 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five rooms, handsomely furnished, river view, big sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (111th St.).—Bachelor desires gentleman to share four-room apartment; references required. M 18 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NO. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th.)—Magnificently furnished, 5 rooms, 3 baths. Phone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Magnificent seven rooms, all overlooking Hudson; rare furnishings; $150. Jackson, 9063 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 327.—Furnished apartment for 3 months or longer; ten rooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126.—REASONABLE; 8-room; grand piano; en suite. M.

SPECIALIST.

Remarkable Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments. Gray, 239 West 72d St. Columbus 597.

TWO cool rooms, kitchenette, high-class apartment; appointment. 6204 Morningside, Apt. 5D.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH, 27½.—To sublet for July and August, completely furnished, nicely decorated apartment of 3 to 5 rooms, overlooking park; southeast exposure; exclusive neighborhood; moderate rates; Hotel Earle.

WEST END AV., 440, (Cor. 81st St.)—July to October, eight rooms, two baths; free electric light; refrigeration; attractively furnished; large rooms, all outside; southwest exposure; view of river; to responsible people for considerably less than rent unfurnished. Telephone 4900 Schuyler. Shutgr.

905 WEST END AV.

New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 501 West 115th St.

WEST END AV., 840.—Seven light outside rooms in high-class, modern elevator apartment, private phone, piano, linen, silver, $100. Phone Riverside 7586.

WEST END AV., 823, (Cor. 100th St.)—Attractively furnished, cool, six-room apartment. Rogers.

WEST END AV., 794.—Bachelor; one, two rooms; private bath; maid service.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner,
PRICE, $2,500,
601 West End Avenue.

5 LARGE, LIGHT, CORNER ROOMS. Sublet all or part with kitchen. Summer rates. MacMillan, 1,672 Broadway, corner 52d.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished two or three-room and bath apartment, or suite about $50 per month wanted, within 45 minutes of Battery Place; young married couple; Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester, or Long Island; July-September. Address J. A. O., Room 1083, 11 Broadway. Telephone Bowling Green 8610.

Furnished six-room apartment to May, 1918, Washington Square neighborhood or Riverside neighborhood between 96th and 120th preferred; two in family. H 91 Times.

CULTURED WOMAN, employed, wishes for September room, kitchenette, private bath, near 86th and Park, in refined private house or apartment hotel; state terms; permanent; references exchanged. S 179 Times.

Wanted to rent, in a private house, a parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; rooms must be large and light; best references; location between Lexington and 6th Avs. from 46th to 64th Sts. Address M. R., T 28 Times.

RESPONSIBLE party wants handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $550 month; possession Oct. 1, 8 months. Telephone CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1451.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED, ALL SIZES; EXCLUSIVE REALTY, 176 West 72d. 848 Col.

WANTED immediately, five-room furnished apartment, between 72d and 116th Sts., near Broadway, or Washington Square section; no children; little or no cooking; splendid care furnishings; $40 to $50. M 23 Times.

WANT nicely furnished 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms, October 1, year, $2,400. CLARK REALTY, 30 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 1452.

WANT beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths, $250 year; possession Oct. 1. CLARK REALTY, 30 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 1455.

Long Island.

SMALL apartment with sleeping porch, on Long Island, Summer or permanent; give particulars, price. Apt. 3d, 518 W. 143d St.

Unfurnished.

APARTMENT or floor in private house wanted by two adults; good neighborhood; state particulars. T 225 Times Downtown.

FIVE OR SIX room apartment wanted by refined couple; elevator or one flight up; west side; rent not to exceed $50. S 176 Times.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT wanted, seven rooms, two baths, for three adults from Oct. 1; two years' lease; west side; state lowest price. Address R. H., Box D 403 Times Annex.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT wanted, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchen; west side preferable; possession Oct. 1. Apply letter only 300 West 55th St., (Apt. 7.)

UNFURNISHED ground floor apartment wanted with 2 bathrooms; must be well located and up-to-date in all respects; maximum $130. P., 101 West 85th.

APARTMENTS wanted. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. 1077 Columbus.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

12TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; superior house.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small rooms; electric light.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served rooms.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

24TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, bath; $4; another, $4; telephone.

35TH, 29 EAST, (near Madison.)—Desirable room; electricity; telephone; gentleman; select; $7.

37TH, 145 EAST.—In private French family, room, with private bath; also rooms, running water, electricity, telephone.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Room and bath; bachelor; Summer rates; service; breakfast.

49TH, 58 EAST.—Comfortable, newly decorated room for gentleman in private home; references.

53D ST., 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2055.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Studio to let, with grand piano; references.

58D, 65 EAST.—Large, front room; all conveniences; references.

58D, 54 EAST.—Rooms, large and small; one suite, two rooms and bath; references.

58D, 56 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences, $5 and up.

61ST ST., 168 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, private bath; electricity; piano; select surroundings.

61ST ST., 53 EAST, (Weld Chambers.)—Large room and bath for gentleman; hotel service. Plaza 4603.

68TH ST., 219 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms; board. Phone 7267 Plaza.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy room, with, without kitchenette; every convenience; telephone.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightfully cool rooms; near park; board optional. 6618 Lenox.

86TH ST., 155 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6051.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 18, (50th St., East River.)—Bedroom, parlor, bath, for one, $5 week; for two, $6; beautiful view East River; breakfast if desired.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Second floor front, $6.50; third back, $3; running water.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool rooms; also small rooms; private bath; all conveniences. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 218, Corner 36th St.—Large, cool room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,858, (near 112th.)—Room for two nurses. Matthews, Cathedral 8280.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, with private bath; also two single; electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room, with private bath; also single rooms; references.

11TH ST., 237 WEST, (Waverley Place.)—Cool, breezy, single room, to business woman; apartment; home, kitchen privileges; garden view; hot water always. Miss Henry.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

12TH, 115 WEST.—Beautiful large room; running water; refined surroundings; telephone; reference.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single and double rooms; running water; private house; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS

West Side.

16TH, 19 WEST.—Large, small, airy, cool rooms; all conveniences; references. Chel. 10335.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women, running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

36TH, 124 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant, clean, homelike; running water in room. Hardenbergh.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Two large rooms, eight windows, bath; maid service; telephone.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath, overlooking park; electricity; references.

46TH, 340 WEST.—Two medium-sized rooms; running water; reasonable.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Fine, large rooms; private home; refined people. Bryant 5558.

48TH ST., 52 WEST.—Attractive large room and bath.

50TH, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite, private bath; refined, quiet house and neighborhood. Circle 1178.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice, airy room, bath room, kitchenette; hot water; reference; reasonable.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private baths; gentlemen or couple; $10-$30 weekly.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; piano; home comforts. Pierce.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated house; large rooms; some with kitchenette; conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness and service; telephone, hot water; rate $7, $8, and $10.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; Summer rates.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Elegantly furnished two, three rooms, bath; Summer or permanent.

57TH, 48 WEST.—Large, cool, south room; north, south windows; every comfort; sacrifice.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool rooms; large and small; elevator apartment; Summer rates. Sewell.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, well furnished; Summer rates. Inquire Superintendent.

57TH, 139 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, well furnished; Summer rates. Inquire superintendent.

57TH, 347 WEST.—Choice rooms; excellent location; pianos free during Summer.

58TH, 334 WEST.—Beautiful double and single rooms; hot, cold water, electricity.

59TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms, with bath; also small room; facing park; board optional; telephone in room.

68TH ST., 75 WEST.—Two large, clean, airy, well furnished rooms, or three, adjoining bath; electric light, parquet floors, piano; kitchen privileges; ground floor; phone.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, private bath, electricity, phone; exclusive house; centrally located to all cars.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, comfortable room; shower; telephone; electricity; excellent location; $4.50.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; kitchenette; other rooms; maid service.

69TH, 19 WEST.—One room and bath; cool; reasonable. 9E, Alcarn.

70TH, 33 WEST.—Elegant large well furnished, single and double rooms; modern conveniences; subway and elevated; very reasonable rates.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 6314.

70TH, 124 WEST.—Parlor floor with hot water supply; also large room with bath; 2 blocks from 72d express subway.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Newly furnished; kitchen privileges; $3 up; Southerners. Joel, Apt. 12.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, running water; kitchen privileges. Apartment 14.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large cheerful room; all conveniences; private French family. Garden.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful home, single, double front room, private bath; kitchen privileges; modern; Summer rates. Apartment 16.

71ST, 61 WEST. — PARLOR FLOOR. KITCHENETTE; DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS, RUNNING WATER; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; MODERN HOUSE; OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Cool, attractive front rooms; breakfast, dinner optional; men; Summer rates.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, bath adjoining, all conveniences; central; references.

71ST, 30 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath and toilet; high-class house.

71ST ST., 45 WEST.—Rooms; running water, phone, electricity.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath, lavatory; front room, twin beds.

71ST, 78 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, cool room; every convenience; low rate.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive house; large, cool room, private bath, overlooking river; also small room; breakfast optional.

72D, (Subway.)—Single room, near bath, $5; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, cool, airy room; private bath, shower, electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D, 247 WEST.—Handsome, large front room; private bath; Summer rates.

142 WEST 72D ST.

Private family offers exceptionally desirable front suite, private bath, or 3-room suite, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, small room; board optional; references exchanged. Phone Col. 9995.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Particularly desirable large and small rooms, high-class house and neighborhood; convenient subway express; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully cool, quiet, large room, private bath; electricity; references.

72D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; also front parlors; electricity.

73D ST., 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; also front parlor; electricity.

73D, 145 WEST.—Attractive, large room; also small; running water; references exchanged.

73D, 113 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; Summer rates.

73D, 269 WEST.—Cool, medium room, $4.50; second floor; private bath; $10.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—One large room, adjoining bath; exceptionally nice house.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, near subway, elevated; meals optional; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, telephone exchange, electricity; references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; electricity; gentlemen. Tel. 2008 Columbus.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room with dressing room; running hot and cold water; first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, modern conveniences; homelike. Apt. 62.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms with dressing room; electricity; parquet floors.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms and private baths; also single, electricity, $4, $10.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Front room, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; references, telephone.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; parlor with bedroom, $8; other rooms, $5.

76TH, 103 WEST.—Large bright, airy rooms; also single; refined; electricity. Apt. 23.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, bath adjoining; gentleman or business couple; reference.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, running water, adjoining bath; business couple or two gentlemen; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, cool room; suitable for two; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptionally airy room, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rate; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive large, cool room; suit couple; also small room; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; single or en suite; kitchenette privilege.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH ST., 42 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Double rooms, private baths; also very desirable small rooms; select house.

70TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single en suite; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

77TH, 125 WEST. — Refined, bright, cool rooms; Southern guests accommodated; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, private house; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated renovated; furnished, unfurnished rooms; reasonable.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large outside room, two windows, facing park; next to bath; modern apartment. Leonard.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; connecting rooms; with, also without, private baths; electricity.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large rooms, cozy kitchenette; adjoining bath; also smaller rooms; running water, telephone; Summer rates.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, use piano, connecting shower bath; exclusive residence.

79TH ST., (near Broadway.)—Parlor, bedroom, kitchen; mahogany furniture; $60 month; reference required. Barclay 4810, Blood.

80TH, 104 147 WEST.—Large and medium cool, airy rooms; private baths; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Attractive, cool rooms; electricity; board if desired.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Cool rooms, with, without private bath; electricity; $8, $10.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for two; electricity; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished, large, cool room; private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 70 WEST.—Elegantly furnished double and single rooms; also parlor and bedroom; electricity, running water; Summer rates.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, (Near Riverside.)—Attractive room, hot and cold running water, adjoining bath, for gentleman, $5.50 weekly. Schuyler 3331.

82D, 38 WEST.—Rent 2d floor, newly furnished, private bath, phone; references required.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms, near baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Large room, three windows; suitable for gentleman; elevator apartment. Holt.

85TH, 150 WEST.—Very attractive large and small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; breakfast optional; private house.

85TH, 250 WEST.—Parlor and two bedrooms; suitable three. Schuyler 3639. Greene.

85TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; refined, quiet surroundings; references; Summer rates.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; private bathroom; breakfast those wishing; conveniences; private home.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in unusually attractive house adjoining Riverside Drive.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large single room and bath. Apartment 12B, sublet; rent reasonable. Apply Supt.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Three rooms, bath, second floor, private house; electricity; $5 to $7; also room, private bath, $8.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds; also large room, private bath; near Drive.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, bath; all conveniences; select house.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electric light, hardwood floor, shower bath; convenient to all cars; reasonable.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms; kitchenette; maid service; elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, adjoining bath; kitchenette, electricity; $5-$8.

88TH, 11 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished room; references; Sunday and evenings. Rose.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, single, en suite, twin beds, private baths.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, single room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificent double room, bath; electricity, telephone; private family; sacrifice, Summer, $6.

90TH, 243 WEST.—Corner room, 18x17, four windows; appointments exceptional; supplied with first-class piano. Belich.

89TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; electricity; beautiful location; private family; reference; reasonable.

91ST, 40 WEST.—Two adjoining front and back rooms, large private suite; select home; every convenience; at Summer rates. Telephone 8370J Riverside.

91ST, (2,465 Broadway.)—Three large outside housekeeping rooms; $35; elevator. Whitney.

92D, 134 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; one, two persons; L; subway; reference. Phone 472 Riverside. Black.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two beautiful furnished rooms; private; electricity, running water; bath adjoining; gentlemen; meals optional.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, near bath; electricity; private family; gentlemen.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Young couple have well-furnished, medium size, cool room, near bath, in modern elevator apartment; reasonable. Franklin, 5383 Riverside.

94TH, 250 WEST, (B'way.)—Attractive kitchenette, suite; smaller room; reasonable. Harrison.

94TH, 70 WEST, THE WARREN.—Attractive, single, double, cool, clean; private bath.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, all conveniences; references.

95TH ST., 256 WEST.—Large front room; electricity, phone, elevator; reasonable. Cooper.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Front suite, southern exposure; high class, clean apartment. COWAN.

95TH, 319 WEST, (Apt. 31.)—Attractive front room; gentleman; references; $6.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Small and large room; shower; gentlemen; references. Apt. 41.

97TH ST., (759 West End Av.)—Large, cool furnished outside rooms; Summer rates.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Near subway, L; beautiful room, private bath; home comforts.

98TH ST., (on Central Park West.)—Delightfully cool rooms, first class private apartment; kitchen privileges. Riverside 3692. 7 south.

98TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool outside room, or suite; homelike; moderate. Apt. 6B.

100TH, 216 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large room or suite. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

101ST, 230 WEST, (corner of Broadway).—Comfortable outside room, gentleman, reference. Apt. 8.

101ST, 300 WEST (corner West End.)—Elegant room, with kitchen privileges; moderate.

102D, 303 WEST.—Cool rooms; $2.50 up; half block Riverside Drive.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, well furnished, cool; shower; $8. Apt. 63.

106TH, 61 WEST, Apartment 24.—Delightful, well-appointed cool, light room, large bathroom, elevator, phone, $4.50; other rooms.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.) — Well-furnished, small outside room; refined. Starrett, Academy 1583.

106TH, 67 WEST.—Good size room, bath; light; scrupulously clean; no other roomers; quiet, independent; references; gentlemen. Johnson. (afternoons.)

107TH, 220 WEST.—Pleasant, well-furnished front room, arranged as sitting room, bedroom; single room. Apartment 1.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH ST., 312 WEST. — Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; kitchen optional; seventh floor.

111TH, 529 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Broadway subway; nicely furnished large front room; strictly modern; Summer rates.

111TH ST., 521 WEST (apartment 2.)—Attractive room, with lavatory; private family; reasonable.

111TH, 605-611 WEST.—Choice large, small rooms; river view. Apt. 19.

111TH ST., 532 WEST.—Delightful rooms, use of kitchenette. Call evening. Apt. 3.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Cool front rooms; piano, phone, elevator, conveniences; refined.

112TH, (Southeast Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. 5056 Morningside. Apt. 10C.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure, elevator; New Englanders; 1095 Morningside; fifth, south.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Three handsome, furnished rooms; southeast exposure; near Riverside; all conveniences.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms; shower; Summer rates; elevator. 6th floor, West.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool front room; every appointment; exclusive corner apartment; private family; suit particular person. Johnston.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Pleasant room, with use of kitchen and piano, if desired. Call Sunday or evenings. Jones.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; southern exposure; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2. Tomlinson.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had singly.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Two gentlemen can secure double room with adjoining lavatory; board optional; modern. Apartment 6 East.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, (3 windows,) running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

113TH ST., 606 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Cool, attractive rooms, running water; every convenience.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Well furnished single room, private family. Apartment 30.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Furnished room; select neighborhood; near all lines. Apt. 12.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Delightful front room, two, elevator, private, $5. Apartment 42.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Light single room; wash room; gentleman; private family. Apt. 22.

115TH, (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Very desirable, large, front room, modern apartment; also housekeeping suites; Summer rates. 7 East.

116TH, (Claremont, Columbia, Riverside.)—Attractive front room. Tel. 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

116TH, 606 WEST.—Cool, clean room for Summer; near Riverside. Apt. 101.

118TH, S. W. Corner, (Manhattan Av., 439.)—Beautiful, light, independent connecting front parlor and bedroom; quiet; electricity, telephone, bath; $6; corner, elevator. Apartment 44. Dodge.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Apt. 44.)—Two furnished rooms, one with wash basin, for rent to business women; references given and required.

118TH, 400 WEST. — Attractive, front, sunny rooms, overlooking park; kitchen. Apartment 2.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Desirable room adjoining bath; modern elevator corner apartment, 42.

118TH, 321 WEST.—Subway, "L"; respectable person; telephone, piano. Hubert, first floor.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; opposite Columbia; ideal Summer location. Feriam.

118TH, 401 WEST, Cor. Morningside Drive.—Outside rooms, closet, lavatory. Apt. 31.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water, elegant bath, suitable 2, 3 gentlemen; piano, victrola.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Sublet 2-room apartment, kitchenette, bath, high-class house; telephone Morningside 3440. Apartment 10M. Taylor.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms, opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $3, $4, $5; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, (106 Morningside Drive.)—Scrupulously clean, cozily furnished, cool outside rooms overlooking park; high-class apartment. Apartment 31.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Medium, light, comfortable rooms; telephone, electricity, shower; reasonable. Nielsen.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Newly furnished rooms, phone, shower, electric, elevator, $5 and $7; high class.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable rooms, elevator apartment; refined surroundings. Mrs. Appleton.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; modern apartment near Riverside; $5. McCagne.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Front rooms, opposite Teachers College. Welles, 5th floor.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Large, small, elegantly furnished rooms; superior service.

124TH, 505 WEST.—Large, handsome room, all modern improvements; suitable one, two; moderate rents; references. Wiggins, Apt. 2E.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Excellent rooms, four houses; reasonable rates; Southerners accommodated; phone; subway.

126TH, 7 WEST.—Beautiful large, airy room; hot and cold running water; private house; no other roomers; phone; moderate terms.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Outside, comfortable room; elevator, telephone; subway, bus; $4. Douglas.

136TH, 618 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath, clean, light, airy; reasonable; Riverside, bus. Alesker.

139TH, 530 WEST.—Large, airy, adjoining bath; private family; elevator. Apt. 64.

143D, 561 WEST.—Excellent room, business gentleman; moderate; conveniences; near subway. Apt. 55.

144TH, 600 WEST.—River view; $7; small, $5; convenient location; evenings. 6B.

145TH, 491 WEST.—Private residence, attractive, airy room; southern exposure; suitable two.

148TH, (3,603 Broadway.)—Large, airy rooms, private family; convenient location. Apt. 30.

151ST, 605 WEST.—Five-room apartment, sublet 3 rooms facing street; $50 monthly. Apt. 1.

172D ST., 590 WEST.—Attractive studio apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano, elevator; July, August; reference; $35. 6 A.

177TH ST., 599 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Two large adjoining rooms; also one large room, plain, nicely furnished, double bed, bath, steam heat, hot water, electric lights, double exposure, outside, reasonable; meals if desired. Carroll.

179TH, 700 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, light, airy rooms; splendid apartment; reasonable. 5D.

A HANDSOMELY furnished, exceptionally cool, outside parlor, bedroom, bath, two gentlemen or couple; private entrance. Telephone Columbus 8213.

A lady having beautiful furnished private apartment, newly decorated, desires to rent two rooms; all conveniences; references. 8815 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 1,672, (52d St.)—Large, light, airy corner Summer rooms; Summer rates. MacMillan.

BROADWAY, 2,643.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; electric light, phone; private family. Calder.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th.)—Attractive, cool room, running water, elevator apartment. 5 North.

BROADWAY, 2,020.—Beautiful furnished light rooms; private family. Crandall.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 60TH ST.

In charming apartment, delightful outside room; lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Cool room overlooking Park, within one block from both Subway and elevated. Tel. Co. 9194.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355. — Beautiful suite; two rooms, bath. Phone 1467 Riverside.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—With small private family, single bright rooms; one block subway station. Apt. 53.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454, (181st St.)—Large cool room in high-class elevator apartment; references. Apt. 49.

GENTLEMEN desiring first class accommodations, large room or suite, convenient 104th St. "L"; 103d subway. Tel. Acad. 2239.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50.—Six large, choice rooms, elevator apartment, facing Morningside Park; cost $70; sublet for $50. Wilson.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TWO FINE CONNECTING ROOMS, WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, ELECTRICITY; VERY REASONABLE TO PERMANENT PARTY; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. PHONE RIVERSIDE 3287, APT. 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, (127th St.)—Two connecting rooms; running water; exclusive corner apartment, overlooking Drive; single or together. Apt. 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548, (129th.)—Large, attractive room, private family; $4.50. Apt. 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Two rooms, suite, baths and showers; references. Phone 9487 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 109th.)—Large room or suite. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

ROOM 502, Carnegie Hall.—July, August, low rate. Porter, 56th St. entrance.

LARGE front room or single room; American gentleman; no other roomers. Riverside 3319.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 177TH, (Opposite Arrowhead Inn.)—Exceptionally, attractive, cool, newly furnished room; overlooking Hudson; private lavatory; tennis; delightful surroundings; unusual opportunity for responsible person who desires securing home comfort; refined French-American family. Telephone St. Nicholas 9512.

WEST END AV., 569.—Especially good rooms, single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 447, (81st.)—Attractively furnished large, small, cool rooms. Ferguson.

WEST END AV., 855, (corner 102d.)—Outside room; running water. Osborne, Telephone 8689 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 350, (near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 936, (Corner 106th.)—Large outside room; home comfort; board optional; gentleman. Burgette.

WEST END AV., 896, (Corner 103d.)—Large, airy, front, bath, $7; private residence.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10, $8, $5.

WEST END AV., 604.—Exceptional large and small; twin beds; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior cool, clean room, bath, complete; electricity; residence.

Brooklyn.

AMERICAN family offers 2, 3 rooms; tennis court; board optional. Borough Park 894.

AVENUE W, 814, (Coney Island Avenue.)—Large room, 5 windows, Brighton "L," Neck Road Station, 5c. fare; 5 minutes Brighton Beach, 10 minutes Sheepshead Bay.

AVENUE J.—Station Brighton Beach line; well furnished rooms with private family; telephone Midwood 7625 J.

CLIFTON PLACE, 34, (Near St. James Place.)—Alcove, also square room, handsomely furnished, parquet floors, electric lights; suitable couple.

HALSEY ST., 44.—All improvements, home comforts and privileges; phone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Brooklyn.

HENRY ST., 283, Brooklyn Heights.—Finely furnished room; every improvement; adjoining bath; 12 minutes to Wall St. Tel. Main 3550.

KEAP ST., 199.—Cool room, furnished, hot water, electric light, telephone service. Inquire. Either one or two women.

MONROE ST., 10.—Large alcove room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; other rooms newly furnished and decorated; telephone.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS AND BATH in modern one-family house. Tel., 1963W Flatbush.

PRESIDENT ST., 906.—SUMMER RATES; LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; TELEPHONE; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

STATE ST., 192, (Borough Hall Subway.)—Large and small sunny rooms; running water, electric light, tiled bath, telephone; $3, $3.50.

8TH AV., 46, Park Slope.—Delightfully cool rooms for desirable people in handsome home; is very convenient; references.

Long Island.

4TH AV., 52, (Rockaway Park.)—Large airy room; running water; one block from ocean; near station.

CYPRESS AV., 144, (Flushing, L. I.)—Two rooms, with kitchen privileges; fine location.

OCEAN front rooms; adults; boardwalk; near 3d Av., Rockaway Park. J. O'Connor.

Two and three beautifully furnished rooms and bath for light housekeeping. S. Levy, 10 Straiton Av., Arverne, L. I.

Westchester County.

Furnished room; table board near; gentleman preferred. 7 Mitchell Place, White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey.

FINE large alcove room, with lavatory, private house, ten minutes to Hudson Terminal. S 130 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING OR BOARDERS?

The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls; office hours, daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Two Japanese gentlemen desire one large or two preferably adjoining rooms, with breakfast, in refined private family, between 90th and 120th Sts., west side. Room 1414, 25 Madison Av.

JAPANESE gentleman wants refined, quiet room near 34th St., on east side; good family; references exchanged. K. V. Ono, 330 East 57th St.

BUSINESS GIRL, room refined, private family, 72d-96th West; reasonable. B. R., 822 Times.

Gentleman wishes room with bath in private family; west side, below 96th St.; highest references furnished. L 147 Times.

Couple desire comfortably furnished room, bath; private; state terms, particulars. T 31 Times.

Gentleman wants rooms, bath, private house, above West Seventieth; permanent. T 9 Times.

Unfurnished.

Large front room, private bath; $35 month. 175 Madison Av., near 34th St.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

53D, 56 EAST.—Large front basement, newly decorated; all conveniences; references.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath, $45 per month, inclusive.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath, electricity; reasonable.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Desirable room, excellent table; Summer rate; references; table guests.

25TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Elegant floors, connecting baths; other rooms; board optional.

ATTRACTIVE, cool room, private lavatory; unusual opportunity; terms $75 monthly. T 275 Times Downtown.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Quiet rooms; generous meals; Summer rates; $8.50 to $12. Telephone 9763 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 783, (Near 66th St.)—A couple with elegant home, exclusive neighborhood, will let room or entire floor; private bath, electricity; first class; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; table guests; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

55TH, 16 WEST.—Table board, rooms with private bath and board; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, reasonable; excellent table; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, excellent table, parlor dining, convenient location.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private bath; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Comfortably furnished rooms, running water; high-class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; table board. Columbus 6896.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

72D, 122 WEST. — Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 157 WEST.—Double, single rooms; well-appointed house; near subway, elevated; references.

72D, 266 WEST.—Home cooking; best location; solicit Southern people for Summer.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private house; overlooking Hudson. Columbus 1085.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable, cool room; private bath; with or without board.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; running water; large closets; electricity, telephone; subway express; Summer rates.

73D, 256 WEST.—Well-furnished, cool, comfortable room, with private bath; unexcelled; table guests accommodated.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent cooking; Summer rates.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining, home cooking, reasonable; table guest.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room, with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor, dining, table board; references.

77TH ST., 118 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed; electricity, private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; reasonable rates; also table board.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; superior accommodations; homelike surroundings; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Attractive, cool rooms; electricity; excellent table optional.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; delightful Summer location; references.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large, cool room; electricity; board; parlor dining room; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large and small rooms; couple or gentleman; excellent table; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, private baths; excellent table; best location in city; references required; Southern family.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable, cool, large, small rooms; reasonable; ideal location; reference.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Well appointed rooms, separate, suites, with bath; finest table.

87TH, 125 WEST.—Large room, bath; one medium room; American family; references.

91ST, 55 WEST.—Attractive room; select house, parlor dining room; Summer rates.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Large and small rooms, opposite St. Agnes grounds; parlor dining room; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

93D, 309 WEST, (Apt. 25.)—Wanted, young man to share apartment with two bachelors; near Riverside Drive. Call Sunday between 10 and 3.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Two connecting rooms for Summer months; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 171 WEST.—Double, single rooms, every convenience; excellent board; very reasonable.

96TH, 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

102D, 305 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptionally large, front room, private bath; four southern windows; owner's private residence; reference.

107TH, 332 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

110TH, 601 WEST.

Attractive, large room; exclusive surroundings; best home cooking. Morningside 4302. Apt. 3N.

115TH, 500 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

115TH, (365 Manhattan Av.)—"Columbia." Pleasant rooms, board, $8 up. Morningside 4021.

117TH, 421 WEST, (near Amsterdam, opposite Columbia University.)—Room with board.

119TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, single room; bath floor; home cooking; Summer rate.

120TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

130TH, 55 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; Summer prices; excellent location.

145TH, 201 WEST.—Room and board; widow's home; good table; electricity, telephone; references.

148TH, 631 WEST.—Riverside Drive, two rooms, bath; good board; telephone; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, ("Audubon")—Bright rooms; excellent meals; $8 up. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, small outside rooms; electricity, running water; home table; Southern cooking. Phone Aud. 4678.

227TH, (Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.)—Private Christian family. Tel. 104 Kingsbridge. Lesley.

COMFORTABLE, attractive quarters offered congenial man in beautifully furnished home; light, cool bedroom, bath, shower, &c.; excellent meals, well served; eggs, butter, vegetables direct from farm; everything pertaining to comfort, freedom one's own home. H 93 Times.

ELEGANTLY furnished house; most desirable locality; near Park; excellent table; reasonable prices; only desirable applicants considered. T 18 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exceptionally large, cool rooms, shower bath, with or without board, $5 up. Payne, 7726 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Lovely Rooms, Excellent Chef and Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per Adult, With Meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH, 21.—Rooms, with board; facing Park; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, cool rooms, private bath; also suite; newly furnished; automatic elevator; table guests; reference.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome house; elevator; large, square rooms, singles.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family, beautiful cool rooms, bath, unexcelled table. Van Essltyne.

Brooklyn.

INVALID to board at home of woman physician, with medical attention; rheumatism with electrical treatment a specialty; Brooklyn. Telephone South 2547.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Harbor view; private bath; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

ONE OR TWO FLOORS IN PRIVATE HOUSE WITH MEALS; REFERENCES. 497 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOUR ADULTS desire accommodations as paying guests, refined American private home, located University Heights or Fordham. X 375 Times Annex.

Young business gentleman wishes room and board with refined private family; no boarding house. Apply T 25 Times.

THREE SPANIARDS want rooms with sleeping porch, board, city, suburb, or short distance. E 301 Times Downtown.

Board with two rooms wanted on Long Island, commuting distance, by family of three; must be ocean front. Address Summer. L 159 Times.

Gentleman desires room and board with private family, above 59th St. T 23 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, 108 Beach 66th St., Arverne, (Gaston Av. Station,) New York.—On ocean, 30 minutes from Pennsylvania station, 7th Av. and 33d St., or via subway and Brooklyn 25 minutes; commutation, $7.50 month; coolest spot near city; no mosquitos; glorious bathing; mile ocean boardwalk; fishing, boating, tennis, moving pictures, music, large grounds, piazzas; 50 luxurious rooms, running hot and cold water, baths; bountiful table, delicious cooking; large airy room, including full board, $15; commuters, $14; bath house privilege, $4 entire season. Phone 415 Hammels.

A LARGE PRIVATE HOUSE

In Forest Hills has been converted to accommodate a select number of refined business men and women who want genteel home atmosphere; high-grade cuisine and close proximity to Manhattan at moderate cost. W. McDONALD, 81 Continental Av., (51st St.,) Forest Hills, L. I. Phone F. H. 6463.

Baldwin, L. I.—"The Arlington," corner Grand and Arlington Avs.; select boarding house; refined surroundings, spacious lawns, large, airy rooms; modern conveniences; good table. Mrs. James Clarke, Box 114, Baldwin, L. I. Phone 78 Freeport.

The Cottage Hotel.—Select boarding house; 30 minutes from Manhattan; West End line at Municipal Building; fare 5 cents; one block from station on Gravesend Bay; reasonable rates. 186 Bay 26th St. T. Lewers, Prop.

Gentlemen only; two attractive bedrooms and bath; ocean waterfront; restricted bathing beach; convenient to Manhattan; reasonable rates for Summer season; references required. T 234 Times Downtown.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

Beautifully situated, near Garden City; splendid accommodations; excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone Hempstead 455.

Freeport—Ideal place for comfort; abundance of fresh vegetables, eggs; excellent table; 5 minutes to depot, 10 to bathing; few select people only. Mrs. Lutz, 58 Pearsall Av., Freeport, L. I.

Colonial Homestead—High ground; bathing beach three minutes' walk; private family will take few guests; excellent table; references. For rates apply Box 253, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH, 113th.—Comfortable, cool rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board; reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY, refined people desiring accommodations with private family, Mrs. C. Weiss, 1,152 Neilson Av., Far Rockaway, L. I.

Seagate, N. Y., Harbor.—Can accommodate a few exclusive guests in beautifully appointed home; no children; private boat to city. M 3 Times.

Loving, efficient care given child in teacher's own home; superior surroundings; $25 weekly. Miss H. D. Buck, 59 Branford St., Jamaica, N. Y.

EDGEMERE.—Private Christian family will accommodate couple, or two, three gentlemen; Edgemere, near ocean; easy commuting; references. Far Rockaway 2235.

Sheepshead Bay.—Beautiful room, suitable for two; excellent table; no children. Haft, 1,904 Avenue V, near Neck Road Station, Brighton Line.

Arverne, L. I., 22 Beach 50th St.—Select accommodation for few refined guests; with or without private bath. Owner.

With private family, large room; private beach. William Angus, 14 30th St., Beechhurst, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished,
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE BELLEVUE.

A SUMMER COLONY ON GRYMES HILL. Good air; good food; beautiful views; excellent tennis courts; 40 minutes from Battery; reservations now. P. O., Stapleton, S. I. Phone 109 Tompkinsville.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, experienced help in reviewing lessons or making up deficiencies, in country parsonage. L 27 Times.

WADSWORTH HALL.—Attractive and accessible, open all year; good table and attendance; spacious grounds; near bathing beach. Telephone 673 Tompkinsville.

The Willows-on-the-Beach, Huguenot Park; hour Wall St.; shade porches, bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Westchester County.

A week-end or short-stay trips in beautiful Westchester Hills; one hour from town; quiet, restful for tired nerves; diet to order; fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, butter, and poultry; limited accommodations; for guest with maid or valet; strictly high class. H 66 Times.

EDGEWATER LODGE.

Directly on Sound; delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Tel. 91W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

CHAPPAQUA.—The Whispering Pines and Cottages. Select accommodations; wide porches; beautiful lawn; fine old trees; tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 57.

CHESTER HILL.—30 minutes New Haven Railroad; American family owning attractive home; limited number of guests. 190 Archer Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2577.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Colonial, 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large room; excellent table; select, beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

Exceptional accommodations in private house, residential park, ten minutes from New Haven Railroad station. Telephone 82-J, Edgewood Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Send your boy (or your girl) to the farm for the Summer; every modern comfort; games, gardening, tutoring if desired; hour from city. Glenwood Farm, Chappaqua, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

HILLCREST.—Airy rooms; tennis; own garden; five minutes from station. E. J. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Phone Tuckahoe 54.

Refined private family near beach; 18 miles New York; all conveniences. T 338 Times Downtown.

New York State.

A few select people accommodated for the Summer; up-to-date house; all improvements; cozy, quiet rooms; excellent home cooking; fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, and butter from our farm; one mile from village; large porches; fine view; terms, $12-$18; 2½ hours from New York by rail. Address Maple Lawn Farm, Montgomery, N. Y., R. F. D. 3.

CATSKILLS.

Board at delightfully located farmhouse; elevation 1,700 ft. Farm produce, plenty milk, eggs; piano, telephone; auto from Coxsackie; terms $7, $8. Mrs. G. A. Morrison, Norton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM

is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

At Mt. Kisco; hour out; three large corner rooms, in large private residence; $10 to $15, or will let place furnished; large shady lawn; vegetable garden, hennery, garage, fruit; immediate. Box 321, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Telephone 547.

EYRIE INN, TOMKINS COVE, N. Y.

A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden; tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Board, at a quiet farmhouse, where there is rest and refreshment; also cottage with a view, and with meals at the farmhouse. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Physician would take paying guest in his country home; large grounds, golf, tennis, boating, &c.; terms reasonable. Address Box 753, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL, CLEAR LAKE; mountain air; open fireplaces; wholesome food; boating, fishing; beautiful country, $10 up. George Brown Ackerman, Beaverkill, N. Y.

BERKSHIRES.—Beautiful residence; bathrooms; amusements; large farm, dairy, chickens, &c.; table unsurpassed; $9. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

Four ladies can be accommodated on a small farm, less than a mile from the village. For particulars and reference direct Box 114, Coxsackie, N. Y.

Boys boarded; grounds border on Hudson River. Berkeley Academy, South Nyack, N. Y.

Caswell Hall, Beacon, N. Y.—Large, shady grounds; modern house; good table; convenient to station; tennis; $10 up.

SUNNYCROFT.—Ideal country home for little children in care of experienced teacher. Miss Emilie Robertson, Peekskill, N. Y.

Terrace Hill Farm, Florida, N. Y.—Quiet, superior farm house; mile from station; excellent table; $9-$10. H. D. Roe.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK.

LAKE WARAMAUG, NEW PRESTON, Conn. Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful LAKE WARAMAUG. Ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health; good bass fishing, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, canoeing; elevation 1,200 feet, and only 90 miles from New York; moderate rates. Write for booklet.

Devonshire Farm, Norwalk, Conn.—Private family offers three double bedrooms in a delightful country home for the Summer to adults; modern conveniences and electricity; excellent cooking. Address Hostess, Phone 1884.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM, Moodus, Conn.—Deep porch; shady lawn; farm products; spring water; home cooking; improvements; tennis, croquet; no deep water; $9 up.

Care of invalids and elderly people in physician's country home; all conveniences and pleasing surroundings. S. W. Sherwood, M. D., Norwalk, Conn.

Redding, Conn. — Glen Farm, in foothills of beautiful Berkshires; perfect rest and comfort; excellent home cooking; no mosquitos; improvements; no children; $12 up.

CARTER HOUSE.
Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.
Rates, $10.

New England.

Young woman would like several ladies or young women to join her at bungalow camp in Northern Mass.; riding, driving, golf, and tennis; beautiful, healthful country. Box 204, East Northfield, Mass.

New Jersey.

Accommodations for a few guests on gentleman's 30-acre estate, (American Hebrews,) possessing every modern convenience, plus every advantage of country life, 45 minutes from New York; 5 minutes depot; tennis, showers; abundant shade, fruit; own vegetables, eggs, poultry, &c.; unexcelled for those desiring to spend the Summer in the country and remain within commuting distance of their business. Address Room 1711, 225 West 42d St. Phone 1942 Bryant.

Northern hills of Jersey, 40 minutes from Hudson Terminal; beautiful home, lawns, gardens, orchards, and shade trees; every possible convenience; dairy, vegetables, and fruits; a delightful place for refined people wishing to be within commuting distance; special attention to automobilists by the day. For particulars inquire Wexler, 366 5th Av. Country telephone 334 Piermont W.

THE BELVIDERE,

89-91 North Munn Av., East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the beautiful Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table, catering to discriminating persons; 3 minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 6920 Orange.

Bergen House, Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Large, airy rooms and the best of food properly prepared and served; city conveniences and unusually attractive location; rates reasonable; special terms for permanent guests; thirty minutes from New York.

OSTEOPATHIC home for convalescence in beautiful County of Sussex; two hours from city; modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; open fireplaces; vegetables, &c., from garden or farm. (Dr. G. R. Boston, phone 42, Newton, N. J.

Exceptional board private, Christian family for couple; beautiful country, fresh vegetables, poultry, and fruit; ideal location; excellent commuting; reasonable. Oradell, N. J. Phone 8800 Murray Hill, City, R. W. Shaw.

Summer home, private Christian family; excellent board, two rooms, suitable those seeking accommodations of comfort, refinement; no other guests; large grounds and water frontage; garage; commutation via Red Bank. M 41 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100, fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $22 to $25.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $30 to $36.
All rooms handsomely furnished.
Special reduction to permanent guests.

THE MAPLES, Rutherford, N. J.—Thirty minutes 33d or Wall; spend Summer in this delightful suburb; refined, homelike; near station; golf, tennis. Telephone Rutherford 130.

A physician's family will accommodate and give attention to invalid or elderly person; 35 miles from New York, on Shrewsbury River; no mosquitos; pleasant surroundings; near coast resorts. Address Box 381 Times, 2 Rector St.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

French private home, board as you desire; all improvements; very convenient and reasonable; special care for gentlemen; refined place for refined people; large garden. Catola, 90 Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

Couple or two refined boarders; private family; Glen Ridge, N. J.; exceptional surroundings; references required. M. M. Spencer, 2,104 Beverly Road, Brooklyn.

OVERLOOKING ocean; American Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.—Famous home table, fresh vegetables, fruits; cool, shady; $10-$14. Special rates over Fourth.

BASS LAKE.

Bungalows, 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms; rent week, month, or season; 1½ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

Good health place; boating, fishing, music; $10 week. Mrs. Amos A. Robbins, Spring Mills, Allentown, N. J.

Rest cases, invalids, convalescents; ideal homelike conditions; own vegetables; near N. Y. (booklet.) Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—Large room, suitable 1 or 2; board; reasonable; commuting distance. 269 Washington Av. Telephone 2142.

ARTESIAN WELL—Health water; excellent table; conveniences; $12; garage. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

CLAREMONT AV., 271, (Montclair, N. J.)—Cool, quiet rooms, good food; reasonable rates.

BRICK CHURCH, The Buckingham, 17 Prospect St.—Rooms, single, en suite, with bath; near station; best table. Phone Orange 2401.

Two rooms in cottage to select parties. Charles Thomas, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn., also cottages. — Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations; 100 acres; fine gardening, fruit; automobiles, horses; fishing, bathing; excellent food; trained nurse's home; prices, $7 to $25. Write for booklet.

Country Board Wanted.

Room and board for August and part of September by young couple in refined, private family or small boarding house in neighborhood Atlantic Highlands and Red Bank; easily accessible to Shrewsbury, with bathing and boating accommodations; also tennis; garage would also be desirable but not entirely necessary. T 227 Times Downtown.

Young couple desire Summer board within commuting distance of New York; near water preferred; terms must be very reasonable; state terms and particulars. F. Clawson, Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York.

Wanted—Country board by three adults in private family; no other boarders; private bath; commuting distance from New York City; best of references. Address, with full particulars, S 141 Times.

Young couple with child 4 years wishes one or two rooms and full board in refined home on Atlantic shore Long Island, within easy commuting distance; reply with full terms. H 68 Times.

Young couple desires room with private bath in refined, strictly private family or family hotel; no boarding house; within commuting distance; German cooking; will pay $30-$40 weekly. T 229 Times Downtown.

Refined young couple (Christian) desire accommodations for Summer in private family, near water, Pelham, New Rochelle, or Larchmont. X 343 Times Annex.

Board wanted on Long Island with private family or select boarding house, room and bath for Jewish couple; advise rates. E 227 Times Downtown.

High-class young business woman, commuting, desires airy room, season, with or without board, Manhattan Beach or Long Beach. 525 St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, Jewish, desires board, refined family; easy commuting; moderate. E 304 Times Downtown.

Gentleman wishes board week-ends; shore or mountains; $5. Desirable. M 14 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; 5 years' experience; understands office routine thoroughly; $15. T 215 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Unquestionably reliable; opens, closes books; financial statements. Experienced. 142 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience; competent, reliable; best references; salary $20. T 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 2½ years' experience trial balance, controlling accounts; $12. T 307 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS LADY can give evenings, Saturday afternoons, as practical help, mending, &c., or doctor's office. M 40 Times.

CAPABLE COLLEGE GIRL WANTS POSITION WITH RELIABLE FIRM; EXECUTIVE, EXPERIENCED TRAVELER; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. M 10 TIMES.

CHAPERON.—Young woman of experience, social and professional, wishes to chaperone one or more young girls during Summer; expenses or moderate terms; best references. S 151 Times.

COLLEGE WOMAN, experienced, desires publicity or editorial work, vivid writer, original; moderate salary; high recommendations. S 120 Times.

COLLEGE graduate with business experience, desires position which demands intelligence and ability. T 363 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young woman taking educational work at Columbia College during Summer desires position as companion to lady; free except three hours daily; Saturdays free; can give facial massage. X 354 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Refined widowed lady would like to travel as companion to lady or chaperon to young lady. A. L. F., 132 Watchung Av., Montclair, N. J.

COMPANION.—Elderly, cultured lady desires position, refined family, for board and room; good reader, entertaining. T 262 Times Downtown.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER for couple; country preferred; references. Box 225, 852 Columbus Av.

COMPANION, Housekeeper.—Thoroughly domesticated; first-class seamstress. Apartment G, 105 West 163d St.

COMPANION.—Young Woman as companion to woman or girl; expenses or moderate terms; best references. S 152 Times.

DESIGNER on dresses wishes to affiliate with first-class firm; one who desires services of capable young woman. Box 907 Times.

DRESSMAKER—Late Lucile, Ltd.; finest work; home or out. Phone 8414 Audubon, Lohne, 558 West 158th St.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, by day, $3.50; city, country; references; remodeling. D 415 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER wishes work at home or out by day; experience and ability; reference. Phone 6902 Morningside, Apt. 2E.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class, reliable, English; long experience; out by day; $4. Hinkley, 664 West 179th. Phone 2375 St. Nicholas.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.—A competent woman with the best of connections wants a position with an industrial organization where she will have the problems of employment, education, and welfare to deal with; much experience in all these branches has fitted her for a position of responsibility and trust. T 5 Times.

EXECUTIVE-MANAGER, American; refined, energetic; competent correspondent and saleswoman; 11 years' experience general office work; can get best results from help; will accept position out of town; prefer wholesale, land, or real estate. L 176 Times.

FITTER.

Expert skirt fitter, long 5th Av. experience, open for new connections. M 49 Times.

FRENCH, young woman, B. A., Columbia, 12 years in France, will give advanced French conversation; references. H 101 Times.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK.—High school graduate; has experience in filing. T 23 Times.

GENTLEWOMAN, high attainments, desires position chaperone, companion or private secretary. T 3 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

GOVERNESS, Companion or Secretary.—Englishwoman, college instructor, unable to cross Atlantic, desires Summer position; successful coaching backward pupils; experienced traveler; musical. S 198 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly competent, experienced woman, trained infant's nurse, entire charge young children, efficient housekeeper, needlewoman, desires position; best city references. "X. Y.," 160 East 37th.

GOVERNESS, graduate nurse, desires position with children or companion; German, English, piano; excellent references. E. P., 160 East 37th St.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, Boston graduate kindergartner, desires governess position to children aged 3 and over; references exchanged. X 324 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS. — Teacher, experienced, highly recommended, desires position; French, German, English, music; full charge children. Morat, 161 East 63d St.

GOVERNESS, Swiss, experienced in tutoring in all English branches, French, German, music; visiting or resident; references. M 12 Times.

GOVERNESS, English, knowledge French, desires position mother's helper; experienced children; references. Write M. W., 616 W. 137th St. Apt. 12¼.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery; French, of superior ability; personal references. D., 143 Eighth Av.

GOVERNESS, child's, over 4; country, suburbs; salary nominal in high class home. 361 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, visiting, Far Rockaway, N. Y., Larchmont; French, German, pianist. 2,726 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—American; excellent references. V., 160 East 37th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Widow, 27, with a child of 7 years, wishes a position as houseworker with a small family in country or seashore; good references. B 3,764 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, place to do laundry on Tuesdays. Carroll, 47 West 99th.

NURSE, graduate, registered, desires position in restroom in one of the large buildings in New York City; highly educated, of Welsh birth, and great experience in hospital service; can furnish best of reference. E 282 Times Downtown.

NURSE—Two years' general hospital training, many years' experience in good hospitals; highly reliable; night duty preferred. K 164 Times.

NURSE.—Graduate; reliable, care patient; References; $21 weekly. S., 346 East 138th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced in general office work, $9-$10, if given opportunity to learn bookkeeping. T 38 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2½ years' experience, accurate, conscientious, desires position; $8. T 240 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Experienced, refined young woman; filing; figuring; American; $10. T 334 Times Downtown.

POSITION wanted in family; anything not menial; prefer good home to high salary; educated, bright. "Companion," Times Harlem.

REFINED young lady with a high school and musical education desires a position with one or two children, 4-7 years, or as a companion to a young girl. W 355 Times Downtown.

REFINED LADY will accompany American family to the country; no wages; good reference. Call Monday 10 until 12 o'clock, 546 West 124th St., Apt. 61. S 175 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young woman of refinement and exceptional ability desires position as secretary to head of large corporation; 13 years' business experience; A1 references; salary $25. X 338 Times Annex.

SECRETARY and correspondent, expert stenographer, competent assistant to busy executive, seeks position of trust; salary, $22. T 20 Times.

SECRETARY.—Efficient, experienced business woman; stenographer, college degree; $150 monthly. L 190 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Confidential Assistant, age 25; good personality; capable taking 150 words per minute; transcribe accurately; 10 years' export, stock brokerage, construction, engineering experience above ordinary; original thinker; capable assuming responsibilities; $22; highest credentials. T 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced, will do all kinds dramatic manuscripts, plays, letters, &c., at reasonable rates; work called for and delivered; appointments for dictation made by telephone. Phone Murray Hill 9462.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—An efficient stenographer and typewriter of wide business experience desires a position where tact, loyalty, and honesty will command a living; am ambitious, accustomed to initiative, and not afraid of work. Capable, L 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood; executive ability; commercial expert; attentive to details; dignified, conservative; desires refined surroundings; references; $18. T 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, well educated, capable, rapid, accurate, seeking position with reliable concern where executive ability is desired. E 457 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, eight years' experience; thorough knowledge bookkeeping, thoroughly familiar office details, assume responsibilities. $16. T 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, accurate, and rapid; operate stenotype; $15. Miss F. Phone Monday, Bryant 1818, Room 1605, Candler Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; clever, competent secretary; mentally proficient to handle entire office affairs; salary secondary. W 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, NEAT APPEARANCE; FAMILIAR OFFICE WORK; $18. T 309 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, familiar with literary work, desires few hours' evening work. 104 West 70th, Apt. 61.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent; familiar office work; neat appearance; salary $15. W 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 4½ years' experience; thoroughly competent; reference; $15. T 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, refined, desires temporary work, July 9 to 21; $18. T 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wishes to offer services for several evenings weekly. M 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, reliable beginner; high school education; office routine; $9. T 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; 3 years' experience; accurate, rapid, neat; salary $15. G. S., 283 Macon St., B'klyn.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Dependable, clever; handle all office details; salary secondary. T 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' brokerage, export experience; excellent references; $15. T 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Business experience, good correspondent, office work, conscientious; $12. T 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, 17, beginner; $7 to start. May Carlin, 428 E. 83d.

TEACHER wishes position of trust in home or will care for or tutor children. J. M., 45 Times.

TEACHER wishes either permanent position or for the Summer months. W 381 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced, young, as tutor in elementary subjects in country. C. B., Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and office assistant desires position; capable and experienced. T 272 Times Downtown.

THOROUGH business woman, initiative, tact, selling experience, to represent firm, city or road. Washington, H 71 Times.

TYPIST, office assistant; 1 year's experience; knowledge of stenography; $8. W 389 Times Downtown.

WHAT A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY! Let me care for your apartment; maid calls daily; $3 weekly. Smith, 7048 Morning.

WOMAN, American, capable, cultivated, efficient, experienced, wishes employment; administrative housekeeper, companion, chaperone, clerical work; references. S 190 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, 23, university graduate, present employed by large food company, desires change; possesses character, executive ability, earnestness; initial compensation secondary to opportunity; highest credentials. T 259 Times Downtown.

YOUNG college woman would like position in Summer school, camp, or private family; specializes in Montessori method; rhythmic movement and basketry; nursery governess. B 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, English, educated, desires position, clerical or otherwise; best references; state salary and position. W 391 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG WOMAN of tact and personality desires a position in country or city where expert stenography and typewriting, with WAR relief work to do; must have salary; knowledge of manicuring and hairdressing can be utilized to advantage. Secretarial, L 173 Times.

A young refined college woman, with brains, tact and discretion, plus knowledge of stenography, wants position of trust with firm or individual; accustomed to meeting strangers; no objection to traveling. S 197 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, now working independently, desires connection with established company; experienced in sales organization and promotion, advertising and publicity, house and trade organs, folders, booklets, posters, magazine articles; accustomed to large responsibility; A1 references. D 414 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th, phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

SELECT COLORED houseworkers, cooks, chambermaids, couples, laundresses, other help; investigated references. 333 West 53d. Augusta Agency. Columbus 3129.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway; Riverside 9463.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.,) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, many years in executive official capacity, record clean and successful, possessed of good judgment and personality, competent accountant, thoroughly understanding office routine, systematizing, payrolls, factory costs and efficiency, auditing financial reports, accustomed handling large volume correspondence, sales collections, employes, &c.; if looking for competent man to fill position of trust and responsibility, grant me interview. Brown, E 285 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor of corporation open for change; experienced several lines; acted several years commission house representative; business, common-sense; supervision bookkeeping staff, pay rolls, cost accounts, financial statements, control; will improve, systematize, simplify whenever necessary; salary $2,000 up. Experience, L 183 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, HIGHEST GRADE JUNIOR, CAPABLE OF CONDUCTING SMALLER AUDITS, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH REPUTABLE C. P. A. WHO WILL APPRECIATE A CONSCIENTIOUS, UNTIRING WORKER; MARRIED, WELL EDUCATED, REFINED; SALARY $25 WEEK. C. E., 145 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, Controller, American, age 48, active, able, reliable, best credentials, bond if required, desires position with substantial concern engaged in or contemplating the manufacture of mechanical product; cost and control through practical knowledge and methods assured; can assume full charge and accept responsibility. M 17 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—YOUNG MARRIED MAN, EDUCATED, EFFICIENT, TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE, RELIEVE BUSY MAN OF DETAILS; SALARY $40. S 380 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Married man; 31; executive; professional training; 12 years corporation and factory cost accounting; knows machinery; references previous employers and certified accountants. S 150 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3655.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, CONSTRUCTIVE ORGANIZER; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE EFFICIENCY METHODS; LONG EXPERIENCE; SALARY $2,000. ACCOUNTANT, TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager, public service, manufacturing and financial experience; good executive; general and cost accounting experience. T 293 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and OFFICE MANAGER.—Five years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. L 168 Times.

ACCOUNTANT JUNIOR.—University graduate; thinking, active worker; two years' experience. E 278 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, employed, desires extra work, evenings and Sundays. T 330 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, excelling professional's ability, practicality, effectiveness. Seneca Sherwood, 775 C. I. Av., Brooklyn.

A PACIFIC COAST SALESMAN, well acquainted with the wholesale and large retail dry goods trade west of Denver, would like to handle an exclusive line or several side lines for that territory; have represented a large New York importing house for the past four years, but am contemplating making a change, as supply of goods has been cut off; references given. Box H, Room 160, 742 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

ADVERTISING MAN, catalog writer, American, Christian, 28, married, employed, desires change; prefers machinery manufacturing line; start $150 month; practical ideas and versatile. T 305 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING and sales manager, now employed, desires change; keen sales analyst, high-class executive, versatile writer. T 212 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR and executive, fully qualified, splendid record, seeks opening for betterment on general or class publication; highest credentials; letters and interview strictly confidential. S 182 Times.

ADVERTISING copy man; agency experience; original forceful writer; unusual training and ability; best references present employers. M 4 Times.

ADVERTISING and sales manager, skilled in all branches distribution, seeks opportunity; agency, editorial, and dealer investigation experience; university graduate. Box 18, Station J.

ADVERTISING AND SALE MANAGER, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, EXECUTIVE, SYSTEMATIZER AND ORGANIZER SEEKS POSITION OFFERING FUTURE BASED ON RESULTS OBTAINED THROUGH COMBINATION EXPERIENCE. H 106 TIMES.

ADVERTISING.—All-around printer as efficiency manufacturing man for advertising and publishing concern. Buckman, 810 Suburban Place, Bronx.

AGENCY OR OFFICE WORK.—College graduate with established office desires correspondence work, accounting, circularizing, or district agency; work must be such as to permit of completion in above office, as same must be maintained. If interested, write P. O. Box 1149.

AMBITIOUS young man, with college education, wishes position with advancement. T 335 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT, BUILDER.—Man, 26, desires position with architect or builder; 4 years architecture, Cornell; 5 years with builder, last as Superintendent; references. M 61 Times.

ATTENTION!—Man with railroad, shipping, general office and salesman experience desires position in which future depends on his ability. T 290 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY, a Christian, 27 years old, now employed, desires position where knowledge of real estate, especially tax matters, would be an asset. T 208 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, Treasurer, or special accountant; certified public accountant, 33; familiar with methods of largest corporation; at present a high-grade senior with large accounting firm; minimum $5,000. X 336 Times Annex.

A1 CORRESPONDENT-EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.
Broad business experience, keen judgment, competent "making good" any capacity; age 25; draft exempt; moderate salary. T 246 Times Downtown.

BANKER, import man, salesman, aggressive, ten years' experience with American and European concerns, is open for connection with reliable firm. T 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, office manager, 34; positively exempt; qualified for responsible position; college graduate; conversant modern methods. Write Integrity, 8 Gold St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, American, 38, thorough accountant, 16 years' experience, can handle correspondence and take complete charge; highest references to reliable firm. T 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, 28, thorough accountant, tactful correspondent, seeks desirable connections. W 379 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, thoroughly experienced, financial statements, conversant modern methods; references. T 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, reliable, versed in English, German, Spanish, nine years in last position, A1 references, desires permanent position. Box 16, 1,515 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office man, 27, reliable, accurate, willing, good correspondent, wishes position, with chance to advance. T 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager. — Experienced automobile manufacturing, export; good correspondent, stenographer. H 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) married, six years' experience corporation, controlling accounts; neat personality; highest credentials; $20. White, 120 Edgecombe Av.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 4 years' experience, commercial bankers, exempt from military duty, desires to make change. T 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; married; A1 ledger clerk, controlling accounts, trial balances. S 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, six years' experience, capable taking charge, desires change. M 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; good education, best experience, good references, salary moderate. T 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; 26; draft exempt; $18. 129 Times.

BUYER and SALESMAN, chemicals, drugs, waxes, with universal knowledge; good personality; only prominent houses. Chemicals, T 325 Times Downtown.

BUILDING construction superintendent or foreman, 33, carpenter by trade, 16 years' first-class experience, technical education; references; go anywhere. T 224 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR desires steady position, anywhere; 14 years' experience high-class cars; best references. B 153 East 77th St.

CHAUFFEUR; 10 years' experience; excellent references; American and foreign cars. Pine, 314 East 89th St. Lenox 1058.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, motor boat engineer, Swiss, single, 29, desires steady employment, city Winter, country Summer; practical all-around Packard man, with over 9 years' experience in driving, repairing cars, and handling motor and sail boats; wages, $30 a week city, $25 and board country. H. Frank, Aeon Garage, Broadway, 76th St., N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC
wishes position where long experience and competence are desired and appreciated; 19 years' experience on American and foreign cars, mostly on Packard, Pierce; will go anywhere; American; $25. Merriam, 139 East 74th St. Lenox 8951.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanszman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4664.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 28, wishes position with private family; 7 years' experience; first-class mechanic; can drive any make car; best references. Telephone Plaza 2945.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; married; eleven year' experience. Richard Walsh, Ridgewood Av., South Orange, N. J., care J. A. Kip.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, single, courteous, desires position; city, country; generally useful; careful; three years' references. Tiernan, 162 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR wants steady position; single; strictly temperate, high-class references; Packard, Pierce-Arrow; ten years' experience. S 157 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, French-Swiss, does not speak English, would like position in private country home if possible; willing to help housework. Address 529 West 14th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wish to place reliable, industrious chauffeur; can make own repairs; married and strictly temperate. Address Careful Driver, 509 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years with present employer and careful driver; can furnish best of references, temperate habits and of very fine appearance. M 44 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—A1 mechanic, foreign and domestic cars; 9 years' experience; best references. Phone 7855 Columbus. Coulin, 60 West 68th St., care of Thour.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 6 years' experience; first-class reference. R. L. Wilson, 269 West 113th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, married, wishes position; private family preferred. Gibson, 57 West 98th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, 15 years last place; references. Johnson, 153 West 82d. T 11 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (West Indian.)—Mechanic, careful driver; private family; country, useful. M 24 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, best references, 5 years' experience. Phone Schuyler 3780. Johnson.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Nine years' experience; city, country; best of references. Wing, 141 W. 64th, Phone 5492 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR, Gardener; careful driver; do own repairs; willing to be useful; good references. Weisman, 55 East 126th St.

CHEF OR VALET, Chinese, competent, wants position. James Augh, 19 Doyers St.

COLLEGE MAN, experienced lecturer and teacher, desires work; no selling. S 156 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires summer employment; can drive car. X 376 Times Annex.

CHEMIST ASSISTANT, 20, experienced in general metallurgical analyses, desires position with manufacturing or analytical chemists. T 6 Times.

COMMERCIAL, credit, import, export, banking; experienced man, exempt from draft, valuable connections, splendid education, seeks position with reliable concern; best references. T 296 Times Downtown.

CONFIDENTIAL MAN or secretary, Christian, desired by attorney; 35 years old; member Massachusetts Supreme, United States District, and United States Court Claims; two years' experience Washington, Congressional and departmental; college graduate, 1906, degree LL. B.; best references; expert shorthand; knowledge Spanish; married. W 384 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT - EXECUTIVE, clean, successful record, 10 years' advertising and selling experience, American, 30, married, at present employed, desires change; seeking permanent connection where ability and intense application are rewarded; free to negotiate; start moderately. S 115 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, TRANSLATOR, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, German; stenographer; $40. T 326 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK.—Young man, seven years' experience in manufacturing costs, thorough knowledge of machine operation, timekeeping, payroll, piecework, rating, general cost work, wishes position in the cost department of large corporation or factory. M. A., 162 Times.

COUPLE, German, wish positions; wife as cook, man butler, houseman and gardener; best reference. Klein, 609 1st Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROCKERY.—Canadian with long experience in best Canadian houses wants position with New York firm; stock room or selling floor. S 201 Times.

DESIGNER OF FURNITURE, first class, open for engagement Sept. 1; can lay off full-sized details in all periods. X 312 Times Annex.

DO YOU NEED
experienced business man, conversant with banking, export, import, shipping, manufacturing, realty, building business; dependable, responsible. S 142 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 25, M. E. graduate; automobile and airplane experience; immediately available. T 298 Times Downtown.

DRUGGIST.—Experienced, registered N. J., wishes permanent position; speaks Polish, German, Russian; best references. T 39 Times.

EFFICIENCY MAN.—Conspicuously able; widely experienced. Saturnus Sherwood, 775 C. I. Av., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE.

American, married; willing to locate anywhere; past 15 years in various executive capacities as Secretary, Treasurer, Manager, and Assistant Manager with large manufacturing company; have strong personality, courage, observation, initiative, persistence, and common sense; thoroughly familiar with purchasing of fice management, efficient systematizing of work and records; can furnish unqualified references as to ability, &c.; age 50. S 160 Times.

EXECUTIVE AND PUBLICITY EXPERT.

ADVERTISER WISHES TO CONFER WITH FIRM NEEDING THE SERVICES OF AN UNUSUAL MAN FOR A DIFFICULT AND UNUSUAL POSITION. QUALIFIED BY EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND WIDE TRAVEL TO BRING TO SOME BUSINESS NEW IMPETUS ALONG THE LINES OF COMMERCIAL PROGRESS. IF YOU HAVE SUCH AN OPENING, I CAN FILL IT TO OUR MUTUAL PROFIT. ADDRESS M 37 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE.
WIDE EXPERIENCE; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED; CAPABLE TAKING CARE DETAILS OF IMPORTANCE FOR A BUSY MAN; EXPERIENCED AS PURCHASING AGENT, ENGINEERING HEAD, AND SALES; STERLING REFERENCES IF THEY INTEREST YOU. T 10 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE position desired, am 35, have 15 years' experience, modern methods of factory management and cost accounting, at present with firm of public accountants, prefer opening as Supt. of small shop; salary $2,500. M 42 Times.

EXECUTIVE, thoroughly experienced in office management, systematizing, accounting, and statistical work, seeks connection with growing concern. "G," M 29 Times.

EXECUTIVE, efficient and capable, expert on shipping and deliveries, handling help and salesmen; best record and references; employed; middle age. T 219 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SALES MANAGER, representative; young man desires connection where initiative and executive ability count. T 346 Times.

EXECUTIVE, experienced in credits, banking appraisals, buying, selling, building, contracting, open for prominent connection; no traveling. H 107 Times.

EXPERIENCE OF TEN YEARS in banking, import, export, desires connection with opportunity for advancement; best references. T 295 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED AUTOMOBILE and bicycle accessories buying, shipping, export and domestic, wants position. M 51 Times.

EXPORTER.

YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OLD, WITH FIVE YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, OF GOOD ADDRESS, APPEARANCE, AND EDUCATION, DESIRES TO BECOME AFFILIATED WITH EXPORTER DOING SOUTH AFRICAN BUSINESS; HAS EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THAT COUNTRY. D 413 TIMES ANNEX.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXPORT ASSISTANT to executive; qualified by eight years' business experience, stenographer, correspondent, costs, general office work. T 13 Times Downtown.

FARMER.—Practical stock and orchard man, experienced fruit packer, desires position as manager or foreman with large concern; please state fully proposition and salary offered in reply. X 285 Times Annex.

FURNITURE SALESMAN. — Bright, energetic young man desires position as furniture salesman, preferably with wholesale firm or as a city salesman for factory; can furnish excellent reference. L 186 Times.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN.—High class, 15 years' experience, seeks new connection; American born; 36; married; good personality; possessed of executive ability, and good judgment, both with respect to human nature and matters of business; capable relieving busy executive; act as chief clerk or department head; accustomed to handling clerical forces. S 178 Times.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN, 27, 4 years' experience in bookkeeping, exempt from military duty, desires to make a change; salary $20. T 344 Times Downtown.

HANDY MAN wishes position assistant gardener. W. M., 412 East 179th St., Bronx.

HAVE you a live business, where a young man, (19,) can buckle down and make a man of himself. Tel. Lenox 4988.

HOUSEMAN, handy, thoroughly experienced; private family; reference, wages $50. M 56 Times.

I AM NO MIRACLE WORKER, but nine years' experience has taught me the fine points of selling; high grade connection only; not subject to draft; good reasons for leaving present position. S 186 Times.

LUMBER DRYING EXPERT.

Mechanical engineer, specialist in kiln drying hardwoods for gunstocks, aeroplane propellers, &c., open to engagement; experienced in dry kiln design and construction; excellent references from large operations. Address T 19 Times.

MAN of 53, vigorous, wishes active employment; university and legal education; experience in care of estates, investments, special investigations, none in salesmanship; qualified for assistant in any capacity, secretaryship, or other position of trust; references as to character and attainments. L 192 Times.

MAN, (26,) executive ability, capable of handling men, wide experience in correspondence work, wishes to establish connection with firm handling timber, lumber, or allied lines. S 193 Times.

MAN of general experience wants a position as special officer, investigator, or messenger; best of reference and bonds, if required; height 5 feet 10; neat appearance. Address American, T 216 Times Downtown.

MAN, college bred, (35,) 12 years' organizing, sales experience, desires office position; good correspondent; knowledge of Spanish, trade conditions in Latin countries. M 27 Times.

MAN.—American, 34 years old, refined, responsible, capable, adaptable, wide business experience; ability to handle men; total abstainer from alcohol and tobacco. T 247 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

with large experience in design and construction of mechanical and electrical equipment for large buildings and factories, expert in heating and ventilation works, desires first-class connection. Address M 55 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED man, sober, strong, healthy, industrious, experienced buying, paying, distributing, general office work; best references. W. 622 West 137th St. Apartment 11.

OFFICE MANAGER AND ORGANIZER.

HAVE REORGANIZED AND MANAGED LARGE MODERN OFFICE, INCREASING LOYALTY AND AVERAGE WAGE WHILE DECREASING COSTS. S 161 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER.
highly recommended, organizer, systematizer, and executive, present position national organization, seeks position with smaller concern offering future based on results obtained through combination of experience, education, and aggressiveness. T 21 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Executive, accountant, familiar with modern methods, experienced in supervising help, now engaged in executive capacity; Christian; age 37; married. S 139 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 18-25, some knowledge of stenography; doctor's office uptown; $10 to start; state religion. Write Box 20, 1,035 3d Av.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Gentleman, 45 years old, desires to make new connection; thoroughly competent office manager; understands books of account; accustomed to handling salesmen and all office routine. T 245 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, (37,) five years' experience real estate and insurance business, wishes to connect with large real estate interests; $25. T 235 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 32, married, desires position requiring self reliance; several years business and legal experience; member of New York Bar; highest references. W 388 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, kalsominer, plasterer, American, active, quick, desires employment anywhere. George, 169 Times.

PRESSMAN.—Cylinder and job pressman; color and half-tone work; also on Kelly press; $25. John Clausen, care Ryan, 77 Wolcott St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
unusually equipped, experienced, executive, college education, excellent credentials, considering change. T 282 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Position wanted as private secretary by man of exceptional experience. S 163 Times.

PUBLICITY EXPERT
will handle confidential or other work for individual or organization; international experience; strongest credentials. Address Diplomatic, M 13 Times.

REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER.
I have personally developed and sold two million dollars of New York suburban property in the past 11 years; will consider connection with responsible company, either in development, executive or sales departments. Address B. F., 96 Times.

REAL ESTATE BROKER, with newspaper experience, showing a strong sales record for producing results, is open for a position in this or similar line. Address "Energetic," M 60 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE SALESMAN, making special two months' trip through Middle West and South, wants commissions on best credentials from reputable firms. W. M., 64 Times.

RESIDENT ATTORNEY. — Wanted, position with corporation as resident attorney; admitted 8 years to New York Bar, having business experience; can furnish best of references. W 387 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER—Broad experience in efficiency methods of selling; does your sales force need new ideas, new incentive and new policies; is your business uninspired; are you prepared against sudden, swift competition, against temporary depression? Can inspire workers with fresh enthusiasm, broader vision and real initiative; can dig out leads and vital selling facts and present them in a forcible and convincing manner, and possess tact and perseverance to carry same into successful operation; good correspondent; would prefer to associate with concern which believes in advertising skillfully and intelligently; age 41, American birth and married. X 379 Times Annex.

SALESMEN. — TWO HIGH - GRADE, EXPERIENCED SPECIALTY SALESMEN ARE DESIROUS OF REPRESENTING RELIABLE FIRM AS MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY; BEST OF REFERENCES. ADDRESS J. C. E., 1041 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., CHICAGO.

SALESMAN.—Acquainted with Middle West department stores, dry goods, and art novelty buyers; seven years' through same territory; at present employed; wants connection with reliable house in any staple line. "I can deliver the goods." W 374 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, NOT AN ORDER TAKER, OPEN FOR NEW CONNECTION, ON ACCOUNT OF FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS; FULL PARTICULARS ON INTERVIEW. ADDRESS ROOM 700, COFFEE EXCHANGE BLDG., NEW YORK.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, capable, and versatile salesman, leaving road work, seeks exclusive sales agency on commission; will open office and put out men on good thing. S 174 Times.

SALESMAN wants A1 line of white goods for Penn., Balt., Washington; well known to buyers; commission and drawing account; can show good record sales; best of references. T 299 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Two years' selling general insurance; also experience selling produce to grocery and commission trade; responsible outside position desired. A. A., 665 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN of ability, experience, intelligence, appearance, familiar with office work, speaks several languages, desires represent reliable concern. T 362 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A high class specialty man is open for an engagement; has traveled extensively; highest references for character and ability. T 242 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 41, experienced general mdse. specialty work, good introducer advertiser, highest sales present company, desires change. S 196 Times.

SALESMAN. — Nineteen years' experience calling on high-class merchants all over the country; best references. T 209 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN of proven ability, unquestionable references, broad experience on road, seeks connection with progressive firm. Conscientious. W 373 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Successful salesman, executive ability, small capital, with position, may consider opening office manager, salesman. L 179 Times.

SALESMAN traveling throughout New York State and part of Pennsylvania would like to carry side line on commission basis. L 193 Times.

SALESMAN, American, (37,) married, 10 years present position, desires change; references. C. S., 334 Bradford St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, road experience, desires to connect with a firm handling a progressive line; furnish good credentials. S 180 Times.

SALESMAN, ten years' road experience, open connect with reliable concern. T 217 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, drug trade, thoroughly experienced city, road, seeks immediate engagement. W 372 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, aged 24, five years' traveling experience selling specialties, wishes position selling staple line. F. N., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, high-class, owning automobile, open for proposition. L 200 Times.

SALESMAN, with ten years' selling experience, desires to make change. M 9 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, compiling, good knowledge accounting; ten years' experience; 28; single; military exempt, owing to home responsibilities; seeks situation where future depends wholly upon establishment of merit. L 178 Times.

SECRETARY, (24,) draft exempt; college education; 4 years assistant to executive large plant; expert stenographer, exceptional correspondent; sales experience; initiative; highest credentials. W 399 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-MANAGER, (32,) thoroughly experienced, American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, executive. T 211 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, educated, capable Christian, 31, good appearance and address. W 396 Times Downtown.

SELLING REPRESENTATION for CHICAGO TERRITORY.
Good Eastern connection desired by technically trained man with excellent selling and business experience, well and favorably known in Chicago territory. Address T 24 Times.

SITUATION with bank or corporation; law school and college graduate; 11 years' business experience; A1 buyer, credit man, and executive. H 33 Times.

SPANISH CLERK, highest education, knows English, typewriter, desires position. T 15 Times.

SPANIARD, 23 years' business experience Spanish correspondent, references, desires position. T 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Take dictation rapidly and transcribe it accurately; young and anxious to work; operate stenotype; $10. Mr. S., Phone Monday, Bryant 1818, 220 West 40th St., Room 1605.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Irene Griffin, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate wants business position; prefers law office. W 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist. — High school graduate; two years' experience; references; $13. W 383 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL young San Franciscan, law trained, wants opportunity where executive ability can be proven. L 149 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.
YOUNG MAN, 35 YEARS OLD, WITH 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; 10 YEARS AS SUPERINTENDENT, DESIRES POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF A LARGE FACTORY; POSSESSES TACT, ABILITY TO HANDLE LARGE FORCES OF PEOPLE, AND GET BEST RESULTS; BEST REFERENCES. S 171 TIMES.

SUPERINTENDENT of bachelor apartment house is free Oct. 1st on account of sale, after seven years' employment; is seeking like position or manager of high-class apartment house; thoroughly competent and can furnish highest credentials and bond if necessary. Responsible. T 26 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT OR MANAGER, woodworking business; thoroughly competent, capable handling big business. X 341 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT building construction, experienced executive, desires interview with firm requiring services of forceful man of ability. M 22 Times.

THINK IT OVER, THEN ACT.
Your house will hear of this man of 31, because he himself has found that his personality, tact, and ability to concentrate, plus a will to reach the top will win.
The position he now wants is that of a salesman with a house that will later have room for an executive officer.
His experience covers thirteen years in the retail, wholesale, and manufacturing drug business; he is registered and at present has charge of pharmaceutical and chemical departments of wholesale house.
What house will get him? Will your house be our house? If so, address
J. A. DARRAH,
122 Chestnut St.,
Springfield, Mass.

To the
MAN OF BIG BUSINESS
in N. Y. City and vicinity.
Are you looking for
LOYALTY,
ABILITY,
ENTHUSIASM?
I am 30 years of age, with the cleanest kind of a successful record; am earning $2,500 per year as an executive and manager, but in my present position have reached the limit of my possibilities; an interview will convince you that I am very much in earnest; that I can succeed with and for you.
Have you an opening with a real future? Will be in New York July 5. Address X 398 Times Annex.

TUTOR, &c.—To prominent family: Foreign society gentleman with Colonial and military acquaintance, and daughter, (18,) speaking several languages, desires permanent position anywhere as tutor, guardian, companion, &c.; highest references. N., 332 West 23d St.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 34, FAIR KNOWLEDGE ACCOUNTING, WELL VERSED IN ECONOMICS, SEEKS POSITION LEADING TO SUPERVISORY, MANAGERIAL OR EXECUTIVE WORK; INITIAL SALARY NO CONSIDERATION. JOS. B. GOLAN, OAKWOOD AV., RYE, N. Y.

VALET, &c.—Respectable colored boy would like a place as valet or in a bachelor's apartment. Write L. M., Y. M. C. A., 252 West 53d St.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) thorough knowledge of banking business and export to Russia, speaks fluently and corresponds in English, French, and Russian, desires position with reliable concern; best references; at present employed. T 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wants position of responsibility, (35,) graduate of New York University Law School; capable correspondent, experienced manager or assistant, sales, credits, office, &c. Address F., 304 West 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, several years' experience in export line, desires connection with firm that will reward ability with advancement; will go out of town if position is desirable. J. G., Box 44, Times Uptown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, with family dependents, college education, punch, faithfulness, capacity, and inclination for work offers his services. Who wants to invest in them? H 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) wishes position at anything; have 12 years' office experience; can do typewriting and little stenography; best of references. T 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28; understands selling, business, and credits; good correspondent; desire future; salary secondary. S 360 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 19, high and technical school graduate, wishes Summer position; preferably out-of-town; best references. S 189 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, desires opening with banking or mercantile concern; unquestionable references. T 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, (exempt from draft,) desires position in sales department, with a reliable concern; seven years' experience. S 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position at anything, preferably clerical. S 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE TRAINING, 20, desires clerical position; experienced; references. M. C. Paris, 173 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, energetic, conscientious, pays strict attention to business; advancement expected; excellent references. W 395 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting, selling and executive ability, modern office detail, desires position. M 62 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 32, going to Coast, desires to represent a responsible concern; wide business experience; references. T 291 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) Spanish, French, Portuguese; stenographer; no experience; for first-class concern; $12 to start. T 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, can fill any position in a business establishment, selling ability, seeks position with opportunities. T 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 18, educated in Switzerland; speaks and writes French, Russian, English, and little German. S 154 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, possessing business experience, desires connections. T 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, thoroughly experienced office worker, desires position; A1 references. T 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, seeks employment; gentleman's estate or resort hotel. M 30 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) neat appearance, good talker; office and selling experience; advancement. L 189 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position; anything with future; city or country; references. X 367 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes to connect with a reliable concern in clerical or sales department; experience. S 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 3 years' experience, desires position. S 177 Times.

Employment Agencies.

YOUNG MEN
of good character, with wardrobe, to pose in motion picture production; must be perfect in form and good looking; 5 feet 8 inches or more in height. Brunel Film Corp., 1,482 Broadway, (43d St.)

HELP WANTED—Female.

A DESIRABLE POSITION as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y. C.

ALTO and SOPRANO wanted for choir; state age. X 385 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT FILING CLERK.—Woman about 30 wanted in filing department as assistant filing clerk; must have experience and be well recommended; permanent position; state qualifications, age, and salary expected. Chemicals, T 213 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced only; state references, experience, salary expected. E 291 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERKS; competent, experienced, rapid typists; salary, $15 to $18; state qualifications in detail. T 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED BY LARGE COMPANY; MUST BE ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, AND CAPABLE OF EARNING GOOD SALARY; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY IMPORTANT. REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY EXPECTED. T 365 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced woman, $25 a week to start, with permanent position if satisfactory; state age, experience, and give references. Address Manufacturer, P. O. Station C.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Good opportunity if familiar with ledger and statement work, retail business; state references, experience, salary expected to start. X 386 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent in double entry and cost records; write, stating age, religion, and salary expected. W 385 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Uptown factory, preference to one acquainted with factory accounting; give experience, references, salary desired to start. X 384 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant bookkeeper and stenographer, settled woman, hours 9 to 6; address, stating age, experience, references and salary desired. D 418 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and filing clerk, in office; good position for capable party. Write, giving references, age, &c., A. X., Box 51, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL ACCOUNTS; STATE AGE, RELIGION, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED. OPPORTUNITY. T 34 TIMES.

BRIGHT GIRL for clerical work, must be experienced adding machine operator; address, giving experience, references and salary expected. "Clerical," 280 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN wanted, about 30, experienced purchasing dept. routine; opportunity for qualified person; state fully business experience, age, and wages wanted. Manufacturer, T 214 Times Downtown.

CASHIERS, $8, tube system experience. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS wanted to go to the mountains for the months of July, August, and September; write, stating reference, salary expected; must come well recommended. X 374 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—Good positions for young women with mechanical drawing experience. Address, stating age and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St.

CLERK.—Refined young American woman wanted in wholesale house for light clerical position; salary, $8 to start; hours, 8:30 to 5; 12 o'clock Saturdays. Apply in own handwriting, stating references and experience if any. H 70 Times.

CLERK.—Young woman for retail accounting department, large office; steady employment, advancement assured if satisfactory; state experience, references, salary desired. X 383 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENTS.

A large mail order house has several openings for high-grade female correspondents; applicants must be experienced, preferably in the mail order business; knowledge of the use of the dictaphone an asset.
Salary $12 to $18.
In your answer state your age, business experience, nationality, and present salary.
X 388 Times Annex.

DESIGNER,
TO CREATE SMART STYLES IN MISSES' AND INTERMEDIATE DRESSES OF ALL MATERIALS; THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A WOMAN TO CONNECT WITH PROMINENT MANUFACTURER. T 324 TIMES.

DESIGNER

on house dresses and porch dresses wanted by large New York firm; we want the best in the line; salary no object. Write full particulars in strictest confidence. T 349 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER. — WELL - KNOWN FIRM HAS OPENING FOR DESIGNER ON MISSES' AND JUNIOR HIGH - CLASS DRESSES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; PERMANENT POSITION. T 283 TIMES.

DESIGNER ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; ONE WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO RIGHT PARTY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. BOX D 412 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNER on children's popular-priced silk dresses; one capable of taking charge of ten machines. E 281 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, with knowledge of stenography; state age, experience, and phone number. S 184 Times.

DRAPER.—To take charge of small workroom in Summer shop, near New York; references required. X 394 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED FILE CLERK to take charge of large correspondent filing department; permanent position; address, giving age, experience, references and salary expected. "Clerk," 260 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.
EXPERIENCED, WITH GOOD COMMAND OF ENGLISH, REQUIRED IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; SALARY $18 TO FIRST CLASS WORKER; PERMANENT POSITION WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY L. D. BLOCH & CO., 153 5TH AV.

FRENCH.—A gentleman wants to be taught French by conversation; only one speaking the best French need apply. 4 West 40th St., 4th floor, rear.

FOREWOMAN on men's neckwear wanted by San Francisco house. T 284 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for their
GOLD-PLATED AND SILVER HOLLOW-WARE DEPARTMENTS.
Only those having high class department store experience need apply.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th Floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for the following depts.:
DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY,
SHOES AND
PICTURES.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th Floor.

GIRLS wanted to fill a number of clerical vacancies; girls also wanted for work in stockroom; salaries $8 to start. Apply early tomorrow morning at 13th St. and Broadway store.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY.

GIRLS.—Bright girls experienced in cutting room; also learners. Apply 2,159 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

GIRL for filing correspondent. Werbro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 19 East 24th.

HAVE YOU THE EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY
to fill the position which we have open? We have a high-class beauty parlor—the best in New York—and we need a woman of refinement, dignity, and poise for its management. If you have had experience in this line, if you are accustomed to dealing with the woman of inherent wealth, as well as the "got-rich-quick" kind, and if you are a student of human nature, write and tell us why YOU are the woman for this position. Your correspondence will be treated with the strictest confidence. We are willing to meet you more than half way and to show you that you have a rare opportunity if you yourself are built along the lines of SUCCESS. Box E 454 Times Annex.

LADY of refinement wanted, pleasant facial expression, about 40, who is wearing full upper and lower plates, to assist in illustrating a scientific work; liberal pay. Apply Dr. R. W. Tench, Room 2206, 220 West 42d St., Tuesday afternoon.

LADY in every town within fifty miles of New York as local manager for domestic educational movement; moderate salary; permanent. S 169 Times.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of high moral standard for future releases; good looks and wardrobe essential. H 57 Times.

MAID.—Japanese woman as maid in small household near New York where other Japanese are employed. X 256 Times Annex.

MILLINERY BUYER AND MANAGER FOR A LARGE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT STORE; MUST BE ORIGINAL IN IDEAS; CHARGE OF WORKROOM AND PROGRESSIVE AS TO SALES AND MERCHANDISE. APPLY ROOM 41, 108 WORTH ST., NEW YORK, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 9 TO 11 A. M., AND 12 TO 2 P. M.

MILLINERY.
GAGE BROS. & CO.,
7 EAST 38TH ST.:
wants shopper; must be neat and bright; references required. Apply Dept. H.

MILLINERY.
GAGE BROS. & CO.,
7 EAST 38TH ST.
Good millinery makers, preparers and improvers. Apply mornings all week, Dept. H.; references required.

MILLINERY.
GAGE BROS. & CO.,
10 WEST 39TH ST.
Experienced stock girl and makers. Apply all week, Dept. X.; references required.

MODERN BUSINESS
WOMEN WANTED.

An established manufacturer of highest grade automobile tires with numerous distributing branches has exceptional openings in its sales force for several capable, energetic young business women who can create new business and take care of that which already exists.
No previous experience along selling lines is required, but other things being equal, preference will be given to applicants with business training.
This is a rather extraordinary opportunity for young women of real ability who are not satisfied with the usual routine office work and who can eventually develop into sales executives.
Applications, which will be considered confidential, must give approximate age, experience, and salary desired to start.
Energy, common sense, and ability to meet business people in a business-like manner are imperative essentials.
BOX S 145 TIMES.

MODELS.—EXPERIENCED MISSES' MODELS WANTED IN OUR SHOWROOM; MUST BE 34 BUST; GOOD SALARY AND LONG SEASON. A. GERSHEL & CO., 15 EAST 26TH ST.

MODELS.
Young women, beautiful in form and face, for motion picture production; good character, wardrobe. Brunel Film Corp., 1,482 Broadway, (43d.)

MOTHER'S HELPER. — Light household duties; mending; wages $25. F, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

NURSES WANTED.
The Jewish Maternity Hospita, non-sectarian, offers courses in obstetric nursing; no previous training required; maintenance and monthly allowance given; graduates awarded diplomas and earn $25 weekly and up. Apply to Superintendent, 270 East Broadway.

NURSE, French, for 3 children, 2, 4, and 6 years; country now. Call Monday, between 10 and 12, Ernst, "The Borchardt," 220 West 98th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT
in engineering office of railway company; one who understands adding machines, payroll calculations, and general routine; state education and details of experience; salary to start $63 month, with proper compensation for proven ability. T 247 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Young lady who has had experience to assist in the bookkeeping department of wholesale house; $9 to begin. H 90 Times.

ONE WOMAN IN A THOUSAND
may have the ability to fill the position which we have open. We have a high-class beauty parlor—the best in New York—and we need a woman of refinement, dignity, and poise for its management. If you have had experience in this line, if you are accustomed to dealing with the woman of inherent wealth, as well as the get-rich-quick kind, and if you are a student of human nature, write and tell us why YOU are the woman for this position. Your correspondence will be treated with the strictest confidence. We are willing to meet you more than half way and to show you that you have a rare opportunity if you yourself are built along the lines of SUCCESS. Box E 454 Times Annex.

PRESSERS.

We have three openings for women who have had factory experience in pressing dresses and waists; good pay.
Call Monday and Tuesday moning.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL STENOGRAPHER.—That means natural ability; intelligence more important than experience, though both desirable. T 311 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

RESTAURANT MANAGER.—Refined, capable lady, not over 40 years old, to take charge of an office restaurant and to live on the premises; meals, private suite of rooms with bath and moderate salary will be furnished. Apply between 2 and 3 P. M., Morse Drydock and Repair Co., foot of 57th St., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY of attractive personality wanted; experienced at selling high-grade line toilet preparations. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

SALESLADY.—Hair goods saleslady wanted, experienced at putting on and selling wigs, transformations, switches, &c. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

SECRETARY, who is also competent stenographer, bookkeeper; want high-class young lady, competent to accurately and easily handle large volume of detail and confidential work, if possessing tact, education, and ability out of the ordinary; apply by letter only, giving full details and expected salary; very desirable position.
Executive Office,
THE BEDELL CO.,
19 West 34th St.

SECRETARY, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, at once; resident position; salary $40 per month; board, room, and laundry. Leake & Watts Orphan House, Yonkers, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, refined and of good appearance, under 25; high school education and Wall St. brokerage or stock and bond house experience essential; $15 to start, advancement. Room 1314, 27 William St., New York.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER. — WANTED, BY A WHOLESALE CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE, BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN AS STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. M 34 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; good position for right party; salary moderate at first; state experience and salary expected. Address S. E., 260 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly familiar with tabulating work and rapid; one at present employed preferred; references required; state experience and salary expected. M 5 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A1; salary, $15; no beginners or business school graduates need apply; want thoroughly experienced woman; good chance for promotion. E 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; lady, American, good appearance, affable; good stenographer; capable keeping set books and handling office; salary $25; state qualifications, experience, and reference. T 3 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner who can take notes from simple dictation and transcribe into a neat letter; will be taught good office methods. Answer fully, stating salary wanted. M 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young lady; must have some experience in printing or paper business preferred; state age, experience, and salary. Manifold Books, T 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Spanish - Portuguese; knowledge of English; male or female; apply own handwriting, stating experience and salary. T 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Experienced young lady for manager's office of large corporation located Long Island City; must be quick and accurate. H 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEYRITER.—Familiar with office details in printing establishment; state references and salary. D 402 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Spanish, French, English, permanent, wanted by automobile firm; state experience, references, salary expected. S 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young lady; also to do a little office work. Apply Monday morning, Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER in export firm; accuracy in transcribing notes absolutely necessary; give experience, references, age, and salary desired. Address T 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; secretary to busy executive; splendid opportunity for advancement; salary $12 to start. Room 46, 138 Front St.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, familiar with broker's office work; position open July 15; salary $15-$18. Address, giving full particulars, T 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in wholesale jewelers' office; excellent opportunity; salary about $12 to start; state age, experience, references. T 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Siegel, Corn & Siegel, 395 Broadway, require the services of a stenographer; some law experience; salary, $12 to start. Apply Monday morning.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, Underwood, quick, intelligent, accurate, with knowledge of export-import business. Communicate with Guindani, Room 561, 11 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady; experience in engineering work desirable, but not essential; give full particulars. T 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced correspondence and invoices; state salary wanted, experience. T 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, experienced preferred; state references and particulars. T 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—State age, experience, references, and salary expected. H 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—More than three years' experience. Rainwear Co., 19 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER with technical or engineering experience; state references, experience, and salary desired. H 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English. Call 82 Beaver St., Room 408.

STENOGRAPHER, also be generally useful in office. T 285 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady telephone switchboard operator. T 233 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHERS.—Three substitute teachers of physical training with a knowledge of office work are needed next term by the Director of Physical Training, 157 East 67th St., New York City; the position pays $3.50 a day; applications should be sent in at once.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—State experience, references, salary expected. E 292 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.
Rapid operator and office assistant in engineering office of electric railway; one who understands routine and has ability to earn promotion by hard work, and quickness to grasp details; salary to start $48 month. T 268 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted; a young woman typist and file clerk; in replying give outline of previous experience, qualifications, and salary expected. S 146 Times.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT—One who can also act as model in high class dressmaking establishment preferred. H 96 Times.

TYPIST wanted in financial office for two weeks, $10 per week; possibility of permanent position. Call Room 643, 42 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Girl wanted, typist, stenographer, for office work; wholesale china and glass house; salary $8. H 82 Times.

TYPIST.—2 or 3 years' experience Underwood used; permanent position and advancement for capable girl; salary $10. H 87 Times.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR GIRLS AS CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, BILLING CLERKS, AND DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.

An educational and business organization with offices in the neighborhood of Madison Square, employing a large number of clerks, stenographers, typewriters, and bookkeepers desires to maintain a registry for its own use of unusually efficient, reliable, and AMBITIOUS YOUNG LADIES who desire to work under attractive conditions, with plenty of light, air, and wholesome surroundings.

Office hours from 9 to 4:30, with a half day on Saturday.

Salaries from $30 to $100 a month, according to ability and experience.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND GOOD PENMEN, EXPERIENCED BILLING CLERKS AND DICTAPHONE OPERATORS ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

Applications should state experience and give full particulars, descriptive of the applicant and her ability and education. X 397 Times Annex.

WAITRESS.—White and neat to assist generally. Apply 9 to 11, Price, 65 Central Park West.

WOMEN who can wear smart clothes for photo fashion work; must be tall; blond preferred. S 68 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN.—A wholesale house, the largest in its field, has an opening for a young woman to travel; previous traveling experience not necessary providing applicant is exceptionally clever saleswoman; a permanent position with advancement is assured; address, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary expected to begin; no attention to application without this information. Traveler, 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG ladies wanted by New York bank for clerical work; those having experience in this line preferred; applications must state experience, age, and references. H 67 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Capable, to interview business men on strictly business proposition for established, responsible firm; no canvassing or selling; salary; references. M 50 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN.
Graceful, with beautiful faces and forms as classic dancers in motion picture production; good character essential. Brunel Film Corp., 1,482 Broadway, (43d.)

YOUNG LADIES to enter training school for nurses. Newark Private Hospital, 15 Roseville Av., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG LADY, stenographer typewriter, assist in office; also showroom; must be size 36 model. Address H 89 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, CRUDE RUBBER BROKERAGE FIRM, $1,200 PER ANNUM.
SEVERAL OTHER WORTH-WHILE BOOKKEEPING POSITIONS AT GOOD SALARIES.
STENOGRAPHERS, $15 TO $20 PER WEEK.

FILE CLERKS:
Law, $15; Manufacturing, $10; Accountants, $15; Insurance, $15; Publishing, $9; Construction, $12.

SEVERAL OTHER GOOD OPENINGS FOR TYPISTS WITH EXPERIENCE; ALSO TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y. CITY.

BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$20.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$18.
TYPISTS, $12-$15.
CLERKS, $10-$12.
WE HAVE MANY REQUESTS FROM ORGANIZATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND OTHER BEGINNERS.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 CHURCH ST. ROOM 811.
CALL IN PERSON, 9 TO 2.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, French-English, $30; Spanish-English, $29; law, $12-$20; advertising, $18-$20; manufacturing, $18; others, $15-$18; bookkeeper-stenographer, $25; dictaphone operators, $15-$18; publicity woman, clerks, typists. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers, (2,) $1,200, $1,000; several at $20, $18, $15; Spanish stenographer, $20-$25; statistician, $18; typist, $15; telephone operator (over 25,) $15. We have more positions than we can fill.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, $18-$20; commercial, $8-$18. Bookkeeper-stenographer, $18. Bookkeepers, $15; assistants, $10-$12. Typists, $12. Switchboard operators, $10. First-class office positions on hand. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, bookkeepers; If you are qualified, neat and business-like dressed, I can place you immediately; no waiting; permanent positions, paying $10, $12, $15, $18, $20; no registration fee. Diehl Employment Agency, 20 Vesey St.

YOUNG LADY.—JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS REQUIRE YOUNG LADY IN THEIR SALES AND SHOWROOM; ONE CAPABLE OF INTERVIEWING BUYERS AND TAKING CHARGE OF SALESMAN'S SAMPLES. T 300 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Business splendid; without precedent. Law, $18; bookkeeper-stenographer, $15. Typists, clerks, bookkeepers, switchboards. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

MOTION PICTURES.—Women of good character, appearance, and wardrobe wanting engagements register in our booking department; no charge. The Sealect Co., Inc., 119 West 42d St. Entire sixth floor.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$12-$15-$18; beginners, (several,) $8-$10; typists, $10; switchboard operator-typist, $12; office assistants, $10; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS and Stenographers.—Many temporary and permanent positions open for experienced operators; salary $12, $15, $18, $20. Call the Dictaphone, 209 Broadway.

STENO., French and Spanish dictation, $35 wk.; steno., mining, $25 wk.; bookkeeper, experienced cost accounting, $25 wk.; clerks, $15. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, wanted. Free registration. Stenographers' Employment Service, 505 5th Av.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Permanent positions, $18, $15, $12, $10, $9. Acme Agency, 25 Church.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$18; typists; dictaphone; clerks. Free registration. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, Dictaphone, Bookkeepers, Switchboard, Typists, Clerical; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Numerous positions unfilled; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registrations. 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced and beginners. Alpha Agency, Sarah Clark, Prop., 132 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent; splendid opportunity; also typist, $10. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

SALESWOMEN, $30; (cost) clerks, $18; stenographers; bookkeepers; typists. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants; Americans; beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GIRLS, 500 wanted; no experience required; in exchange for service of 3 hours each day for 20 days—total of 60 hours—to receive practical instruction in sorting and filing methods, to fit for business; will give recommendation; lectures by well-known experts. Apply George A. White, Superintendent, 5th floor, 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn, at Hoyt St., Monday, 9 A. M.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

MOTION PICTURES.
Large companies want new faces—new types constantly—big salaries; better opportunities with wardrobe; tryout and film test given; French method of teaching; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 B'way, (cor. 43d.)

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept., 62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

OFFICE WORK for high school graduates.—Use your four year's training; don't begin at the bottom; familiarize yourself with the details of office practice in 20-lesson course; send for Booklet 60. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.
A prominent manufacturing concern requires the services of a high-grade man, thoroughly experienced in manufacturing and cost accounting; must possess originality and the ability to put through new ideas; a new line of action in the accounting field that requires an up-to-the-minute man, a thinker; state particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected. A. T., Box 204 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experience junior of firm C. P. A.; in replying state age, education, experience, and salary desired. E 302 Times Downtown.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT,
require several men handy with tools to crate and pack; also several sheet writers. Apply to Superintendent.

ANSWER ONLY IF QUALIFIED.
We want a man who is a bookkeeper, stenographer, can manage a small office and conduct a mail campaign to follow up personal calls of salesman on motor cars; very good proposition for live man; give full particulars in confidence. X 348 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING.
Active concern publishing books and magazines in economic and business subjects has an attractive opening for a young man just ready to work from an assistant's position to taking responsible charge. Work at the present time will be principally preparation of mail-order copy for circulars and magazines; will develop into taking charge of preparing all company's advertising matter. The man we have in mind must have an interest in modern business problems and organization, be experienced enough to handle practical work now, but have the more important capacity to grow up to the planning and execution of an advertising policy. Give idea of experience and salary.
M 38 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS. (NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)
Mr. Mc—, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.
This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

ARTIST WANTED.
Free lance artist, capable of creating eccentric, original figure ideas for newspaper reproductions. Write, for appointment, H 99 Times.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN.—Young man with not less than three years' experience with silk commission house preferred; good future for right party. T 1 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER
who knows the piece goods market thoroughly; must be bright and understand his business. T 328 Times Downtown.

A COMPARATIVELY new exporting corporation doing business with the Scandinavian countries desires the services of a man who has a complete knowledge of the business in all its branches; permanent position to the proper party; answer by letter, stating experience and salary expected; strictly confidential. Address L. H., Box 91, 1,364 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE SALES MANAGER wanted by dealer handling 400 per season of one of the higher priced cars; must have had retail automobile experience and best of reference; to handle force of twelve salesmen in city of 700,000, night's ride from New York; permanent position; excellent opening to right party. X 372 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK.—Wholesale import house requires bright young man to operate Underwood billing machine; permanent position; good salary. Apply by letter, J. K., 1,364 Broadway.

BILL CLERK, competent, for large wholesale paper house. Apply by letter, Whiting-Paterson Co., 536 Pearl St., New York.

BOY WANTED.
CLEAN-CUT, BRIGHT, WIDE-AWAKE AMERICAN TO WORK IN THE OFFICE OF A CONTRACTING COMPANY WHERE THERE ARE ABOUT 25 TO 30 OTHER EMPLOYES; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY, BUT PREFERRED; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND AGE; SALARY $6 TO $8, DEPENDING ON EXPERIENCE. T 317 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—I want a bright, clean cut, refined boy; he is probably just graduated from high school and is about 17 or 18; he is a well balanced boy physically, and mentally keen and alert, the kind of boy who is going to make a real future for himself; if such a boy wants to know the advertising business I will start him at $9 per week and give him unusual advantages for learning the business; application by letter only and should represent your best efforts. Advertising Manager, The Bedell Co., 19 West 34th St.

BOY in New York office of manufacturing company; grammar or high school graduate preferred; must be neat in appearance and come well recommended. Address, stating age, references, experience, (if any,) and salary expected. M 48 Times.

BOY for office and stock work in lace importing house; excellent opportunity for bright boy; preferably one just from school; no basement work; answer in own handwriting. X 395 Times Annex.

BOY, bright, American, about 16, in stockroom wholesale house; must be energetic, honest, and good penman; good chance of advancement; salary $7. L 181 Times.

BOY about 16 wanted in office Bronx electric and steel manufacturing company; write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Box C 35 Times.

BOY wanted for office work; must be bright and willing and of good habits; opportunity for advancement. Address, stating qualifications fully and salary expected. W., Room 1110, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

BOY.—Bright, willing, for general office boy work in rapidly growing tire concern; salary $6. Apply 12 to 1, eighth floor, 9 East 40th St.

BOY.—Wanted, strong boy to do cleaning and help in office. Apply Monday morning. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

BOY, bright, between 16-17, in factory office of large manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity with advancement; salary $7 start. Dominick & Hoff, 543 West 23d.

BOY, grammar school graduate; large company has opportunity for bright, young, American boy, 15 to 17; salary, $6. H 86 Times.

BOY, 16; good opening; chance for advancement. Theodore A. Cohn & Son, 321 5th Av.

BOY about 15 to work in jewelry store; 5th Av. L 171 Times.

BOY for office work in wholesale woolen house; excellent opportunity to advance; state age, &c. E 284 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, insurance brokers, typewriting, stenography and general. S C 135 Times Downtown.

BOYS in large mfg. concern to learn the business from the bottom; good chance for advancement. W 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED BY LARGE CORPORATION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THOROUGHLY ACCURATE AND EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; PREFERABLY AMERICAN, MARRIED, AND NOT OVER 36 YEARS OLD, AND AT PRESENT EMPLOYED; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING SALARY EXPECTED. T 364 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, 32-35, thoroughly experienced voucher system and manufacturing accounts, with some knowledge of cost work; a high-grade man, with initiative and ability to supervise; do not answer unless you can meet all requirements; state lowest salary to start, age, experience, reference in detail, and phone number, if possible; quick promotion. T 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MAN.
35-40 years old; salary to start $22.00.
State experience and qualifications. Bookkeeper, H 69 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Good opportunity for young man of intelligence, not afraid of hard work; state salary, experience, religion, and references. H 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One with experience on Wall St. books only need apply; state reference and salary expected. E 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; thoroughly familiar with commercial methods; answer, stating experience and salary expected. X 390 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER in large factory, Bronx; familiar with factory accounting preferred; state references, experience, age, salary expected to start. X 385 Times Annex.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Experienced, at country residence near New York; middle aged married man preferred. Address with full particulars. X 371 Times Annex.

CABINET MAKERS and Apprentices wanted on case work; learners given good wages to start. H 60 Times.

CABINETMAKERS and hand sanders; also learners; good wages; 48 hours per week. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M., Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M., Room 907, Times Bldg., 42d and B'way.

CARETAKERS.—Elderly couple, at country residence near New York; man to look after furnace and make himself generally useful. Address full particulars. X 370 Times Annex.

CARD WRITER, ARTISTIC, EXPERT, WANTED; PERMANENT WORK AND GOOD SALARY TO COMPETENT MAN. APPLY RUSSIAN ART FILM CORP., ROOM 1116, GODFREY BUILDING, 729 7TH AV.

CANVASSER to sell subscriptions for group of three leading trade journals serving allied trades; $4 and $3 propositions; 50 per cent. commission; drawing account; state age, experience, references; permanent position. H 84 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHECKERS.
We have a few openings for some intelligent men between the ages of 31 and 45 years; no experience in checking merchandise is necessary, but men must be active and accurate; good prospects for promotion to those who show promise.
Call for interview Monday and Tuesday mornings, 9 to 11.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 25 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.—First-class man; should have some knowledge of Portuguese and Spanish, familiar with transportation accounts and systematizing; important position with interests operating in large city in Northern Brazil. E 286 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—EXPERIENCED LEDGER CLERK WANTED, BY PROMINENT CORPORATION; MUST BE RELIABLE AND USED TO LARGE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS; EXCELLENT CHANCE; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY. L 196 TIMES.

CLERK in office of large printing plant; good penmanship essential; reply, stating age, experience, (if any,) and salary desired. S 188 Times.

CLERK, price and estimate, in wholesale plumbing and steam material house; state experience and wages. S 199 Times.

CLOTHING SALESMEN AS MANAGERS.
Splendid opening for live, ambitious men to manage credit clothing stores; credit experience not necessary. Apply ADELBERG & BERMAN, INC., 119 West 24th St.

COLLECTORS.—If you are a hustler and a sticker we have an opening for three experienced installment collectors who are fully acquainted with the streets in Greater New York and its environments; write fully, giving past experience and refrences. H 73 Times.

COMPOSITOR—High grade, accustomed to artistic advertising circulars; state experience and salary expected. E 280 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER.
Correspondent wanted, preferably one who is a competent stenographer and typist; we want a man between 25 and 30 years of age who has had experience in the sales department of a manufacturer or jobbing concern, and who knows how to handle customers by mail; salary $20. Reply in own handwriting, stating education, and positions held during last three years, to T 264 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wholesale house desires young man as correspondent; permanent position with advancement is open to one capable of writing out of the ordinary letters. Address, giving age, experience, references, salary expected, in detail, "Permanent," 240 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT. — Assistant collection correspondent for a busy law office; law student and under thirty preferred; salary moderate to begin, to be increased upon demonstration of ability; position must be filled at once; apply in own handwriting giving phone number, stating lowest salary, references, education, past and present connections. T 341 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT wanted to control freely the following languages: Spanish, French, and Russian; apply in writing only, stating experience, salary expected, and references; information will be treated in strict confidence. B. Brown & Bro., Inc., 227 Water St.

CORRESPONDENT—Hollander of standing willing and able to act as correspondent for first class Dutch press agency; little time required. X 387 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT and Buyer.—Must thoroughly understand tools and tool steel; later interest for right man. T 301 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK.—Young man; experienced manufacturing costs; must be capable of working into and assuming all details relating to costs and accounts controlling same; to such a young man an excellent opportunity for advancement is offered; reply by letter only, in own handwriting, giving full details of experience, salaries earned, &c., together with references; applications confidential. The United States Aluminum Company, Edgewater, N. J.

CREDIT MAN wanted by large wholesale grocery house; age 30 to 40; state experience and salary expected, must be moderate. Alert, T 274 Times Downtown.

CUTTER.—Custom men's clothing; New York experience, references. Call after 10, G. N. Vincent, 524 6th Av.

DESIGNER AND MANAGER.
FUR WORKROOM.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require services of an experienced designer and manager for their fur workroom; only those who are capable of giving estimates and taking orders for the higher class fur work need apply, by mail only. Address Superintendent.

DESIGNER.
A CLEVELAND, OHIO, CLOAK MANUFACTURER WILL ENGAGE A COMPETENT DESIGNER FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS. FOR NEW YORK INTERVIEW, ADDRESS AT ONCE, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, "A. R. C.," BOX H 58 TIMES.

DIE SINKERS WANTED.—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED DIE SINKERS FOR SMALL DROP FORGINGS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES EXPECTED; GOVERNMENT WORK. X 364 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN and DESIGNER for electrical manufacturing company; electrical experience unnecessary; American or European college graduate preferred; must have had experience with small intricate parts and movements; permanent position and good opportunity; state age, experience, references, and salary required; strictly confidential. Address for two weeks H 65 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL.
NEED A YOUNG MAN, 22 TO 26 YEARS OF AGE, TO ACT AS DRAFTSMAN AND GENERAL ASSISTANT TO MECHANICAL ENGINEER IN BALTIMORE; MUST HAVE ORIGINAL IDEAS AND BE ABLE TO DESIGN CONTRACTOR'S EQUIPMENT. ANSWER, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND EDUCATION. SALARY, $100 TO $125 MONTH, DEPENDING ON EXPERIENCE. T 316 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, first class, on concrete factory work; man with college training and at least two years' office experience; must be an accurate and rapid worker; position of a permanent nature with engineering corporation and offers good future. T 244 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, (mechanical;) experienced designer; state in first letter age, experience, and salary expected. E 289 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical designer and detailer and light machinery; state age, experience, education, nationality, and salary expected. X 381 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced small tool work, drill jigs, screw machine tools, &c.; steady work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Employment Department, Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, experienced detailers on small tool work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Employment Department, Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

DOWNTOWN BANK requires in its foreign department a young man not over 24 years of age; experience in handling documentary bills of exchange and foreign collections essential; answers must state experience, age and previous employment, references, age and salary expected. T 289 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS WANTED FOR OFFICE BUILDING; WHITE; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE WITH OTIS ELECTRIC ELEVATORS PREFERRED. APPLY 19 W. 23RD ST. SUNDAY AFTERNOON BETWEEN 3 P. M. and 5 P. M., OR MONDAY MORNING, 8 O'CLOCK.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and draftsman, familiar with layout for power and light wiring for industrial concern. Experienced men only need apply, giving experience, age, and salary expected, to Box 64, Wall St. Station.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY man, thoroughly experienced, wanted as a purchasing agent of an old-established electrical supply jobber in Philadelphia. Write fully regarding experience and qualifications and references to William T. Walker, Old Colony Club, Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER wanted by airplane company; only men fully qualified who have been employment managers large company need apply; give full particulars, experience, and salary. T 263 Times Downtown.

ENGLISH PROFESSOR to teach French young men 2 or 3 times a week, October to April; first-class references required. X 368 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Young technical man wanted for sales work by manufacturer of power plant machinery; state particulars, including salary expected. H 49 Times.

EXAMINER.
Chief Coat, Suit & Skirt Examiner
to inspect and pass on workmanship of samples in our buying office. A responsible and excellent position for an educated and refined man or woman. Advancement assured those who can qualify; state in detail past experience, salary requirement, age, &c. Apply by letter only to receive consideration to R. E. BERNHARD, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 43 WEST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

EXPORT AND IMPORT CONCERN WISHES TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF AN ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, AND SYSTEMATIZER; ONE WHO IS FIRST CLASS IN DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE. WE EXPECT THE APPLICANT TO HAVE INITIATIVE ABILITY, SHOULD BE CONVERSANT WITH CUSTOM HOUSE CALCULATIONS ON INVOICES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. BURROUGHS MACHINE USED. T 203 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FARMER wanted; young married man; salary $70 per month and house. Charles Ainsworth, Huntington, L. I.

FINISHERS, hardwood fillers, shellackers, water and oil rubbers, hardware fitters and touchers up; also learners; good wages; 48 hours per week. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M.; Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M. Room 907, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

FILE CLERK.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat apperance and able to mark up and put away large correspondence; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary $55 per month. W 369 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—MAN WANTED TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN LARGE COCOA AND CHOCOLATE PLANT IN BROOKLYN; ONE FAMILIAR WITH HYDRAULIC AIR PRESSES PREFERRED; MUST BE A GOOD ALL AROUND MECHANIC AND ABLE TO HANDLE HELP; GOOD PAY AND A PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. WRITE MR. EVANS, CARE OF ROCKWOOD & CO., 88 WASHINGTON AV., BROOKLYN.

FOREMAN.—Boiler room foreman, man to take charge 16 large size Babcock Wilcox marine type boilers and full boiler room equipment; 50,000 H. P. oil-fired steam plant in South America; transportation paid both ways; three-year contract; give full details, experience first letter. E 296 Times Downtown.

FREIGHT FORWARDING.
We have an unusual opportunity for a tactful, high-grade man possessing executive ability and thorough knowledge of the details of railroad traffic, New York terminals, freight rates, ocean freight booking, warehousing, trucking, and foreign freight contracting; good standing and acquaintance among railroad and steamship companies essential; we are looking for business morality and loyalty, coupled with real knowledge of forwarding business, and are willing to pay for it; state age, experience, and salary to start. Box 385 Times, 2 Rector St.

FUR DESIGNER AND FITTER wanted by large retail store; unusual opportunity for man of ability; excellent salary; applications treated confidentially. Address E 283 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
for their
PICTURE and LINEN DEPARTMENTS.
Apply superintendent's office, 5th floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of experienced
CHINA PACKERS.
Apply superintendent's office, 5th floor.

GROCERY SALESMEN.
To travel for large manufacturer marketing new staple through national advertising.
Unusual opening for young men with great sales organization training managers for permanent business.
Write application letter stating age, experience, beginning salary, and expense allowance expected.
Interviews will be arranged if interested.
Manager Food Dept., Room 526, 25 Broad St., New York.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES of high moral standard for future releases; good looks and wardrobe essential. H 56 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
for their
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

HARDWOOD FINISHERS, fillers, shellacers, water and oil rubbers, hardware fitters and touchers up; also learners; good wages; 48 hours per week. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M., Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M., Room 907, Times Bldg., 42d and B'way.

HARDWARE FITTERS on fine cabinet work; 48 hours per week; steady work; also learners wanted. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M.; Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M. Room 907, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

HAND CARVERS.—Experienced men and apprentices wanted; steady work; 48 hours per week schedule. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M.; Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M. Room 907, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

HEAD GARDENER, married; gentleman's estate; steady engagement; references. J. D. Lynch, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

HIGH-CLASS EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR DIAMONDS AND WATCHES. ONLY THOSE HAVING HANDLED THE FINEST CLIENTELE NEED APPLY. X 393 TIMES ANNEX.

INVOICE CLERK. — Export commission house has an opening in its Brazil invoice department for a bright young man having a good knowledge of the Portuguese and English languages; must be good at figures and be able to operate typewriter rapidly. Reply, stating experience and salary desired. E 288 Times Downtown.

INVOICE CLERK.—Young man as invoice clerk in purchasing department electrical supply house; state experience and salary expected. T 261 Times Downtown.

JOURNALIST. — A competent newspaper writer wanted; must be familiar with shipping. Address, stating experience, B. C., P. O. Box 1500, New York.

JUNIOR CLERK.—High school graduate; promising future for industrious, intelligent young American about 18 years; state salary desired. H 88 Times.

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.
25th to 26th St. & 8th Av., and West 125th St.
We have an opening for a married man, 30 to 35 years old, to interview customers, &c.
Previous experience in retail credit or adjustment department and office routine will be preferred; to an active, ambitious man we offer a permanent position with good salary and large opportunities. Call between 9 and 11 or write, stating your qualifications.
Apply 144 West 125th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN WISHES TO CORRESPOND WITH AN ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, UNDERSTANDING OFFICE ROUTINE, SYSTEMATIZING, FACTORY COST, EFFICIENCY, FINANCIAL REPORTS, SHORT CUTS, ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING SALESMEN'S ACCOUNTS; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS AND HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN CUSTOM HOUSE DUTIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE. PLEASE STATE EXPLICITLY WHOM YOU ARE EMPLOYED WITH, GIVE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. ANSWERS WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ALL MODERN APPLIANCES USED. T 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LITHOGRAPH PROVER, for high-class color work; steady work for capable man; write, stating experience and salary expected, Parker-Brawner Company, Lithographers, 472 La. Av., N. W., Washington, D. C.

LITHOGRAPH ARTISTS, for crayon and press work; steady employment for capable men; write, stating experience and salary expected, Parker-Brawner, Lithographers, 472 La. Av., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MACHINE OPERATORS.—Woodworking machine operators for sticker, planer, automatic jointer, ripsaw, facer, Lochman carving machine, double head upright molder; also aprentices over 18 years old; 48 hours per week; good wages. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M.; Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M. Room 907, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

MACHINIST.—First-class, all-around mechanic on experimental work; established business; steady position, with unusual possibilities; write experience, salary, and age. T 354 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINE CARVERS, experienced in Lochman carving machine, 48 hours per week; good wages. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M., Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M., Room 907, Times Bldg., 42d and B'way.

MACHINIST DEMONSTRATOR to operate and demonstrate automatic machines. Write age, experience, salary. Opportunity, T 359 Times Downtown.

MANAGER WANTED.
ONE HAVING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES; CAPABLE OF SELECTING THE RIGHT HELP FOR DIFFERENT GRADES OF WORK; STATE EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, AGE, NATIONALITY.
ONLY APPLICATIONS OF PRACTICAL EXECUTIVES WILL BE CONSIDERED.
ADDRESS BOX X 353 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN for clerical work; over 25 years of age, with knowledge of builders' hardware, with manufacturing concern thirty miles from New York City; answer, stating experience and salary expected to X 360 Times Annex.

MAN, educated, 40, by large corporation; salary commence, $75 month; state experience, nationality. Taylor, P. O. Box 1548, New York.

MANAGER for Bergen County (N. J.) automobile concern. Address, state age and describe qualifications, S 386 Times Downtown.

MAIL ORDER MANAGER WANTED
TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF A BRANCH OF A LARGE NATIONAL MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.
ESSENTIALS: BEST OF REFERENCES AND ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN MAIL ORDER OPERATING. ONLY MEN IN THE $10,000 CLASS CONSIDERED.
ALL REPLIES TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT OPENED PERSONALLY BY MEMBER OF FIRM AND TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. NO MATTER HOW RESPONSIBLE YOUR POSITION MAY BE YOU CAN ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING YOUR PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS.
X 331 TIMES ANNEX.

MAIL ORDER EXECUTIVE.
UNUSUAL OPENING for seasoned mail order man with successful experience; the bigger the man the more interested we are; must be a forceful and intelligent director of help, able to keep large establishment operating at full speed without breakdown; must be familiar with most modern ways and methods; apply by letter, giving full details of experience, record, salary, &c.; strictly confidential. Executive Office, The Bedell Co., 19 West 34th St.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION!
WE HAVE A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE POSITIONS OPEN FOR EXPERT TOOLMAKERS, DIEMAKERS, DROP FORGERS AND DIE SINKERS; CAN ALSO PLACE MEN FAMILIAR WITH THE OPERATION OF VARIOUS MACHINE TOOLS AND WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE ALONG THESE LINES; WE HAVE ALSO SOME VERY DESIRABLE POSITIONS OPEN FOR GIRLS ON PRODUCTION AND INSPECTION WORK.
GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK, EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS, EIGHT HOURS AND POSITIVELY NO LABOR TROUBLES; MEN WITH FAMILIES PREFERRED; AMERICAN CITIZENS ONLY. APPLY REMINGTON ARMS CO., BOSTON AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MECHANIC for assembling and erecting conveying machinery; must have good mechanical knowledge; apply by letter. Brown Portable Conveying Machinery Co., 30 Church St.

MECHANIC for Ford trucks; knowledge of other trucks preferable; steady job for good, all-around worker. 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MEN WANTED, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 25 AND 35, FOR MOUNTED GUARD DUTY. GIVE REFERENCES FOR PAST TEN YEARS; ALSO STATE NATIONALITY, STATURE, AND QUALIFICATIONS. MUST BE U. S. CITIZENS. ADDRESS BOX 2020, BRIDGEPORT, CT.

MEN.—Wanted, unmarried men who have seen service in the army, navy, or Marine Corps, for guard duty; $75 per month to start; free quarters, fuel, and light; applicants must furnish highest references. Write for application blank to Mr. H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MILLINERY BUYER
for high-class specialty department, doing a large volume of business, catering to the better class of trade; the store is located in one of the largest cities in Texas; wonderful opportunity for the right person; state age, experience, salary, and all details or we cannot give you consideration. Address Wm. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

MILLINERY BUYER
for department located in Middle West, handling popular and better goods; state complete history concerning yourself in order that your application may receive attention. Address Wm. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

MILLINERY.—Traveling man wanted to carry side line; only high calibre man need apply; this is strictly a percentage proposition. T 286 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER MAN, at least five years' experience, accustomed to earning $5,000 yearly, willing to travel extensively; a man who can close big contracts; liberal commission and expenses until ability is proven, then salary. Phone Mr. Boyle, Madison Square 1373, for appointment.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. REQUIRE AN
ASST. READY-TO-WEAR BUYER.
Refined and educated young man, between the ages of 23 and 32 years; if you have a few years' training in the ready-to-wear line and can think clearly, understand and realize that your success will be measured by the results of your own efforts; if you have the patience to wait for advancement until your record with us proves your worth, this will be a splendid opportunity for you; a moderate salary will be paid to start. Apply by letter only, giving past experience in detail, to R. E. BERNHARD, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 43 WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

OFFICE MANAGER wanted; one experienced as credit man and correspondent and has general knowledge of office management; experience in cloak industry preferred; splendid chance with well-known firm. Address, with references and experiences, in full; treated confidentially. S 164 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted, not older than 16, desiring to work his way up with export house; salary $7 to start; applications in own handwriting. W 397 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 16-17 years of age, for downtown office; $6; applications should be in own handwriting. Box 386 Times, 2 Rector St.

ORDER CLERK, MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS, EXPERIENCED, WANTED.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. X 352 TIMES ANNEX.

ORDER CLERK WANTED.—ONE HAVING EXPERIENCE HANDLING AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND ACCESSORIES PREFERRED. X 351 TIMES ANNEX.

OPORTUNITY for a capable, energetic man, age 21-24, possessed of a high school education, good presence and address, to enter the office and learn the business of a reliable manufacturer located in the Greenville district of Jersey City; opportunity for advancement; must be proficient in typewriting; state age, race, education, business experience, and salary expected. T 260 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAHER wanted; a good printer and operator. Max Froomkin, 85 Avenue B.

PORTER.—Strong man or young man accustomed to work in dry goods shipping department. Rittenberg Bros., 106 Bleecker St.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, preferably about 35 years old, who has had extensive experience with interstate commerce commission accounting requirements; salary $3,000; replies strictly confidential, in own handwriting, only considered. T 221 Times Downtown.

PRICE MAN, experienced in the building trade, with knowledge of prices in all branches of the industry; reply in own handwriting, giving full particulars, including age, experience, nationality, and salary expected; a good opening for a competent man. W 393 Times Downtown.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD WANT SALESMEN.
OUR men make $10 to $20 a day selling Underwood's Original Stereoscopic Photographs of the Great World War; actual, thrilling scenes from the front; everybody wants them; now is the time; small cash deposit required to cover demonstrating stock; write today for particulars; interview by appointment only. 417 5th Av., Dept. A, New York.

READY-TO-WEAR MERCHANDISE MANAGER WANTED FOR OUR WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS.
APPLICANTS TO BE CONSIDERED MUST BE EXPLICIT IN STATING THEIR EXPERIENCE AND TERMS.
ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
B. NUGENT & BRO. D. G. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SALESMAN.—PROMINENT WOMEN'S NECKWEAR HOUSE, CARRYING LARGE STOCK BOTH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC NECKWEAR, HAS OPENING EMBRACING CHOICEST CITIES THROUGH THE SOUTH; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-CLASS MAN COMMANDING FOLLOWING THROUGH THIS SECTION; STATE DETAILS; LIBERAL COMMISSION. T 353 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.
Realty corporation in large manufacturing city in New Jersey desires to engage the services of an experienced sales manager to take complete charge of selling high-class suburban property; liberal arrangements will be made with one who can qualify. Address Suburban Property, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.
Must be experienced traveling man with clean, successful record and have ability to sell staple merchandise for the largest mill of its kind in the United States. An exceptional opening for a capable, dependable man. Commission with drawing account. S 200 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell libraries throughout the country on a new encyclopaedia; no other like it on the market; no competition; every library a sure sale; a man can easily make $50 a week in commissions; must be well educated, of neat appearance, and pleasing personality. Call 381 4th Av., Room 502. Ask for Mr. Kyle.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A well-established New York corporation, employing 60 salesmen, wants A1 business man, (American,) with selling ability or a cracker-jack specialty salesman for special work, commission basis and weekly bonus. Permanent position and big opportunities to right man; quick action necessary; write for interview. S 140 Times.

SALESMAN.
LEADING MODEL HOUSE OF GOWNS DESIRES FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WHO IS CATERING WITH THE HIGHEST GRADE STORES, SPECIALTY SHOPS, AND DRESSMAKERS; TERRITORY UNRESTRICTED; OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE $7,500 AND MORE TO THE RIGHT PARTY; APPLY WITH REFERENCES; COMMISSION. H 76 TIMES.

SALESMEN.
KNIT UNDERWEAR.
to carry as a side line an exceptionally strong line of
LADIES' GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR,
consisting of about 25 numbers, on commission basis for retail trade.
T 287 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Large manufacturer, selling exclusively to wholesale trade, requires services of young to middle-aged man of sterling character and clean habits to qualify for road work; thorough training will be given at office and factory and a permanent connection with good outlook, assured to right person; straight salary. X 359 Times Annex.

SALESMAN (printing) wanted by large New York City printing concern; man who is successful in securing orders for high grade catalogs and booklets and who can talk intelligently to customers from an advertising standpoint and assist them in getting up their printing; also who is competent to get business by creating new printing for customers; unusual opportunity for competent man. Write, experience, references, salary, T 277 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—IMPORTERS OF EMBROIDERIES AND CONVERTERS OF COTTON GOODS, WITH AN ESTABLISHED TRADE, REQUIRE A REAL LIVE WIRE SALESMAN, WITH FOLLOWING, TO HANDLE THEIR LINE IN NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON ON COMMISSION BASIS. L 199 TIMES.

SALESMAN (printing) wanted by very large printing plant with complete equipment in New York City; experienced, successful man on large work only one who will be considered. Write, giving experience, references, present and previous connections, salary, T 278 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—High grade specialty salesmen, who have successfully sold check writers, adding machines, typewriters, computing scales or advertising systems to merchants outside of New York City; commission, with drawing account; give age and past experience. T 33 Times.

SALESMAN.—For a popular-priced line of children's dresses and middies to carry as side line in States of Missouri and Kansas; commission basis only; state full particulars. T 265 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—In New York live, ambitious man can earn large salary (commission) selling outdoor advertising; state particulars, age, experience, reference. The Lawlars Advertising Co., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for three high-grade salesmen; men with specialty experience preferred, but not essential; present salesmen making from $40 to $100 weekly; commission basis. 20 Vesey St., Room 508.

SALESMAN (umbrellas) wanted, first class, for Southern territory; positively only those acquainted with the umbrella trade need apply; commission basis. Arnold Schiff & Co., 85 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced hardware salesman. Address, giving age, references, salary wanted, The George Richards Co., Dover, New Jersey.

SALESMAN.—Young, aggressive man with selling ability wanted by publishing house; position for Summer or permanent; salary and commission. S 159 Times.

SALESMAN, all territories, to handle side line of house, bath, and slumber slippers; commission basis only. E 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN covering small town; good side line, no samples; big, continuous commission. Sanitex, Northeast corner 22d St. and Avenue A.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALES MANAGER-EFFICIENCY MAN wanted to take charge of department in old established, leading concern in its line; must have proper mechanical experience and ability—understanding machines and tools for machining metals, cutting, stamping, &c.; good personality absolutely necessary; must be intelligent and aggressive; able to systematize and crowd sales, but handle salesmen and trade diplomatically.
Good salary; excellent position for right man; state concisely experience, present position, and age; all will be considered in strict confidence. Sales Manager-Efficiency, X577 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to sell a brand new business service that fills a long-felt want—so meritorious that at the earliest news of it many business men are sending in their checks unsolicited; this is an opportunity for a limited number of high-grade, clean-cut salesmen to get in on the ground floor of what may prove to be a selling sensation; we want only men of unquestionable character; for good men there will be shortly branch manager openings; commission basis. Call Monday or Tuesday, before 12, eighth floor, 241 West 37th St. Ask for the sales manager.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Established concern, rapidly expanding, wants a few more men of good personality, who have been successful in selling mechanical equipment to metal working trades—foundries, steel mills, machine shops, shipyards, sheet metal workers, &c. Specialized line, large field, and opportunity for engineering service in application. Salary only. Give age, experience, and references in first letter. X 388 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A man of character, with some selling experience, wanted immediately to sell widely advertised product in New York and neighboring States; a permanent connection is assured man who can stand prosperity and is ambitious to get ahead; we will give the right man drawing account against commissions and every other aid consistent with a sound, successful selling policy; state age, education, and line of business you are engaged in. Address Box M 7 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Reliable and experienced salesman who wants to connect with all-year-round proposition where the earning possibilities run as high as $15,000 annually; Eastern territory; commission with drawing account; applicant must be over 25 years of age and have best of references; executive experience would be useful; previous line sold immaterial. Call Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.
Unusual opportunity offering exceptional compensation (commissions) open for a high-class man; must have A1 personality and successful selling record; exceptional offer to right man; expenses advanced. X 357 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Active, aggressive, and cleancut salesman for real estate work with offices in the Country Life Exposition; a trial period several weeks on commission basis without drawing account will be necessary to prove worth; single man, at least 23, sober, reliable, and neat appearing required. Mr. Mullaly, 10:30, Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

SALESMEN
FOR THE CITY TRADE, WHO KNOW THE MEN'S FURNISHING, CLOTHING TRADE, TO SELL A LINE OF MEN'S LEATHER GOODS FOR A VERY LARGE MANUFACTURING HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE IN FULL; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. T 352 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN
FOR THE CITY TRADE, WHO KNOWS THE STATIONERY AND PREMIUM TRADE, TO SELL A LINE OF MEN'S LEATHER GOODS FOR A VERY LARGE MANUFACTURING HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE IN FULL; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. T 351 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN. — Permanent position; men capable of earning $40 per week commission, must be of good address and convincing talker; experience not necessary; check protector adding machine, typewriter, cash register, safe, and scale men preferred. Call O. E. Weig, 510 Tribune Bldg.

SALESMAN for Middle West wanted by a large and old established crepe de chine and muslin underwear house making dependable merchandise; to an experienced underwear man we offer a good following; answers treated in strictest confidence; drawing account against commission. M. W., 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN
for our new $10 automobile policy; an easy seller; every owner, driver, chauffeur should buy on sight; the only policy issued that covers every accident while operating, adjusting, or cranking automobiles; big commissions. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., managers, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN (printing) wanted to secure business for battery of Harris presses for old established printing house in New York City; man familiar with and successful in this particular field. Write, giving experience, references, past and present employers, salary, T 276 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Demonstrator on Ford car tractor attachment; must be familiar with Ford car in every detail; should have some farming experience; unusual opportunity for capable demonstrator and salesman not afraid of axle grease; salary or commission. Call Monday, Room 1123, 150 Nassau St.

SALESMAN,
traveling for auto accessories; only A1 man with successful record will be considered; knowledge of line desirable, but not imperative; state age, experience, salary. S. R., 194 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; energetic salesman, experienced in steam power plants, to work in Manhattan and Brooklyn; commission; an excellent opening for the right man. Paige & Jones Chemical Co., 51 East 42d St., New York City.

SALESMAN owning Ford car can make big money demonstrating and selling new steel shock absorber for Ford cars; moderately priced and easy to sell; commission basis; give references and present line. Address T 313 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, contract getters for a wonderfully popular local yearly business service; big commissions paid immediately; our men draw from $60 to $70 per week, and we can prove it; call mornings. Sullivan-Ball, 130 West 32d.

SALESMEN.—Active truck sales agency requires services of several high-class salesmen; line of trucks, ¾ ton to 7 ton; experienced men only; good commission, drawing accounts to right men. M. C. W. Motor Sales Corporation, 211-215 West 19th St.

SALESMEN.
Corporation planning national advertising campaign on commodities sold to retail trade, 25 per cent. commission basis; excellent side line. Wallkill Chemical Co., Inc., New Paltz, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man; energetic, live, good personality, a business getter; wonderful opportunity to right man; New England and other territories open; can make $10,000 year; commission basis. T 350 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted for household article; side line; liberal commission; only those commanding trade with leading dry goods, housefurnishing, hardware stores need apply. Household, X 378 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted to make good connection and willing to work hard; commission and drawing account. Apply Monday morning, Sterling Tire Corporation, 234 West 55th St.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman; experienced; must be a plugger, able to express himself, and possess closing ability; standard car; salary and commission; state age and experience. "Auto," 143 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man wanted in high-class retail store to sell goods; salary $12 per week to start. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references. L. M., 349 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Acquainted with jobbing and department store trade; city and out of town; line of popular priced dolls; commission. Daisy Doll, 132 Greene St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
LORD & TAYLOR REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION. ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS TRADE NEED APPLY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR.

SALESMEN.—If you are a gentleman and know how to tell the truth in an earnest manner, and not afraid of work, we have room for you in our organization, which is national in scope; your earnings would be from $60 to $300 per week, commission basis, with a managerial position as the reward for constant effort. Address H. H., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN ON HATS AND CAPS.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OPEN FOR LIVE WIRE ON HIGHEST CLASS LINE. MAN HAVING ESTABLISHED TRADE WILL FIND EXCEPTIONAL POSITION OPEN TO HIM; COMMISSION BASIS WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT; ALL INQUIRIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. DEMMERLE & CO., 114 E. 23D STREET, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted for exceptionally strong line; muslin underwear and silk camisoles, several territories open; please state particulars in first letter; only successful men will be considered; drawing account against commission; strictly confidential. Address S. C., Box 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED BY ENGEL & KRAUS TO REPRESENT BOTH THEIR NECKWEAR AND SILK UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN; COMMISSION. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. 110 5TH AV.

SALESMEN (confectionery) to call on wholesale and city trade in our confectionery lines, on commission; best of references required; we supply Ford runabout with box; security or bond required; apply by letter only. Kelley-Clarke Co., Inc., 100 Hudson St., New York City.

SALESMAN, umbrellas; experienced man; energetic, live, good personality, a business getter; wonderful opportunity to right man; New England and other territories open; can make $10,000 year; commission basis. T 348 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—An unparalleled opportunity for exceptional earnings is offered to REAL salesmen in a sales organization where the future is limited only by ability; young men in the making preferred; no has beens; salary or commission. Telephone Rector 7284 for appointment.

SALESMEN. — Want keen, wide-awake salesmen between the ages of 26 and 35 to sell for resident efficiency company; will only interview men capable of earning $5,000 a year in commissions; state full particulars in first letter. X 361 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Wanted experienced calculating salesmen; experience on non-listing machine preferred; address in own handwriting, stating experience, references, and salary wanted; replies strictly confidential. Burroughs Adding Machine Company, 7th floor, 217 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN.—Young man 22 to 35 who can stand earning $450 monthly minimum, (commission basis,) permanent connection, opportunities for advancement, confidence in own ability, work consistently; no advanced money or soft snap seekers. Call 50 East 42d St., Room 901, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

SALESMAN.—Technical salesman chemical plant equipment and laboratory apparatus; young man about 25 years old with business experience; must be of good appearance, have business ability, and some special education along chemical line; excellent opportunity for man with necessary qualification; state age, experience in detail, and salary expected, also telephone number. H 79 Times.

SALESMEN, well acquainted with cloak and suit trade, also dress and waists, to carry line of buttons for large button concern; salary or commission. H 74 Times.

SALESMAN.—Resident, domestic and foreign, to handle side line of house, bath and slumber slippers; commission basis only. E 299 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, resident, for children's dress line for retail trade of Philadelphia and Baltimore; commission basis. Bergoffen & Phillips, 12-14 West 21st St.

SALESMAN wanted to sell high-class leather goods, on commission only, to start; reliable house; references. L 185 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced toy salesman to handle a side line high-grade line of dolls; commission. T 355 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with ability and large following in silk business to make real sales with complete line of silks; salary and commission. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av.

SALESMAN.—Stock, high grade man, proven ability, can find opportunity; big money commission. Room 701, 50 Broad St.

SALESMEN.—Active young salesmen to call on offices, demonstrate advertising novelty; $3 daily commission. Standard, Suite 821, 1,583 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Well acquainted with retail trade to carry line of buttons for large button concern; commission 20 per cent. H 80 Times.

SANDERS.—Hand sanders and learners on cabinet work; good wages; 48 hours per week. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M., Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M., Room 907, Times Bldg., 42d and B'way.

SEWER BRICKLAYERS.—Ten non-union; Tenth and Bismarck; one year's work; dry ditch; come ready for work. T. M. Torson & Son, sewer contractors, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED OR PARTLY TRAINED FACTORY PRODUCTION MEN; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. S. E., BOX 205 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced children's dresses; take charge of shipping room in large dress house. S. Wieder, 24 University Place.

SOLICITOR wanted, able to interest large firms in providing accounting, law, finance, and Spanish instruction for their employes at an established school; largest firms are doing so now, and in view of draft unusual opportunities for right man; liberal commission only. Call 62 Broadway, Room 801, New York.

SPECIAL TRADE SALESMAN.
A commercial motor vehicle, peculiarly fitted for certain business such as building material, contractors, brewers, coal and wood, lumber, furniture, require the services of salesman knowing insides of such business from trucking standpoint; state fully line of business now in and its trucking needs; attractive salary or commission for right men. Write A. G., Box 75, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS.
Prominent New York firm of public accountants requires managing accountant for its permanent staff; consideration will be given only to applicants qualified by training and personality and salary will be commensurate. State age, nationality, and experience in your letter. All information will be held in the strictest confidence. W 511 Times Downtown.

STEEL SALES
CORRESPONDENTS.
One of the largest steel export houses needs five young men familiar with technical terms of the steel business, who can write strong and effective sales letters.
These young men should be between 25 and 35, and have ideas of their own for developing business in foreign lands by mail. We want men who can blaze new trails and put personality and vigor into their letters.
If you want an opportunity where you will have to work hard for the present but will build yourself a strong future with unusually large remuneration, answer this advertisement. Write your application selling your services just as you would sell steel. Bring it with you for interview.
E 459 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER
WANTED IN A CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE WHERE THERE ARE 25 OTHER EMPLOYES; A BUSY OFFICE, REQUIRING CLOSE ATTENTION TO WORK, WITH GOOD PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCEMENT IF DESERVED. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, RELIGION, AND EXPERIENCE. SALARY, $15 TO $18 PER WEEK, DEPENDING ON EXPERIENCE. T 315 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance and a rapid and accurate worker; permanent position with good future; state experience, references, age, and religion; salary, $70 per month. S 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted competent stenographer; for a young man of good education this is an excellent opportunity. Address Box W 342 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man who has had several years' experience, capable of taking dictation at a fair rate of speed; good prospects and fair salary to start. Write, stating nationality, age, and experience, to Fire Extinguisher Co., Station V, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, Underwood operator, male, experienced, with ability; none liable to military service need apply; good chance for advancement; $12 weekly to start; state age, experience, references in writing. S 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, in certified public accountant's office; must be familiar with tabulated work; excellent opportunity for accountancy student; state references and salary expected to commence. T 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS and CLERKS.—BRITISH SUBJECTS exempt from Military Service wanted as MALE STENOGRAPHERS and JUNIOR CLERKS. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and qualifications. M 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, one capable of taking charge of up-to-date real estate office; salary and percentage; exceptional chance for advancement. Drawer 1,436, Hartford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young man wanted in editorial office. Call or write, 30 Irving Place, 12th floor.

STORE MANAGERS.

NATIONAL Women's Apparel House opening new stores right and left in principal cities invites applications from high-grade managers competent to assume important responsibilities; apply by mail only; state what you know about merchandise, about executive work, about system, with complete detail of your record, age, lowest salary, &c.; all applications strictly confidential. The Bedell Co., 19 West 34th St.

STOCK CLERK.
SHOES.

We have a splendid opportunity for a young man who has had experience in handling large stocks of shoes, who can keep stock accurately, who is strong enough to handle cases, and who is not afraid of good, hard work; he ought to know something about lathers and the way shoes are made; at least he must be able to tell when leather and workmanship are perfect, and when they are not; do not apply unless you have had the necessary experience. National Cloak & Suit Co., 207 West 24th St.

STOCK CLERKS, EXPERIENCED, WANTED.—MEN FAMILIAR WITH THE HANDLING OF MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS AND AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND ACCESSORIES PREFERRED. ANSWER GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC., LONG ISLAND CITY.

STOCK SALESMAN.—New plan; not mining, manufacturing, merchandising, banking, or farming; safer and more profitable than any of these; $100 a week up; commission. John M. Gregory, 1,476 Broadway, New York.

STOCK CLERK.—Bright, willing, in stock room of rapidly growing auto tire concern; salary $8. Apply 11 to 12, eighth floor, 9 East 40th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, above military age, wanted for Chile, South America; three years' contract; transportation paid; installation four steam durbo units; 10,000 K. V. A., each operating 110,000 volts, transmission system; describe in detail plants worked in, and exact duties performed. E 287 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young man, 16 to 20, thoroughly experienced and capable of operating a busy switchboard; permanent position and promising future assured. Write, stating nationality, age, and experience, to Fire Extinguisher Co., Station V, New York City.

TECHNICAL MEN.

Mechanical, age 25 to 27 years, to start with the sales department of a large company, near New York City, making a mechanical specialty; send school training, experience record and photograph; salary $100 per month to start; big opportunity for training and advancement; only those who have shown in their letters that they have the right training and ability will be even considered. Technical, Box 205 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE CLERK.—Experienced on Stock Exchange phone; state reference and salary. E 295 Times Downtown.

TRADE JOURNALIST.—Young plugger who seeks opportunity; state full particulars and lowest salary. Box E 276 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—And assist in general office work; salary $10. Call 402 West St.

W A N T E D.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

Young man in executive offices of a large department store to take verbatim minutes of meetings, to typewrite management notices, and tabulate sales people's records.

This is a wonderful opportunity for a young man of ability, persistence, and enthusiasm. None other need apply. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. X 292 Times Annex.

WANTED.—For Englewood suburban home, reliable German help, couples or singles, seeking permanent positions, in attractive surroundings:
Experienced cook, (young and vigorous,) for family of seven; wages $50.
Obliging maid for kitchen and general help; wages $30.
Chambermaid, also to assist in pantry when necessary, and do sewing; wages $30.
Experienced butler to take full charge dining and reception rooms; wages $60.
Second man to help butler and do general houseman's work; wages $40.
Apply at 246 West 71st St., N. Y., on Monday, July 2, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Application by letter considered. Those with first-class references preferred.

WINDOW TRIMMER, FIRST CLASS, FOR SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, AND WAISTS; NONE BUT THOSE OF THOROUGH EXPERIENCE IN GOOD CLASS SPECIALTY STORES NEED APPLY; ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. WORTH, 45 WEST 34TH STREET.

WOODWORKING MACHINE OPERATORS, for high-speed stickers, double-head planer, automatic jointer, rip saw, facer, Lochman carving machine, double-head upright moulder; 48 hours per week schedule; also apprentices over 18 years old; good wages. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M., Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M., Room 907, Times Bldg., 42d and B'way.

VENEER JOINTERS.—Experienced on fine cabinet work; 48 hours per week. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M.; Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M. Room 907, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

YOUTH for office work; some knowledge of typewriting; salary $6. T 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL WORK IN COST DEPARTMENT; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. APPLY U. S. PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC CO., 91 NORTH 3D ST., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 18 years, wanted as assistant in export and import house; stenography and typewriting necessary; high school graduate or one with a little experience preferred; state salary expected and nationality. T 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (16-18) for stock work in New York selling office of large silk manufacturing concern; excellent chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, and salary desired, K., P. O. Box 197, New York.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work, operate typewriter, and familiar with mechanical drawings. Seventh Floor, 397 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN in credit office, wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. W 386 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Some knowledge of typewriting and stenography for office work; wholesale china and glass house; advancement to salesman if competent. H 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN to supervise office routine and be a proficient at corresponding; mail order experience preferred. H 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19 years old, office work; good business opportunity; state experience, salary wanted, and phone number. S 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, learn custom shirt business; $8 start; must have good schooling. Mason Custom Shirt, 44 West 36th.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.—Two ambitious young men, 18-20, for art department in large advertising agency; genuine interest more essential than experience; some drawing ability is desirable; excellent opportunity to learn from the ground up. Write "M. H.," care Allen, 461 8th Av.

100 MEN'S CLOTHING SALESMEN.

Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, James McCreery, 35th St. entrance.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

EXECUTIVES.

GENERAL MANAGER—$5,000-$7,000 PER ANNUM; high grade executive, experienced in the manufacture of small automatic interchangeable printing machinery; must be capable of handling 900 employes.
OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT—$2,500 PER ANNUM; experienced executive in export business, fluent in French, for Paris.
MANAGER CREDIT AND COLLECTIONS—$2,400 PER ANNUM; well versed man on drug credits; no other can qualify.
AUDITOR TO TRAVEL—$2,000 PER ANNUM; experienced man on manufacturing plants; Southern territory.

SALESMEN.

$2,500 PER ANNUM; familiar with foundry trade to sell imported crucibles; Eastern territory.
$1,500 PER ANNUM; (31 years or over,) clean-cut, aggressive man for local territory, experienced on specialties.
$1,300 PER ANNUM DRAWING ACCOUNT—For man experienced on boiler supplies and specialties; EASTERN territory.
$1,500 PER ANNUM—Experienced machine shop man for oil and grease house.
EXPERIENCED HARDWARE SALESMAN—$18 per week.
YOUNG SALESMAN, experienced handling printing and stationery, $15 per week.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVES.

SUPERINTENDENT, manufacturing automobile starting sets, $5,000; SUPERINTENDENT, manufacturing roofing paper, $5,000; SUPERINTENDENT, valves and fittings, $4,500; FACTORY MANAGER, knowledge of rubber compounds, $4,000; FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, stamped metal goods, knowledge of die work and electro-plating, $4,000; SUPERINTENDENT, piston rings, $4,000; SUPERINTENDENT, production, drop forging plant, $3,000.

ENGINEERS.

MECHANICAL, knowledge of modern production methods in machinery manufacturing, $3,000; MECHANICAL, plant layout, location South America, $3,000 and transportation; ARCHITECTURAL, familiar with mill building smelter plant construction, South America, $2,500 and transportation; MECHANICAL, to act as employment manager for chemical plant, $2,000; MECHANICAL, buyer structural and plate steel, $1,800; MATERIAL CHASER, ship building, $1,500; SALES, lubricating oils, $1,500; TRANSIT MEN, (3,) building construction, $1,200; CIVIL, cost records of subway construction, $1,500; several recent mechanical engineering graduates, maintenance and laboratory work, $1,300; ELECTRICAL, transformer tests, $816.00.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN.

POSITIONS for engineering draftsmen on structural steel mill building work, general machinery repairs and alterations, elevating and conveying machinery, tools, jigs, fixtures, power plant, layouts, &c.; salaries $1,000-$2,500.

CHEMISTS.

SEVERAL organic, analytical work, $1,200; DRUGS, $1,020 to $1,500; METALLURGICAL, knowledge heat treatment of steel, $1,300.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

WE NEED A NUMBER OF CAPABLE BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS, at SALARIES FROM $40 to $80 PER MONTH; ALL LINES OF BUSINESS; CLERK, some experience in fire insurance work, $12 to $15 per week.
ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR, $12 to $15 per week.
SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER FOR N. Y. FIRM; GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
ALSO NEED A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS TYPISTS AND CLERKS; FOR GOOD OPENINGS.

CALL 9 to 2 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
CHAS. P. HASSON, MANAGER.
Accountant, speak French fluently, $3,500; senior accountants, (2,) $3,000; cost accountant, $2,500; traveling auditors, (2,) $2,000; cost accountant, $1,800; bookkeeper, knowledge exporting, $1,500; bookkeepers, (2,) $1,200; bookkeeper for South America, $1,200; bookkeepers, (3,) $1,100; bookkeeper, experienced wholesale grocery, $1,200; ledger clerks, (3,) $18-$20; assistant bookkeepers, (6,) $14-$17; clerk, familiar contracting, $20; income tax man, $1,500; export clerk, transpacific shipping, $1,300; shipping clerk, $16; insurance clerks and bookkeepers, $15; collectors, $17; collection correspondent, $20; assistant production clerks, (3,) $18; export clerk and typist, $18; many others, $12-$16; stenographic secretary, experienced in law, personal stenographer to bank official, $1,200; stenographer, manufacturing concern, $20; insurance, $20; stenographers, (3,) $18-$20; stenographer, technical experience, $20; stenographer, beginner, $15.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT for executive office position for prominent firm of public accountants, age 31-34; $3,000.
OFFICE MANAGER to supervise accounting department of Paris branch of American company; $2,500-$3,000.
ACCOUNTANTS, one as paymaster of local manufacturing company, $1,600; one with construction experience for South America, $2,000 and expenses; others $25, $30, and $35 weekly.
BOOKKEEPERS, (5,) $18-$25; three bookkeepers-stenographers, $18-$20.
CLERKS, filing, $18; construction costs, $22; freight rate, $18-$20; others $10-$18.
STENOGRAPHERS for South America, $100-$150 monthly.
We have many requests for high school graduates and other beginners.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St., Room 811.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

DO YOU LIKE TO USE TOOLS?
Earn $25 to $75 a week and at the same time establish yourself in a profitable, permanent profession. Mechanical dentists are in great demand. No book study—just practical work. Three months' course. Easy payments. You can earn while you learn. School established 25 years. Professor Bodee is recognized as America's leading authority on mechanical dentistry. Ask any reputable dentist about this school and its work. Write today for free Booklet No. 19. Bodee Dental Trade School, 15 West 44th St. Supervision of State University of New York.

DRAFTSMEN, (3,) sheet metal work, $1,800 to $2,000.

ADVERTISING CLERK, ladies' underwear; location, Newark; salary, $1,200.

PORTUGUESE INVOICE CLERK, commercial house experience; salary $1,000 per year.

BOOKKEEPER, commercial house, $21 per week; bank, (3,) $1,000 per year and lunches; also several $65 to $75 per month.
OFFICE SERVICE CO., 149 Broadway.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
Secretary, $18, $20; Stenographer & Bkpr., $14; Stenog., (Italian,) $18; (tabulator,) $20; (export French & Spanish,) $25; (chemical,) $20; (engineering,) $18; (Dictaphone,) $12, $15, (temp., $18,) 15 others; Bookpr. & Cashier, $15; Bkpr., (export,) $15; Bkprs., $15, $22; Asst. Bkpr. $12, $18; Typist, (Trenton,) $15; Typists, (13,) $14; Clerks, (stock,) (2,) $12, copy, (2,) $8; File, (15,) $12, $15; Ledger, (2,) $12. Elliott-Fisher, 11 others, (7,) $9, $12.

CREDIT correspondent, $3,000; experienced steamship mech. engineer, $3,000; tool salesman, mech. eng. preferred, $3,000; master draftsman for machinery, $50 wk.; bookkeepers, construction $1,800, bank $900. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Accountants, bookkeepers, steel correspondents; draftsmen, mech. and elec.; stenographers, $1,800, Washington; $25, $20, $15; mail clerk, $15; boys.

EXPORT MAN, (Far East,) $3,000; Custom House bookkeeper, $1,500; payroll auditors, $75; bill clerk, (Elliott-Fisher,) $15; junior accountant, $20. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Ledger clerks, (banks,) $15-$18; clerks, $15; boys. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

CHEMISTRY STUDENT, inexprinced, with proficient knowledge, wishes position as beginner; industrious, faithful, and willing. Bernabo, 441 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$15, $20, $12; experienced export bookkeeper, clerks, office boys; free registration; est. 1899. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

DESK MANAGERS (two) wanted at once by employment agency. Apply Agent, 642 6th Av.

TELEPHONE ORDER CLERK, Stock Exchange house; $20; experienced. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

Instruction.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY.
Earn $25 to $100 weekly as professional, commercial, or motion-picture photographer; 3 months' course covers everything; motion-picture photographers enlisting for military service leave good positions vacant; studio photographers are rushed with orders from soldiers for portrait photographs. Day or evening classes; easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 2200-C, 141 West 36th St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

Instruction.

MEN OF ALL AGES, if you like to use tools, your quickest way to success is to learn MECHANICAL dentistry; no book study; simply laboratory training; remarkably short and thorough course; individual instruction, any time or day or evening; easy payments. Big demand for mechanical dentists; salaries range from $25 to $75 a week. Investigate! This is truly the finest and most reliable mechanical dentistry school, the first licensed by State University. Get free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St.

BOOKKEEPER—Get out of the rut, become a Certified Public or Cost Accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new easy system; send for booklet T and special offer; we have no solicitors. Universal Business Institute, 17 Madison Av., New York.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS pay $800 to $1,800 a year, with short hours, vacations, steady work, no strikes or lay-offs. Let our Civil Service Expert, former Government Examiner, prepare you for Post Office, Railway Mail, Customs, and other positions. Write today for free Booklet B 17, with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

OFFICE WORK FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.—Use your four years' training. Don't begin at the bottom; familiarize yourself with the details of office practice in 20-lesson course. Send for Booklet 68. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

GOVERNMENT WORK—50 designers—draftsmen on jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable parts, $35-$45 week; rate setter and motion study man, $30 week. Interstate Service Co., Box 1181, Providence, R. I.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TRADES; free instruction, 9 trades. Apply any morning except Saturday and Sunday, Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East 64th St.

LEARN linotype operating; earn $30 weekly; "double time" to those who enroll now; day, evening; established 11 years; call. Empire School, 133 East 16th.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Spanish gentleman wishes to exchange Spanish for English, with an educated American. H 94 Times.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN.—We want a number of good men to fill positions as general agents for the Eastern States; no canvassing; applicants must come well indorsed and arrange for interview by letter, before Thursday next. U. S. L., Hotel Imperial, New York, or T 29 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Slightly used cars listed below can hardly be told from brand-new ones. An inspection will not only prove convincing, but a revelation to you who are in the market for a car at the right price.

1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOUR......	$975
1916 CHANDLER, 7-PASS. TOURING..	850
1917 MAXWELL TOURING	400
1916 MAXWELL SEDAN	600
1916 CROW CLOVER LEAF	650
1916 DODGE TOURING	575
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING....	650
1916 FORD TOURING, DEM. RIMS....	300
1914 MERCER LIM., HOLBROOK......	1,350
1914 REGAL UNDERSLUNG TOURING	350
1913 REGAL RACEABOUT, SPECIAL...	350
1912 PACKARD "18" LIMOUSINE.....	850

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS UNTIL 1 P. M.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
Atlantic and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn.
Phone 425-426 Prospect.

A HIGH CLASS BARGAIN LIST.

1917 Scripps Booth.
1917 Paige 7-pass. touring.
1916 Oldsmobile 5-pass., 8-cyl.
1916 Oldsmobile 4-cyl. touring.
1916 Buick D-45, 7-pass.
1916 Buick 6-cyl., 5-pass.
1916 Chalmers 5-passenger.
1916 Overland 6-cyl., 7-pass.
1916 Overland 5-passenger.
1916 Oakland runabout.
1915 Cadillac 7 pass. touring.
1915 National 5-passenger.
1914 Cadillac runabout.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

A BARGAIN LIST.
ROLLS ROYCE chassis.
FIAT 7-pass., late model.
CHANDLER SEDAN.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
PACKARD "18."
LANCIA 5-passenger.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next Door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

BUICK 1917 "LITTLE-6" TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL, 4 PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4 PASS. SPORT MODEL.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING, WIRE WHEELS.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX 1914 "75 H. P." 4 PASS.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
PIERCE ARROW "SERIES 3-B 48" RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS.
1917 HUDSON Super 6 Cabriolet.
1916 STUTZ Roadster; wire wheels.
1916 CADILLAC; 7 passenger.
1916 CADILLAC Roadster; like new.
1916 STEARNS; light 4.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1915 PACKARD; 6-48; 7 passenger.
1914 PIERCE-ARROW; 6-48; 7 passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 CLYMER STREET,
2 blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.
Open Sunday. Tel. Williamsburg 46.

A CLEAN-UP SALE.

1917 Davis........	$750	1916 Overland "6"	$550
1917 Studeb'r Rd..	600	1916 Saxon 5-pas..	425
1916 Olds.........	650	1916 Dodge........	500
1916 Paige........	800	1914 Jeffrey......	450
1916 Stude. "6" ..	600	1913 Hupmobile....	185

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet, 235 W. 50th St. Ladies' classes.

AUTO BODIES finished and unfinished; Isotta parts, sundries, &c., at auction Monday, July 2, 1917, at 1 P. M. J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J. See auction column.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING and Limousine.
STUTZ 1916-15-14-13 MODELS.
MERCER SPEEDSTERS, 1916-14-13-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

BENZ touring car; up to date; Westinghouse starting and lighting system; will be sold at a reasonable offer; mechanical condition guaranteed for one year. M. Kaplan, 214 West 65th St.

BROUGHAM LANDAULET, late 1916; special built model, fully equipped with every modern accessory—slip covers, extra tires, &c.; perfect condition; no dealers. X 369 Times Annex.

BUICK 1916 touring car in A1 condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

BUICK 1916 Little Six touring.
BUICK 1915 C-24 runabout; perfect condition.
MAXWELL 1917 five-passenger touring.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICK Roadster 1916, appearance and condition like new; completely equipped; demonstrated; at sacrifice. Edwards, 252 West 49th St.

CADILLAC COUPE;
perfectly new, inside drive, 4-passenger, suitable for Winter or Summer use; used very little; Delco electric starting and lighting system; absolutely perfect; suitable physician or lady's use; sacrifice immediately $450. Altman, 287 Morris Av., near 139th St.

CADILLAC.—Automobile for sale, Cadillac eight, 1915, in perfect mechanical condition; new tires and top private car, $800; no dealers. Call Monday or Tuesday, 405 Lexington Av., Room 514, or telephone Murray Hill 1648. Bernsott.

CADILLAC TOWN CAR.
Brougham landaulet by Von Den Plas; beautiful condition; cost $4,500; accept $1,750. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC COUPELET, 1916, three-passenger; like new throughout; complete bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC TOURING, 1916, seven-passenger touring; fully equipped; repainted; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916, 8-cylinder touring; condition new, tires new. Meyers, Morningside 4493.

CADILLAC 1915, 8-cylinder, newly painted, extra good condition. 587 Park Av.

CADILLAC 1916, Scripps, Chandler, Dodge roadster, 1916. Century Co., 1,700 B'way.

CHALMERS 1916,
seven-passenger touring car, almost new; fine condition; Kelly-Springfield tires; extra shoe and tube; full equipment; price $700; exceptional opportunity. Owner, Adolph Bloch, 99 Nassau St. Cortlandt 6990.

CHALMERS.—A fine Chalmers "Six-30" 1916 touring; just overhauled and painted; run 5,300 miles; full equipment; $550. 213 North Fulton Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 3454.

CHALMERS 26-C; new model; 7-passenger; good condition; full kit tools; slip covers; will take $500. Apply M. Littmann, care Renard, 47 West 42d St.

CHANDLER, 1916, runabout, $550; 45 horsepower; slightly used. L. Glass, 821 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1916 Royal Mail Roadster, mechanically perfect, electric starter; bargain for cash. Mr. Deitch's car, 1,045 St. Nicholas Av., near 162d St.

CHUMMY Roadster. Dort. Studebaker. Dodge. Cadillac '16. Pierce Arrow. Chandler Roadster. Scripps. Overland. One-Man Tops. Bodies. Top Envelopes. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th Floor.

CLEARANCE SALE OF USED STANDARD "8'S."
One 1917 demonstrator, like new, $1,750; one 1916 roadster, same guarantee as new, $1,450; 1916 touring seven passenger, $1,250. Duffy Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway, corner 64th St. P. J. Uhlfelder, Manager Used Car Department.

COLE, Model 8-50 touring; good mechanical condition; good tires; special paint; very attractive looking car.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone 4004 Decatur.

COLE 1916, Model 3-60 touring; driven 5,000 miles; exceptionally good mechanical condition; equipped with wire wheels; special paint.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone 4004 Decatur.

COLE 1915, Model 4-40; divided front seat model; equipped with good tires, one extra.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE COUPE, 1916, $900.
Beautiful 3 passenger, 8 cylinder; like new; five wire wheels, slip covers, electric starter; cost $2,300. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

COLE 8, 1916, excellent condition; Kelly Springfield tires; called away; must sacrifice; no dealers; $800. Phone Main 6088, Mr. Albes.

COLT-STRATTON CO., USED-CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'dway, at 57th St. Phone Col. 7101.

CROW ELKHART 1916 Cloverleaf, seating three; newly painted blue; perfect condition; run 2,100 miles; demonstration; $475. T 257 Times Downtown.

DE DION limousine; special body; built by F. R. Wood & Co.; good condition; reasonable offer considered. Call or address M. Glick, 24 Madison A.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our repair shop and are sold with an adustment guarantee.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROS. LANDAULET TOWN CAR.
Excellent opportunity for a good station car; beautiful, specially built landaulet body, upholstered in gray cloth; all modern improvements, electric starter and lights; excellent operating condition and appearance; price reasonable.

Exceptional offers in used cars:
1916 Sheffield Simplex, 4-pass. Sedan.
1917 Buick, 4-pass. Runabout.
1915 Cadillac, 7-pass. Touring.
1915 Stutz Runabout.
1912 Buick Runabout.
Cars sold by entirely new methods.
R. C. Gilhooly, 238 West 54th St.

FIVE-PASSENGER OHIO ELECTRIC BROUGHAM,
front and rear drive, $800; excellent condition; cost $3,200. A. I. Butterfield, 79 Washington Place, New York City. Telephone Spring 8620.

FORD, new 1917 model; completely equipped with self-starter, demountable rims, shock absorbers, speedometer, clock, extra shoe, bumpers, tools, &c.; $600 cash; act quick. T 366 Times Downtown.

FORD Runabout wanted; spot cash; no dealers; state price. M 16 Times.

HUDSON 6-40 LIMOUSINE.
Absolutely like new; no brokers; $1,250. S 132 Times.

HUDSON CABRIOLET, 1917, super-six; seats three; mechanically perfect; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

LANCIA 1916-17.
DE LUXE MODELS, 35 H. P.
SEDAN, SPORT TYPE.
TOURING SPECIAL, 4-PASS.
RUNABOUT HYDROPLANE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA touring, excellent condition, like new; electric equipment. Dr. Blank, 15 Central Park West. Columbus 5230.

LOCOMOBILE 1914, 38 h. p., touring car, painted blue; equipment includes speedometer, Klaxon horn, bumper, two extra rims. (No. 1,953) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, City.

MARMON 1917, four-passenger club roadster; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger touring. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER 1915 runabout, absolutely perfect condition; make offer. Meyer, telephone 348 Rector.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. 1,790 Broadway. Herman Karp.

MITCHELL 1917, seven-passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, &c.; $750. 150 West 55th.

OAKLAND late 1915 light four-cylinder touring car; excellent condition, fully equipped; electric battery, tires new; price moderate. Owner, 292 Washington St.

OAKLAND five-passenger Sedan Car, in good condition, for sale; will accept reasonable cash offer. Barnes-Curtiss Company, 147-149 West 99th St., City.

OLDSMOBILE.—A GENTLEMAN IN ILL-HEALTH, advised by physician to leave city, will sacrifice to immediate purchaser perfectly new 6 cylinder, 7 passenger touring automobile, absolutely mechanically perfect, suitable private or renting purposes; electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice $650; inspection and demonstration, 287 Morris Av., near 139th St.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will sell at sacrifice credit on contract for 1917 Oldsmobile not delivered; July 2 price on Oldsmobile is to be advanced $172.10. X 337 Times Annex.

OLDSMOBILE, 4-pass. runabout, 1916; excellent condition; $750. L 184 Times.

OVERLAND, 1916; self-starter, electric lights; excellent condition.

OVERLAND, 1914; self-starter; electric lights; $275; must sell.

FORD TAXI; clock all paid; excellent condition; $225.

2 FORD RUNABOUTS 1916 and 1913.
FRANKLIN ROADSTER, $300.
OAKLAND SPEEDSTER, excellent condition, $275.
OVERLAND 69; selling price $250.
Mrs. L. DUGAN, 210 West 50th St.

OVERLAND 1916 6-cylinder touring car in A1 condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 light 5 passenger touring; condition guaranteed; $575. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE.
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway. Telephone Columbus 5078.
PACKARDS '16 "1-35" touring, 7-pass. '15 "2-38" touring.
ALSO 1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
1916 Cadillac touring, 7-pass.
1912 Lancia touring.
1913 Mercer Raceabout.
1917 / 1916 / 1915 / 1914 PACKARD TOURING BODIES FOR SALE.
Liberty Bonds Accepted in Payment.

PACKARD TWIN SIX, 1916, seven-passenger touring; also limousine; both like new; elegant propositions. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD 1909 30 limousine car; equipment includes speedometer, clock, bumper, Klaxon horn, two extra rims. (No. 1923.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD CHUMMY ROADSTER, 1917, 2-25 model; seats four; wire wheels; used little; like new; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD Berlin Limousine, six-cylinder, with Westinghouse shock absorbers, and Packard 13 six-cylinder Touring Car for sale. 301 West 49th St., third floor.

PACKARD 12-48 limousine car; painted blue; equipment includes speedometer, Klaxon horn, two extra rims. (No. 1917.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD.—Touring 6-48 and limousine 3-38; perfect condition; seen Sunday. Hartog, 300 Pelham Road, New Rochelle.

PACKARD 1916, twin-six runabout, with wire wheels; a white flier. Tel. Market 2887, 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD 1914, 1-38 Phaeton, A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 1913, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; A1 shape. Neill, 204 West 101st.

PATHFINDER, twin six roadster; A1 condition; cheap, if cash. L 185 Times.

PIERCE "66" LANDAULET, late model, Brewster body; starting and lighting; cost $7,000; sacrifice price. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

PIERCE "38," 1916, touring, small five-passenger; fully equipped, slip covers, &c.; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

PIERCE ARROW 1912, 36 h. p., limousine car, painted red, and upholstered in gray cloth; equipment includes speedometer. (No. 1,610) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York City.

RENAULT.
A limited number of the latest models, with open and closed bodies of exclusive designs by the foremost coach builders of Paris and New York.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO roadster; like new; used 4,100 miles; owner forbidden to ride by doctor; must sell. 150 West 55th.

SAXON.—Will sacrifice brand new 1917 Saxon touring car, $750. L 195 Times.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster, 1916, thoroughly good order; will sell reasonable. Florence Donnelly, Amityville, L. I. Tel. 110.

SELDON 1916 two-ton truck, excellent condition, will be sold at a very reasonable price; Locomobile five-ton power dump truck, overhauled and painted, ready for service. 33-35 William St., Newark, N. J.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

S. G. V. 1915, five passenger; a very pretty car; in perfect condition; sell cheap to immediate purchaser. Florence Co., 250 West 54th St.

S. G. V. Roadster, electric equipped, mechanically perfect; demonstration; $650. Jones, 256 West 40th St.

SIMPLEX SPEEDING SPECIAL.
Only one of its kind in New York; two days out of Simplex factory. R. C. Gilhooly, 238 West 54th St.

SIMPLEX Speedster Special; very fast. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 light 4-cylinder town car; seats seven, facing forward; fine condition; four new tires; sacrifice $775. Blackford, 1,954 Dean St., Brooklyn.

STEARNS 1917, five-passenger touring car; cost with extra equipment, $2,700. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER 1917 touring, with extra Winter top. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

STUTZ SPECIAL, 1916, sporty four-passenger; wire wheels, exposed exhaust, individual mud guards, Victoria top; used little; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way and 63d.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1917, four-passenger stream line; wire wheels; mechanically perfect; complete; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STUTZ Bearcat, wire wheels, A1 condition; Bargain. Mahony, telephone St. Nicholas 2350.

STUTZ speedster; in first-class condition; new tires; a bargain; very fast. Phone St. Nicholas 2688, Apt. 66, for appointment.

TOURING MODELS.
ROLLS-ROYCE SPORT TYPE.
ISOTTA FRANSCHINI 120.
DE DION-BOUTON, 59 H. P.
SIMPLEX, 60 H. P.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

USED CAR DEPT.

BUICK—MODEL C 25.

Light 5 passenger touring.
Overhauled and repainted.

MAXWELL—1917.

5 passenger touring.
Slightly used, at a bargain.

STUDEBAKER FOUR.

1915 Model.
7 passenger.

REO RUNABOUT.

1915 Model.
Overhauled and Repainted.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.

Coupe 1916. Model 84.
With wire wheels.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.

1916 Model 84.
5 passenger touring.

OVERLAND 1916.

Model 83.
5 passenger touring.
With new slip covers.

OVERLAND 1916.

Model 86.
6 cylinder, 7 passenger.
With wire wheels.

ALL WILLYS-KNIGHT AND OVERLAND CARS ARE SOLD UNDER OUR USED CAR POLICY.

All cars sold for cash or DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,

Used Car Dept.,
Broadway, at 50th Street,
at 50th St. Subway Entrance.
Telephone Columbus 9400.

USED CARS.
1916 Packard limousine.
1916 Packard touring car.
1916 Packard runabout.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard Berlin.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
1916 Apperson touring car.
1916 Cole touring car, with extra Winter top.
Stevens-Duryea limousine.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., nr. Bedford Av., B'klyn.
Phone Flatbush 8384.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
1915 Stutz, 4 Pass., $1,100; 1916 Mitchell, 7 Pass., $550; 1917 Studebaker Roadster, 3 Pass., 8 cyl., $600; 1916 Studebaker, 4 cyl. Tour., $500; 1916 Buick, 5 Pass., $600; 1916 Overland Coupe, $700.
Time payments arranged.
NORMAN GARAGE,
238 West 54th St., near Broadway.
Phone Circle 113.

WHITE TOURING, SIX-CYLINDER.
Beautiful 7 passenger, like new; just overhauled by White Company; guaranteed perfect; has electric starter, lights, &c.; cost $4,500; make offer. 150 West 55th.

WINTON SIX, 1913, fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

YO TENGO AUTOMOBILES nuevos o usados, de las mejores marcas y en las mejores condiciones, directos de la fabrica o de sus actuales dueños. Veame antes de comprar y ahorrara tiempo y dinero. JUAN B. SAGARRA, 665 Quinta Avenida. De 11 A. M. a 2 P. M.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
PLAZA 48-37.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Lady wishes to rent her Cadillac limousine by month, with reliable chauffeur. Phone 251 Riverside. Mrs. Bachman.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD touring car, wire wheels, beautiful condition. Thomas Lynch, Murray Hill 932.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD and 8 CADILLAC, open and closed cars; reasonable prices. Schuyler 3828.

PACKARD landaulets and touring cars by hour or monthly preferred; reasonable; references. Shickele, 115 West 52d. Circle 1075.

PACKARD seven-passenger touring car; day, trip; monthly preferred. Gallo, Harlem 3675.

PACKARD seven-passenger touring; day, week, month; careful driver. Sewell, Morningside 8915.

PACKARDS, landaulets and touring, hour, day, trip, monthly rates. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

PACKARD cars for hire by hour, day, or month. John Moore, 4563 Plaza.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED.
Recent models; hourly, monthly. 1140 Col.

PACKARD Twin Six for hire. Andrews, 401 West 53d. Tel. Columbus 9131.

PEUGEOT Sedan, rent monthly; private car; cost $7,200; light gray interior, wire wheels, exceedingly smart appearance; condition like new; liveried, competent chauffeur. Baler, 47 West 63d. Col. 8461.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, LATE MODELS.
HIGH CLASS MAKES; HIGHEST CASH prices paid. Gotham Exchange, 1,694 B'way.

HAVE $600 cash in exchange for a used 1916 or 1917 five-passenger touring car; not interested in a Ford or Overland. M 63 Times.

CASH waiting for runabouts, touring, and other cars. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2476.

FRENCH COUPLE desire meet family owning automobile, sharing expenses, outings. T 328 Times Downtown.

PACKARD, seven or five passenger, late six touring or closed, wanted. Phone 7301 Columbus.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet, 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies; also Ford. Booklet.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MOLYBDENITE.
For sale, a well-developed molybdenite mine. Will sell or arrange with responsible firm or individual for underwriting. Address L. S., Room 901, Times Building, New York City.

A firm of stock brokers with established clientele are in a position to promote a proposition of merit; high-class industrials, oil or mining property; principals only. P. W., 45 Times.

A prosperous Brooklyn garage for sale, $3,500, all cash; stores, repairs, sells cars; clear monthly profits about $300; reliable lease, rent $1,800; capacity 45 cars; business constantly increasing; reason—building larger garage elsewhere. Packard, T 35 Times.

Lawyer, ten years' practice, reputable, able, efficient, well connected, would like to affiliate with manufacturing or other commercial established business; will devote entire time and attention, and can invest sufficiently to assure good faith. T 237 Times Downtown.

Have you 20,000 acres or more of land that you cannot sell? Has it intrinsic merit? I am a Western colonizer and can sell land. Better get in touch with me, as I am looking for a good proposition. T 47 Times.

Established mail order proposition, opening new department, offers Secretaryship, man, woman; $2,500 salary and 25 per cent. profits, which should exceed $200,000 in five years; $5,000 to $10,000 required only after most thorough investigation. D 105 Times Annex.

Prominent interior decorator in New York would like the assistance of several women in different cities or towns to invest $500 to $1,000 in the splendid profitable business of furnishing homes, clubs, and hotels; important work to our credit; write for details. D 409 Times Annex.

LUMBER OR STANDING TIMBER.
Technical training and experience in forestry and lumber business, with established office near 42d St. and 5th Av., wishes to secure purchasing or selling agency in lumber, standing timber, or allied lines. S 192 Times.

GREAT INVENTION.
Wanted, by a party who has invented a submersible pontoon, patents granted, parties with capital and influence to promote this invention. Principals only. R. W., Room 401, 1,733 Broadway, New York City.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.
Centrally located and fully equipped agency offers space, service, co-operation, and facilities to any agent controlling local or national accounts and who desires service under minimum expense. Address Box S 162 Times.

Hall, grill, restaurant, music, and dancing daily, six lodge rooms; 62 lodges meet every month; rental of lodges covers rent; large hall for 2,000 people; 9-year lease; no mortgage. For full particulars apply Room 606, 72 Trinity Place, New York.

Hotel, New Jersey Shore property; new developments and a big one; now doing $10,000 yearly net; requires $30,000 to swing deal; will some live hotel man answer this? Address "Hotel Man," 819 Heed Bldg., Philadelphia.

Active partner (American) wanted with $5,000 to manufacture new, important, necessary, profitable automobile accessory; principals state references; agents and "go-betweens" are excused. T 337 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL of $25,000 is required to purchase old-established manufacturing business of A1 reputation; clean, cash business, showing unusual profits; extraordinary opportunity; rigid investigation invited. Address Principle, L 188 Times.

Hotel.—All year, commercial and transient; near newly established military camp; 50 rooms; yearly net profits exceed $6,000; for family reasons, to be sold at great sacrifice; parties with $7,000 cash can have particulars. Address X 396 Times Annex.

Big opportunity for man with several thousand dollars to take over complete control of exclusive advertising business which has a big future. No competition. Fullest investigation to party that means business. Address W 394 Times Downtown.

Exceptional opportunity for active, energetic, experienced business man with administrative ability to acquire half interest in old-established mercantile corporation; $4,000 and services required; trial allowed; references. R. A., 77 Times.

An exceptional opportunity is offered to man of refinement and indisputable character who is in a position to invest $5,000 in established live stock corporation; investment secured. For interview see Mr. Young, Suite 2101-5, 220 West 42d St.

CAPITAL enlisted for manufacturing, industrial, mining and other legitimate propositions through sales of stocks and bonds on commission; established 1894. R. M. WIERS & CO., 115 Broadway, New York.

GARAGE FOR SALE, GOOD GOING, PROFITABLE BUSINESS; COMPELLED TO SELL ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS OF PROPRIETOR. CALL TODAY. 153 EAST 126TH ST.

With travel abroad curtailed I have a wonderful proposition for developing tract of Florida land; understand development thoroughly, but need financial assistance. L 175 Times.

Successful young business man, wide experience, highest standing and rating, recently selling own business, wishes to make investment and become active partner in established, sound, growing concern; state particulars. M 20 Times.

Brass manufacturer, having power presses, can secure valuable patterns, trade mark dies; established business; staple, smokers' novelties; sell or royalty; bargain. Kasch, 65 Times.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND SPORTING GOODS MANUFACTURERS' AGENT WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AMONG IMPORTANT BUYERS IS OPEN FOR ADDITIONAL LINES. M 52 TIMES.

Active young man, with a few thousand dollars, in established jobbing business, toilet articles and novelties; partner, who is retiring, and willing to leave some capital in business. S 365 Times Downtown.

ART CASTINGS.
Complete sets of molds and dies for sale, for a line of American bronze bookends, nippes, and ornaments. Herpers Bros., 18 Crawford St., Newark, N. J.

A book publishing business, completely equipped office and plant, including well-known magazine, sacrificed by retiring owner for $5,500; cost $25,000. Opportunity, S 195 Times.

Some live engineering and selling concerns will find valuable new adjunct in feed water heating exhaust head; an entirely new engineering proposition. T 270 Times Downtown.

A strictly high-grade executive, American, experienced in banking, auditing, accounting, and office management is contemplating a change; will invest, together with services; highest references. T. 9 South William St.

Gentleman understanding advertising and sales, 15 years' experience of business conditions on Pacific Coast, desires representation of some article of unusual merit; business reference furnished. M 26 Times.

Motor Farm Cultivator.—Demand exceeds present production and plant; manufacturer requires $50,000 additional capital; agency applications filed assured distribution output. Profitable. T 347 Times Downtown.

Secretary-Treasurer wanted for a growing publishing concern in New York City; please give details of qualifications for interview; substantial investment required. T 254 Times Downtown.

Investors.—A chance to buy a new money making patent, which promises a very good market; don't answer unless you mean business. Write or call between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., Benko, 117 East [illegible] St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HOTEL JEFFERSON,
AT PETERSBURG, VA.,
FOR SALE.

Modern in every respect and completely furnished. Trolley line from Richmond to Petersburg has its terminus opposite hotel; 1½ blocks from Union Station. Petersburg is to be a Government Mobilization Camp for the draft army—work is under way for camp to accommodate 40,000 to 60,000 men. Wonderful opportunity—terms to suit. Owner cannot give attention it deserves. If interested, write Julius Mintz, Business Property Specialist, Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

SWEDISH FIRM WITH EXCELLENT BUSINESS CONNECTIONS IN SCANDINAVIA AND RUSSIA WANTS TO REPRESENT CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS IN THOSE COUNTRIES. REPRESENTATIVE NOW IN NEW YORK. ADDRESS E 455 TIMES ANNEX.

SODA AND CANDY STORE.
One of the best soda locations in New York; most unusual opportunity for party with a limited capital; concern, operating number of very high-grade soda and candy shops, is sacrificing a store now in operation costing $8,000 for less than half the cost on account of opening a number of larger stores; arrangement can be made to pay small portion on fixtures weekly or monthly with rent; small deposit only required; when answering state where and when can be seen; dealing direct with owners. Gramercy Chocolate, 76 Watt St.

$25,000 TO $50,000 WANTED.
New corporation now being formed desires $25,000 to $50,000 additional capital to take over the principal assets of another corporation which has been a big money maker. More than $200,000 dividends paid in three years. Position of Vice President and Treasurer open to party or parties who can command above capital. Business highly respectable. Parties interested thoroughly experienced and were responsible for above-mentioned success. Immense profits in sight. Investigation courted; references given and required. No dealers or brokers. M 39 Times.

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN FORTY YEARS.—Good going business, with new and complete stock of china, cut glass, silverware, lamps, crockery and glassware, and housefurnishing goods, with fixtures, lease, &c.; must be sold to close estate of A. B. Stockholm; large and elite patronage; best line of goods, best trade, and best location in the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; unusual opportunity to step into established and going business of highest reputation. Write at once to Howard A. Somers, Administrator, 52 Broadway, New York.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

$25,000 TO INVEST.

Active business man, age 38, unusually wide experience as owner for 10 years of own business, recently sold, will invest $25,000 (more or less as proposition warrants) in active, growing business showing progress and possibilities; must have some particulars. L 23 Times.

Acting or silent partner, with about $20,000, to enlarge well stocked game preserve; $30,000 already invested; large output of deer, Mallard ducks, pheasants, trout, alive and killed; facilities for raising 1,000,000 trout a year, opens enormous possibilities for commercial transactions at exceedingly good profits; advertiser owns New York State license, with privilege to sell all year around; preserve must be seen to be appreciated; money secured by property. Particulars Game Preserve, G 182 Times.

BIG CHANCE
for
HARDWARE STORE
in good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey; very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away; fine new store and apartment of 7 rooms, tiled bath, over it; price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it; this is a rare opportunity; act now. Address
F. B. WELLS, 170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

$3,000 will buy two Canada patents just issued on new system in electric display device; a continuous optical illusion; amazing attracter for the movies or window advertising; am receiving $5,000 per year royalties on U. S. patents; cost $50 to manufacture; will rent for $25 per week; I received $50 for ten days' exhibit in Grand Central Palace. Act quick, am going to England. Charles Tregoning, 260 West 43d St. Phone 4549 Bryant.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN OF GOOD STANDING AND REPUTATION WILL INVEST ENTIRE TIME AND CONSIDERABLE CAPITAL IN MANUFACTURING OR JOBBING BUSINESS THAT WILL STAND DEVELOPMENT; NO STOCK OR GET-RICH-QUICK PROPOSITIONS; WILL ONLY CONSIDER REPLIES GIVING SOME DETAILS. M 57 TIMES.

WOODWORKING.
Owner very valuable modern plant wishes to amalgamate with successful woodworking firm, or would consider partnership; practical factory manager; proven success as producer; able make small investment; established business; big future and profits assured; phonograph experience would be particularly advantageous. H 105 Times.

PARTNER WANTED FOR AN UP-TO-DATE WOMEN'S SPECIALTY SHOP OFF 5TH AV.; DRESSMAKER OF ABILITY WITH A FOLLOWING CAN MAKE VERY SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS, AS BUSINESS IS WELL ESTABLISHED. S 167 TIMES.

Reputable concern making and marketing its own patented articles to the toy trade has room for additional business and would like to connect with manufacturing firm or individual who has meritorious toy line or novelty item that will stand extensive promotion; will entertain any good proposition on fair basis. G 53 Times.

MACHINE TOOL WORK FOR SALE.
Immediate possession, finishing large contract; many planers, lathes, milling machines, and full modern equipment; owners wish rest; sell equipment and rent new, modern factory buildings; Pennsylvania Railroad sidings; near New York. X 391 Times Annex.

Good three-story building for rent in fast growing Southern city, present population 125,000; excellent location to sell at retail, men's, boys and women's wear; space 100 feet front, same depth; ready for immediate possession. Address Ewing & Miles, Times Building.

Splendid opportunity for gentleman with time, capital, and business ability to help establish patented indoor and outdoor games of great merit; have attracted sporting public and others; popularity undoubted; proprietors of public tennis courts attention; no factory necessary; large profits; investigate. T 318 Times Downtown.

$12,000.—Going business; specialty protected by patent; large profits; books open to investors; no agents. P. O. Box 1,620, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Toys.—Inventor of twenty new action toys, (wood,) at present employed, seeks to connect with energetic concern; profit basis. W. Scherman, 2,363 McCulloh St., Baltimore.

Wanted, partner to develop new idea in connection with restaurants; opportunity so far overlooked by restaurateurs. E 257 Times Downtown.

Partner.—Man, good address and wide acquaintance, to submit plans and get business, by hustling architect. S 264 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Gentleman to invest $25,000 in cattle business; I understand the business thoroughly and can produce results. Address "Cattle," X 349 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Party with $30,000 to $75,000 wanted to buy an established cotton piece goods, printing and dyeing plant. L 198 Times.

Young man wishes financial backing in auto accessory business; have orders on hand; small amount bona fide. T 280 Times Downtown.

Must sell employment agency, having been called to Canadian forces; $500 or nearest offer. Room 46, 115 Nassau, or T 314 Times Downtown.

Business man of ability and standing is hereby offered unusual opportunity for active investment of $10,000. T 269 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business requires honest partner; old established, mercantile rated; have all responsibility my shoulders; investment required. X 280 Times Annex.

Wanted, parties with $3,000 to start manufacture patented machine promising immense returns; conservative proposition; investigate; exceptional. M 35 Times.

For sale, lease.—Complete up-to-date plant; sell reasonable; wonderful bargain for concern starting waist or dress business. Box 131, 1364 Broadway.

Wanted, man with money to invest in proposition which he will control and manage as a subsidiary of parent company. T 30 Times.

Specialty Shop—Underwear, hosiery, corsets, waists; established business; ill health reason for selling; bargain to quick buyer. L 197 Times.

Handsomely furnished 20-room house; 9 baths; location unexcelled; big income; refined clientele. Farrell, 1,482 Broadway, Room 306.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Bona fide business for man or boy who wants to invest in a business where the profits can be known every day. Golden opportunity where real gold will be paid you every week for general trucking work for a very large concern in one of the suburban parts of New York City, for whom I have done trucking work for a long time and whose work is steady.
I have other interests, that you can readily see, which need my personal attention, and have decided to retire and sell this business, consisting of horses and trucks of various descriptions, to a responsible party. No previous experience really necessary, as this plant is in fine running order, and to a person who wants a business easily looked after this is your one chance. If you want to purchase, state the amount you can invest and what security you can give for balance, as terms can be arranged. I hope this meets the person who really deserves a good business.
A splendid chance for a man to start his son in a safe business that he can easily acquire the management of and a place for him to develop toward building a greater plant. There are to be no idle curiosity seekers considered. The purchaser must convince me of his ability to render satisfactory service to this corporation, who always appreciate same.
My services will be given free if purchaser so desires until he is acquainted.
Address plainly, Successful Business, care of H 98 Times.

SWEDISH FIRM WITH EXCELLENT BUSINESS CONNECTIONS IN SCANDINAVIA AND RUSSIA WANTS TO REPRESENT TOOL AND MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS IN THOSE COUNTRIES; REPRESENTATIVE NOW IN NEW YORK. ADDRESS E 456 TIMES ANNEX.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR
CAPITAL

An investment security house with established clientele, specializing in high-class New England Preferred Stocks, can use, profitably, additional capital [illegible] underwriting. 7% interest will be [illegible] gether with participation in the [illegible] writing profits. Amounts of from [illegible] to $20,000 will be considered. Principals only. Address E 290 Times Downtown.

PATENTS.
Write for list of PATENT BUYERS and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions; send sketch for free opinions as to patentability. Write for our FOUR GUIDE BOOKS, sent free upon request; patents advertised FREE.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEW YORK OFFICES, Dept. 89,
WOOLWORTH BLDG. Phone Barclay 6171.

KNITTING-MILL FOR SALE.
An eight-set underwear mill for sale. Property consists of 100 H. P. water and 150 H. P. steam. Entire outfit for making fleece and flat goods. Help conditions good, as in the vicinity are a dozen mills running night and day. Property could not be replaced for $300,000. For sale for $100,000, half of which can remain on bond and mortgage.
TROY KNITTING CO.,
432 River St., Troy, N. Y.

SUGAR CANE BAGASSE
FOR
PAPER PULP.
Within the near future the advertiser expects to have about three hundred thousand (300,000) tons of sugar cane bagasse per annum to dispose of. This bagasse should yield about thirty-two per cent. (32%) of good papermaking pulp and other valuable by-products; advertiser wants names and addresses of parties interested in the subject. Address M 45 Times.

Manufacturers, Attention.—Am seeking additional agencies in machinery, mechanical appliances; will consider allied lines for my established Havana (Cuba) house. Address Lopez, care of R. S. Becton & Co., 212 West St.

AEROPLANES.—Have funds available for investment in concern now engaged in manufacture of aeroplanes or aeroplane parts where additional capital is required; state full particulars. Address by letter to Principal, Room 852, Marbridge Building.

ACTIVE INCORPORATED IMPORTING AND EXPORTING HOUSE, HAVING VALUABLE CONTRACTS, DESIRES STOCK SALESMAN OR COMPANY TO PLACE LIMITED STOCK ISSUE; STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS. S 148 TIMES.

THEATRICAL AND MOTION PICTURE Agency.—Advertiser, well known actor, wants partner with $2,000 to establish high-class agency. M 59 Times.

Cotton Goods.—Advertiser, favorably known, buying from and selling to manufacturers, requires financing; $15,000-$20,000; highest references. Box F M, 854 Broadway.

Hustling young man wanted with $1,000; partner good permanent manufacturing business; great opportunity; field unlimited; investigate. Box M 65 Times.

$5,000 required to finance patent safety door fastening; strongly recommended by leading burglary insurance company; a fortune for investor. Box 149, 193 East 125th St.

Wanted.—Party with $1,500; will give selling agency for a necessity, advertised article without competition; honest proposition. D 410 Times Annex.

Expert automobile mechanician and experienced garage man would negotiate with garage owner to take charge of same on some equitable basis. T 236 Times Downtown.

$2,500 to $5,000 wanted for manufacturing proposition; exceptional opportunity party making investment; factory completely equipped; investigate. M 19 Times.

Want lady partner, with capital; safe, refined, high-class business; large profits; quick returns; references. Telephone Gramercy 2605.

Partner wanted, with $5,000, for new export business; all customers secured; large deals with British firms impending; exceptional opportunity. T 258 Times Downtown.

Specialty Waist Shop in best location Bronx, near Tremont Av., will sell at a price to quick buyer; reason selling, ill-health. Box T 322 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS APLENTY—CAPITAL NEEDED. Contractor, 18 years' experience, wants a few thousand to carry on good business; investment secured. T 251 Times Downtown.

Integrity, energy and means positively secure unparalleled rich opening, municipal, domestic safe business. Call Edwards, 110 Centre St.

Woodworking factory will make exceptionally good offer to parties in position of procuring work. L. L., 287 Washington Av.

Large tract of Maine timber land for sale; hard and soft woods; splendid opportunity; investigation solicited. M 47 Times.

Lease furniture and good-will of elevator apartment hotel; for sale, 52 rooms, right price. S. W., 62 Times.

Partner to manufacture or finance newly patented pleating machine. 121 West 61st St. Aranosl.

Partner wanted in established waist manufacturing; must be experienced inside man; investment required. T 36 Times.

Partner, with $3,000, to enlarge poultry plant. French Poultry Farm, Box 296, Bloomingdale, N. J.

SECURITY SALESMAN.—Wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. X 343 Times Annex.

Patnership having $250,000 surplus will finance established business desiring expansion. T 248 Times Downtown.

HAVE YOU $2,000 and services as partner to invest in motion picture enterprise that will pay large profits? S 46 Times.

RESTAURANT.—Two floors; financial district; profitable opportunity. F. Felix, 920 Equitable Building.

Will invest $1,500, (possibly more,) with services, for expansion of existing business. Tell what you have. S 173 Times.

Active or silent partner with few thousand cash, remaining under his control; safe, well-paying proposition. S 78 Times.

Cleaning, dyeing store, Columbus Av.; established 15 years; going out of retail; cheap; good business. E 75 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, systematizer, and general office manager wishes to invest, with services; state particulars. W 350 Times Downtown.

Capital procured for legitimate enterprises; new companies organized and financed. L 189 Times.

Financing required for new product; exceptional opportunity; will incorporate. S 184 Times.

Thoroughly matured business man wants half interest in established business; will invest $10,000 and full services. R 144 Times.

An expert procurer of capital seeks dependable connections. W 390 Times Downtown.

Snap fastener expert will design tools for manufacturing snap fasteners. L 194 Times.

Have $2,500 to invest in business that offers decent living. S 392 Times Downtown.

Have musical comedy booked solid circuit; require small capital. S 172 Times.

Designer of ships open for establishing new wood shipyard. T 241 Times Downtown.

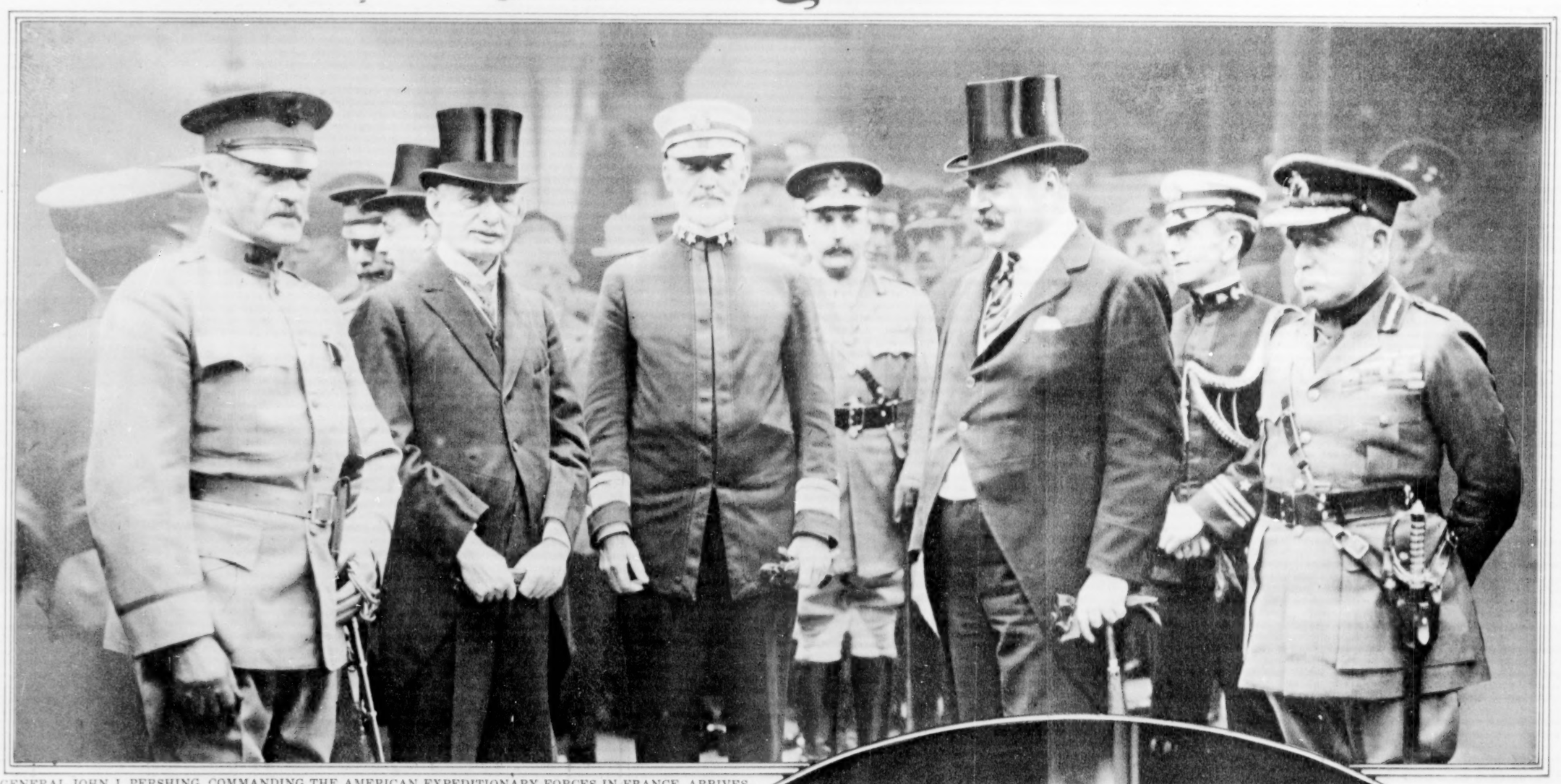
Business Notices.

WANTED—Hand embroidery; all kinds taken home; children's clothes specialty. M 64 Times.

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 5

The New York Times

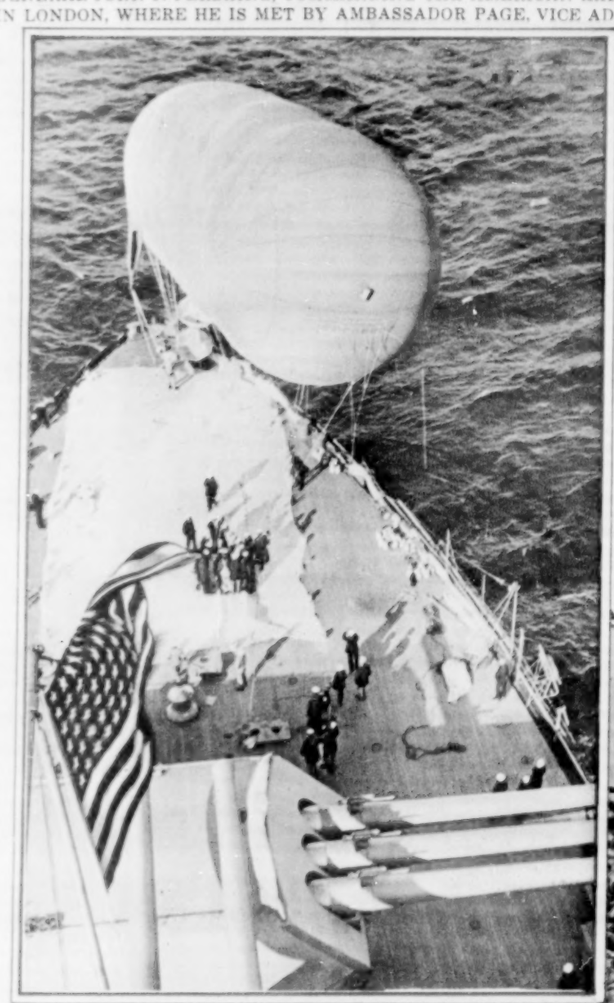
Sunday,
July 1, 1917



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, COMMANDING THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE, ARRIVES IN LONDON, WHERE HE IS MET BY AMBASSADOR PAGE, VICE ADMIRAL SIMS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH CABINET AND THE WAR OFFICE.

In the Group, Left to Right, Are: General Pershing, Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador; Vice Admiral William S. Sims, Commanding American Naval Forces in European Waters; Lord Derby, the British Secretary of State for War, and Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in England.

(Photos © Central News Photo Service.)



AN OBSERVATION BALLOON, ATTACHED TO THE U. S. DREADNOUGHT OKLAHOMA, DROPPING TO THE SHIP'S DECK AFTER USE.
(International Film Service.)

ANNA CASE, AMERICAN SOPRANO, ENROLLING MUSICIANS OF MANY NATIONALITIES IN THE NEW YORK STATE CENSUS.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Luca Botta, Italian Tenor; Clarendon H. Pfeiffer, Paquita Madriguera, Enrique Madriguera, Mischa Elman, Russian Violinist; Anna Case, C. A. Perkins, Marie Rappold, Arthur Shattuck, Pianist; Giovanni Martino, Italian Bass of the Chicago Opera Company; E. L. Bernays, Robert Lortat and Pierre Monteux, French Conductor.

(Photo by White.)

MEN OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT FORT McPHERSON, GA., ATTACKING UNDER COVER IN WAR GAMES HELD DAILY NEAR THE CAMP.

MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL PRESENTING TO FERDINAND OF SAVOY-GENOA, PRINCE OF UDINE, HEAD OF THE ITALIAN WAR MISSION, A CHECK FOR $70,000 CONTRIBUTED BY CITIZENS OF NEW YORK FOR ITALIAN WAR RELIEF WORK.
Guglielmo Marconi, Inventor of the Wireless, Is Seated on the Right Just Behind the Mayor.
(Times Photo Service.)

MAURICE PEAIRS of Des Moines and His Calf, Ida.
To "Do His Bit" for the Red Cross, Maurice Offered His Pet Calf. Ida Was Put Up at Auction in Chicago, and, the Story Becoming Known, Brought $750, This Amount Giving Maurice and His Four Brothers and Four Sisters Life Memberships in the Red Cross, and an Associate Membership for Every Boy and Girl in Maurice's Room at School.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

THE PRINCE OF UDINE
Saluting the Statue of Garibaldi in Washington Square, After Having Placed a Wreath at the Base of the Statue.
(© American Press Assn.)

The Times
Rotogravure Process

The New York Times

Sunday,
July 1, 1917

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. ——— We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. ——— He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. ——— He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. ——— He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. ——— He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. ——— He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. ——— He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. ——— He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. ——— He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. ——— He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. ——— He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures. ——— He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. ——— He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: ——— For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. ——— He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. ——— He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. ——— He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. ——— He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. ———

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. ——— And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo Walton

Wm Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

Edward Rutledge
Thos Heyward Junr
Thomas Lynch Junr
Arthur Middleton

Samuel Chase
Wm Paca
Thos Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th Jefferson
Benj Harrison
Thos Nelson Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benj Franklin
John Morton
Geo Clymer
Jas Smith
Geo Taylor
James Wilson
Geo Ross

Caesar Rodney
Geo Read
Thos M'Kean

Wm Floyd
Phil Livingston
Frans Lewis
Lewis Morris

Richd Stockton
Jno Witherspoon
Frans Hopkinson
John Hart
Abra Clark

Josiah Bartlett
Wm Whipple
Saml Adams
John Adams
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Step Hopkins
William Ellery

Roger Sherman
Saml Huntington
Wm Williams
Oliver Wolcott
Matthew Thornton

THE REPRODUCTION ABOVE IS A FAC-SIMILE IN ROTOGRAVURE OF THE ORIGINAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AS IT WAS ENGROSSED, LAID ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE, AND SIGNED IN THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS ON JULY 4, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE YEARS AGO.

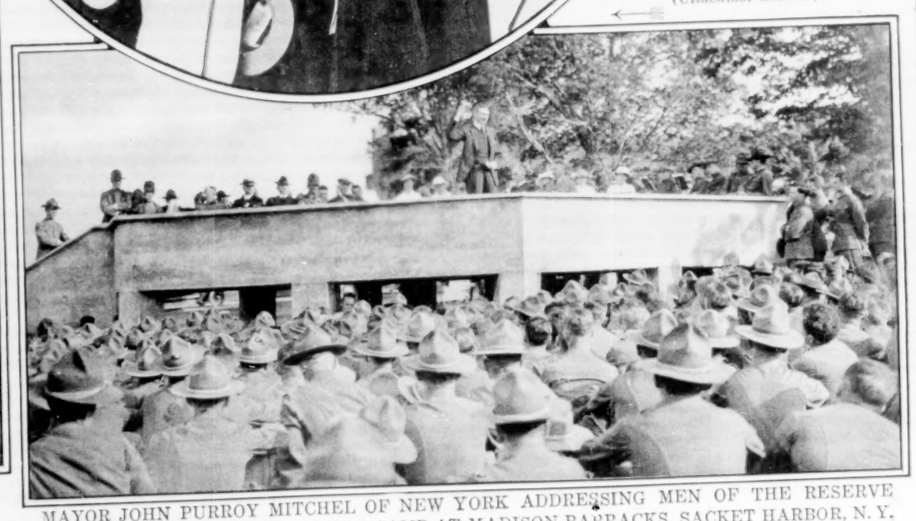
The Original Document Is Now Deposited With the Papers of the Continental Congress in the Department of State at Washington.

The New York Times

THE PHILADELPHIA RED CROSS PARADE, REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE PAGEANTS EVER SEEN IN THAT CITY, PASSING DOWN BROAD STREET.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS KATHERINE STINSON,
Red Cross Flier, About to Start from Governors Island for Washington, Having Rested Here Less Than Two Hours After Her Flight from Albany.
(© International Film Service.)

MISS KATHERINE STINSON,
21 Years Old, a Native of Mississippi, Who Flew from Buffalo to Washington in the Interest of the $100,000,000 Red Cross Fund, Handing to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, on the South Portico of the U. S. Treasury Building, Checks from Buffalo and Other Cities Along Her Aerial Route for the Red Cross Fund.
(Clinedinst Studio.)



MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL OF NEW YORK ADDRESSING MEN OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT MADISON BARRACKS, SACKET HARBOR, N. Y.
(E. M. Sanborn.)

MRS. VICTOR C. MATHER AS "ENGLAND," IN THE PHILADELPHIA RED CROSS PARADE AND PAGEANT.
(© International Film Service.)

BORROW, AN OLD CAMPAIGNER AND FAVORITE, OWNED BY HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY, WINNING BY A HEAD THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP AT AQUEDUCT, AND MAKING A NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR A MILE AND AN EIGHTH, THE TIME BEING 1:49 2-5. Regret, Also Owned by Mr. Whitney, and Borrow's Stable Mate, Is Second, Old Rosebud third, and Chiclet fourth.
(Times Photo Service.)

TAKING THE WATER JUMP IN THE TWO-MILE STEEPLECHASE AT AQUEDUCT.
The Racers, Left to Right, Are: Saturn, Leumas, Zellwood, Syosset, the Latter, Owned by L. W. Lissberger, Winning in Fast Time.
(Times Photo Service.)

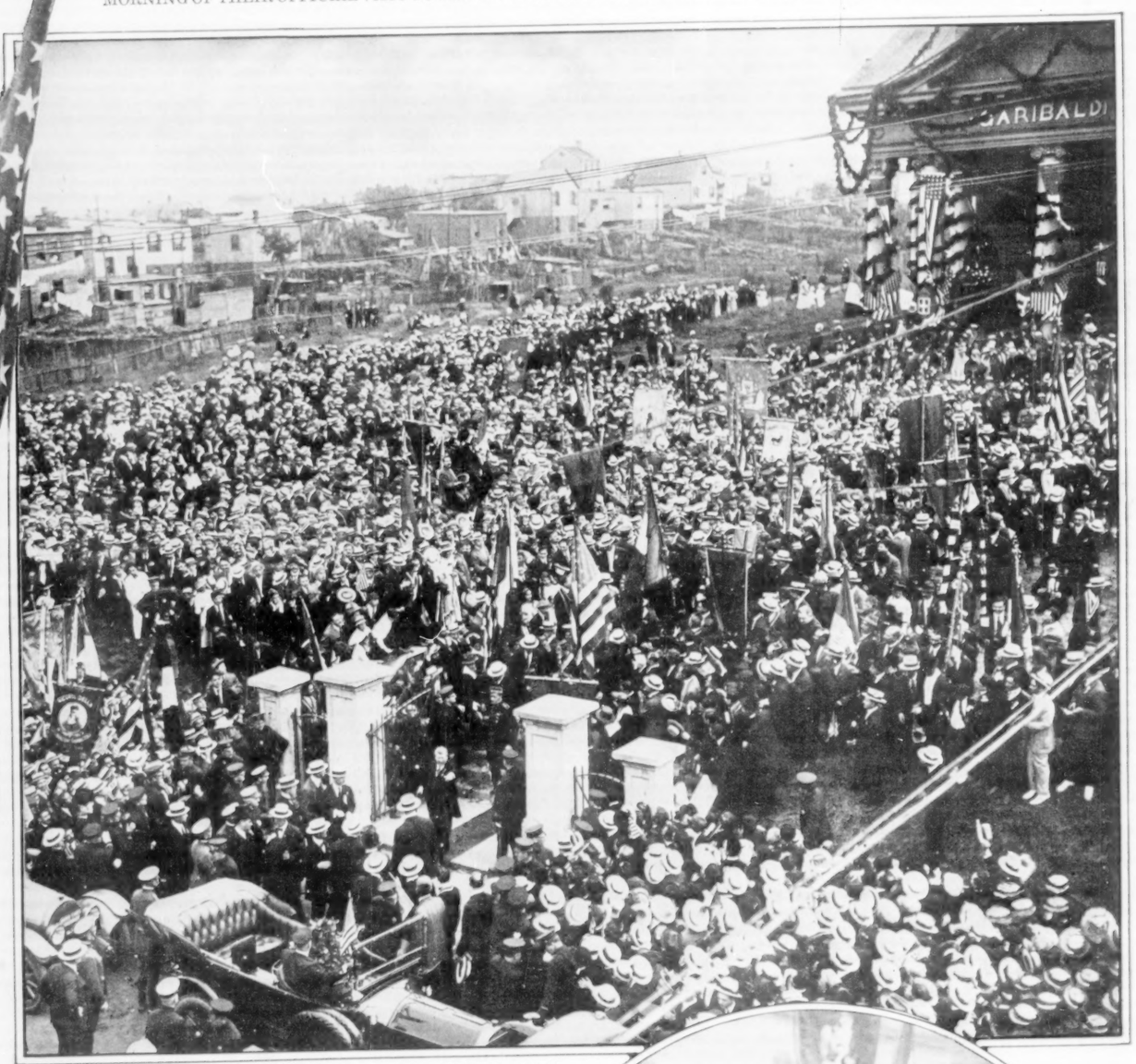
SCENE IN THE CITY COLLEGE STADIUM DURING THE PAGEANT GIVEN BY THE ITALIAN SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF UDINE AND THE ITALIAN WAR MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE LAST MORNING OF THEIR OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE CITY. MORE THAN 10,000 PEOPLE ASSEMBLING FOR THE CELEBRATION

(Times Photo Service.)

WOMEN RED CROSS DRIVERS SEE THEIR FIRST ACTIVE WAR DUTY.

They Are Mrs. William Colby Rucker and Mrs M. R. Blumenberg of Washington, Who Are Receiving in Their Car a Soldier Seized With Illness in a Camp "Somewhere in Virginia."

(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



PRINCE UDINE, HEADING THE ITALIAN WAR MISSION, LEAVING THE GARIBALDI MEMORIAL ON STATEN ISLAND, SURROUNDED BY A GREAT CROWD OF FORMER ITALIANS, EAGER TO SHAKE HIS HAND AND CHEER THEMSELVES HOARSE IN HIS HONOR.

The Prince Can Be Seen Passing Through the Gate.

(Times Photo Service.)

MME. FRANCES ALDA of the Metropolitan Opera Company Singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the Celebration in Honor of the Italian War Mission Held in the City College Stadium.

(© International Film Service.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRENCH DIGGER IN OPERATION, NOT IN FRANCE, BUT AT QUANTICO, ON THE POTOMAC RIVER IN VIRGINIA, WHERE A CANTONMENT FOR THE TRAINING OF MEN RAISED BY THE SELECTIVE DRAFT LAW IS BEING PREPARED.

(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

BARON MONCHEUR OF THE BELGIAN WAR MISSION SPEAKING AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON ON LAST SUNDAY, WHEN THE BELGIAN AND RUSSIAN MISSIONS, AS GUESTS OF SECRETARIES LANSING AND DANIELS, MADE A PILGRIMAGE TO MOUNT VERNON.

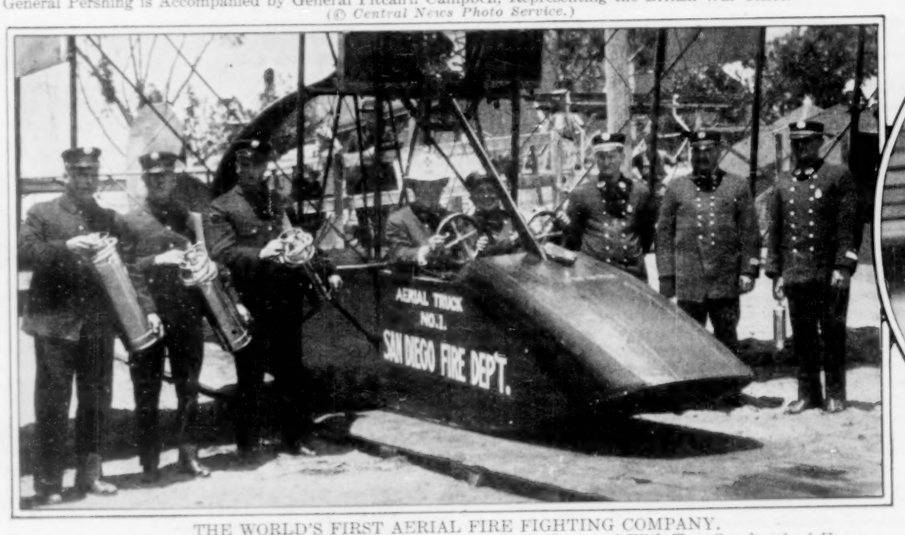
Secretary Lansing Can Be Seen on the Left, Just Behind Baron Moncheur, and Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff of Russia on the Right, Near Secretary Daniels.

(Paul Thompson.)

THE PRINCE OF UDINE SHAKING HANDS WITH EACH MEMBER OF THE "SONS OF ITALY" WHO HAD STREWN WITH ROSES HIS PATH TO THE GARIBALDI MEMORIAL.

(Times Photo Service.)

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, ON HIS ARRIVAL IN LIVERPOOL, INSPECTING HIS BRITISH GUARD OF HONOR, DRAWN UP ON THE DOCK TO RECEIVE HIM.
General Pershing is Accompanied by General Pitcairn Campbell, Representing the British War Office.
(© Central News Photo Service.)

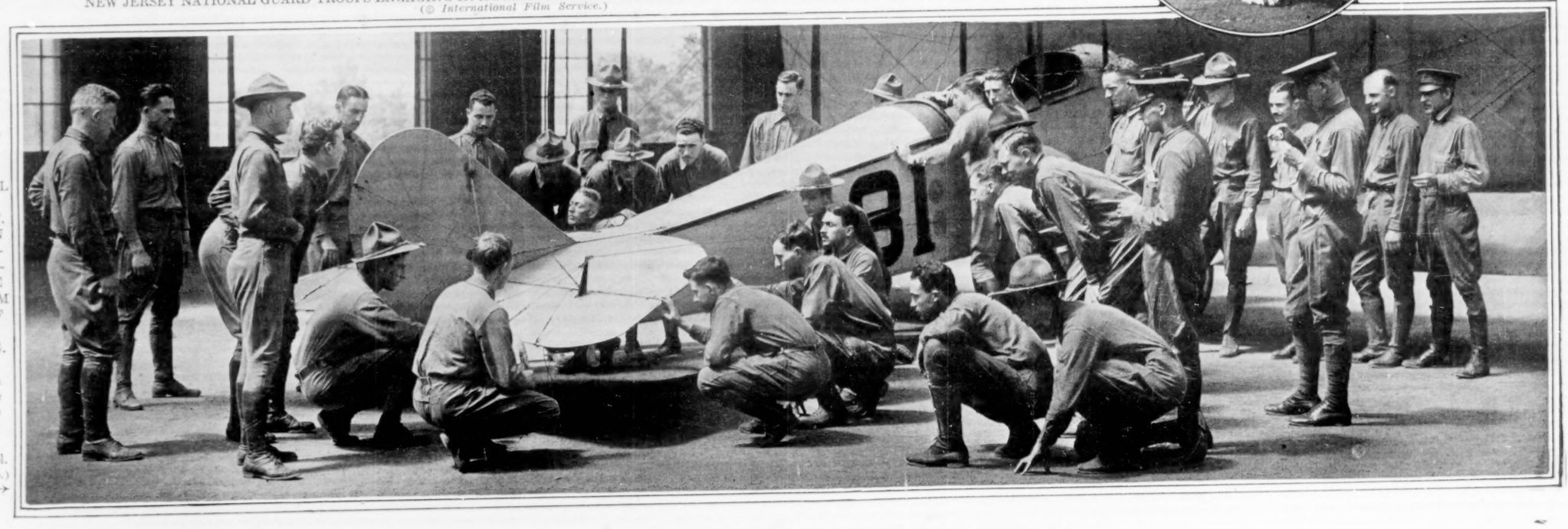


THE WORLD'S FIRST AERIAL FIRE FIGHTING COMPANY.
It Is Attached to the Fire Department of San Diego, Cal., and Is Equipped With Two One-hundred Horse-Power Airplanes as Well as Several Large Chemical Extinguishers. The Men Expect to Do Important Service Where Fires Break Out in Outlying Sections of the City and Suburbs.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Gen. Pershing and Staff, Which Accompanied Him to the Front, on Their Arrival in Liverpool. In the Group, Seated, Left to Right, Are: Major James G. Harbord, Gen. Pershing, Col. Benjamin Alvord, Col. Andrew Brewster; Standing, Col. M. W. Ireland, Col. Harry Taylor, Major T. F. Todd, Col. D. E. McCarthy, Col. W. A. Bethel, Col. Edgar Russell, Lieut. Col. C. C. Williams, and Capt. N. E. Margetts, F. A.

NEW JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS ENGAGING IN A SKIRMISH DURING WAR GAMES AT CAMP EDGE, SEA GIRT, N. J.
(© International Film Service.)

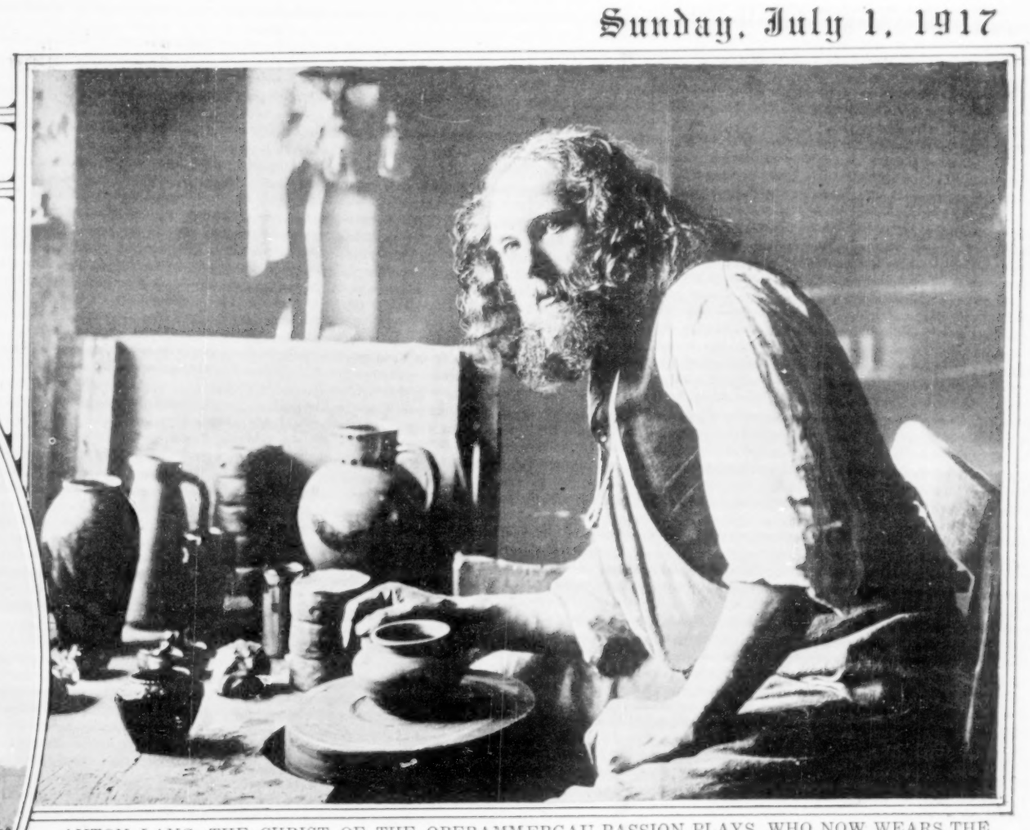
HADLEY HOODWINK,
Brookwood Kennels, Blue Ribbon Winner Among Sealyhams at the Westchester Kennel Club Show.
(Edwin Levick.)



SQUADRON A OF THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF MILITARY AVIATION AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, CAPT. H. DAVISON COMMANDING, EXAMINING THE MECHANISM OF ONE OF THEIR AIRPLANES. The Class Here Shown Will be the First to be Graduated From the Cornell School.
(White Studio.)

(© International Film Service.)

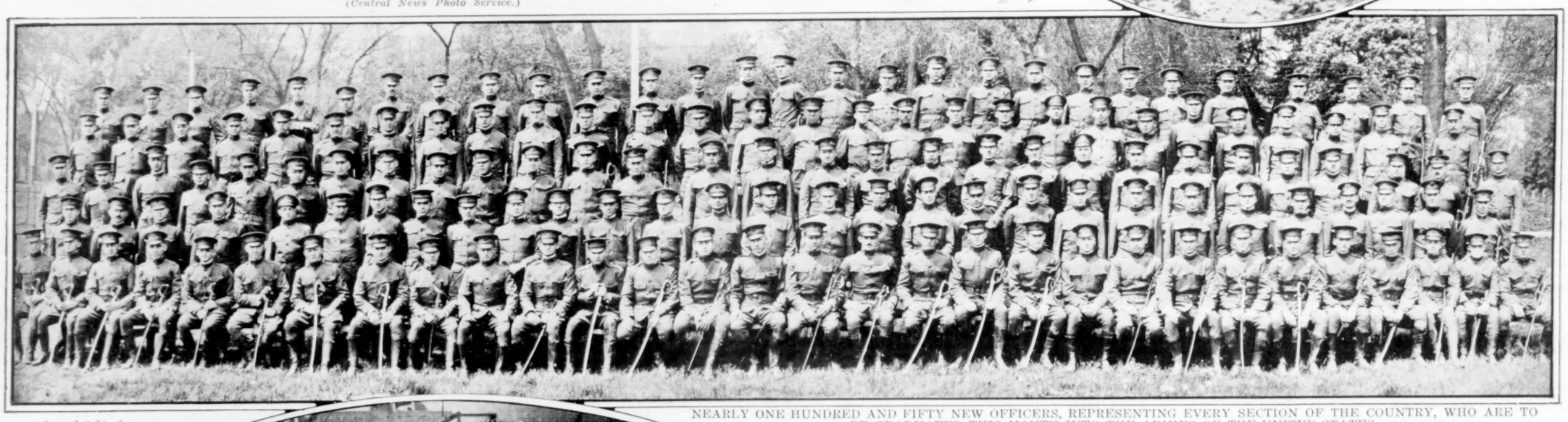
FRENCH TROOPS SALUTE THE STARS AND STRIPES FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.
The Scene Here Shown Is That of the Presentation of the American Standard by the Leland Stanford University Unit to General Mangin of the French Army, to Whose Command the Stanford Men Are at Present Attached. The French Are Drawn Up at Attention During the Ceremonies.



ANTON LANG, THE CHRIST OF THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS, WHO NOW WEARS THE FIELD-GRAY UNIFORM OF A BAVARIAN SOLDIER, HAVING AT LAST BEEN CALLED INTO THE SERVICE.
Personally Known to Hundreds of Americans and Famed Throughout the World for His Impersonation of Christ, He is Here Shown in His Little Pottery Shop at Oberammergau.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

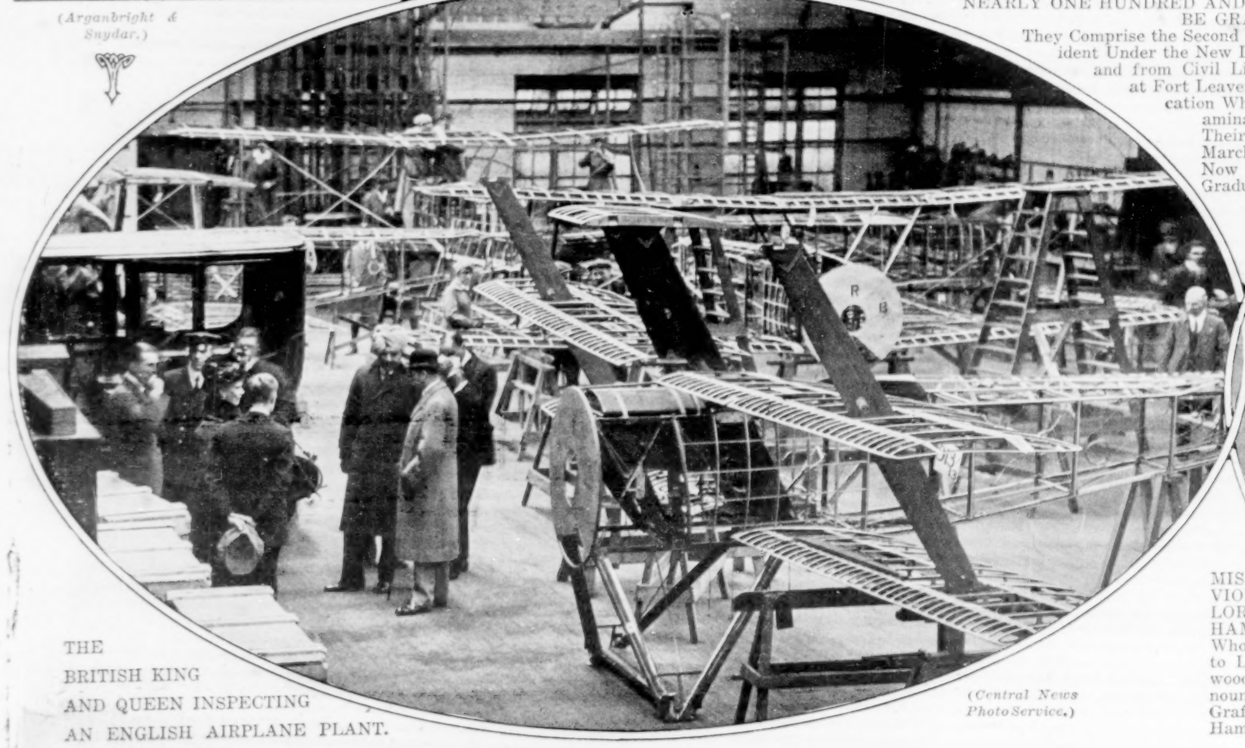
AN ENTIRE TRAIN OF ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT, THE GUN CREWS MEANWHILE TRAINING THE GUNS INTO SERVICEABLE POSITIONS.
(Central News Photo Service.)

CHILDREN OF AN ENGLISH EAST COAST VILLAGE AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE FAMILY ZEPPELIN CELLAR WITHOUT WHICH NO FAMILY GARDEN IN THAT PART OF ENGLAND IS SAID TO BE COMPLETE.
The Cellar Extends a Considerable Distance Under Ground and Contains at Least One Bedroom.
(Central News Photo Service.)



(Arganbright & Snydar.)

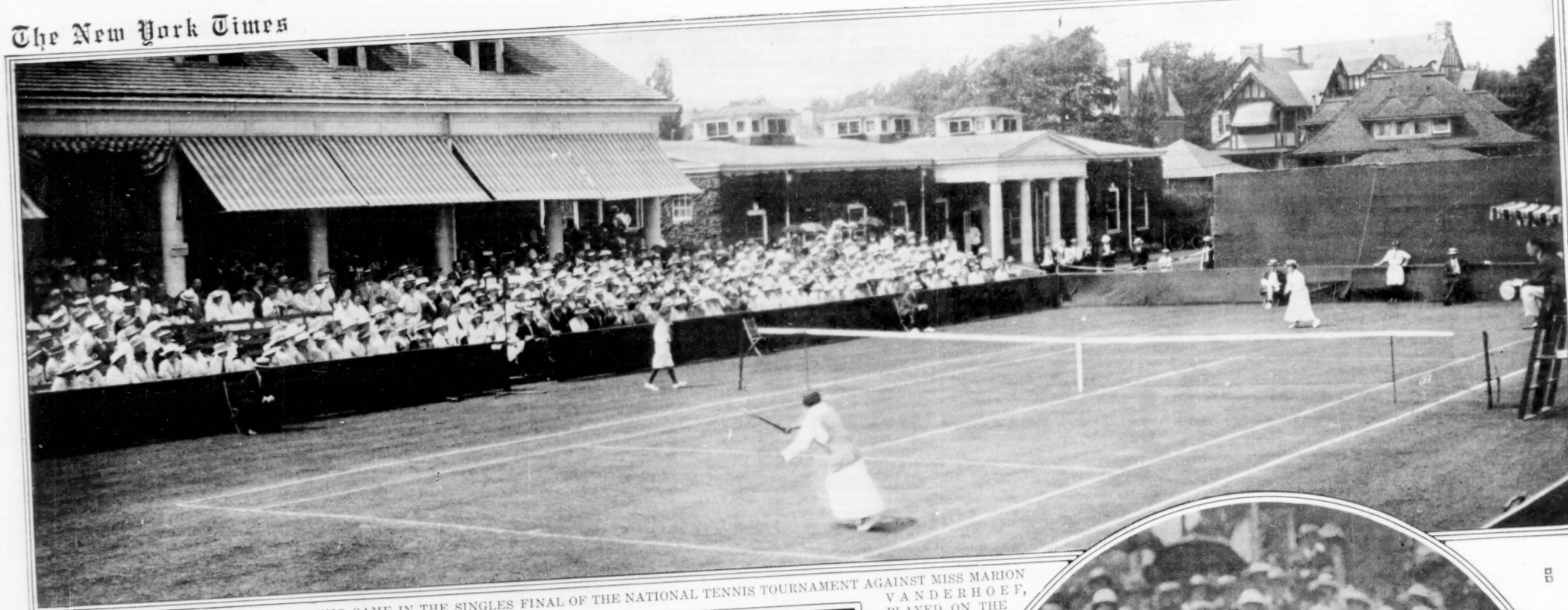
NEARLY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEW OFFICERS, REPRESENTING EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, WHO ARE TO BE GRADUATED THIS MONTH INTO THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
They Comprise the Second Class of Lieutenants Who Were Appointed by the President Under the New Law from the United States Army, the National Guard, and from Civil Life to the Army Service Schools, Which Are Located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Which Take Up the Soldier's Education Where West Point Leaves Off. They Took the Rigid Examinations, Mental and Physical, Last October, Received Their Appointments in March, and Are Now to be Graduated.



THE BRITISH KING AND QUEEN INSPECTING AN ENGLISH AIRPLANE PLANT.
(Central News Photo Service.)

MISS VIOLET LORING HAMILTON,
Whose Engagement to Lieut. Austin Sherwood Rothwell, U. S. Cavalry Reserve Corps, Has Been Announced. Miss Hamilton Is a Daughter of Baroness Raoul de Graffenried and a Great-Great-Granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton.
(Aime Dupont.)

MRS. FRANCIS VICTOR DU PONT,
Formerly Miss Katherine Clark, Whose Marriage to a Son of General T. Coleman du Pont Took Place Recently at Northampton, Mass.
(Photo by William Shewell Ellis.)



MISS MOLLA BJURSTEDT IN HER WINNING GAME IN THE SINGLES FINAL OF THE NATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT AGAINST MISS MARION VANDERHOEF, PLAYED ON THE PHILADELPHIA CRICKET CLUB COURTS.

(Edwin Levick.)

(TIMES PHOTO SERVICE.)

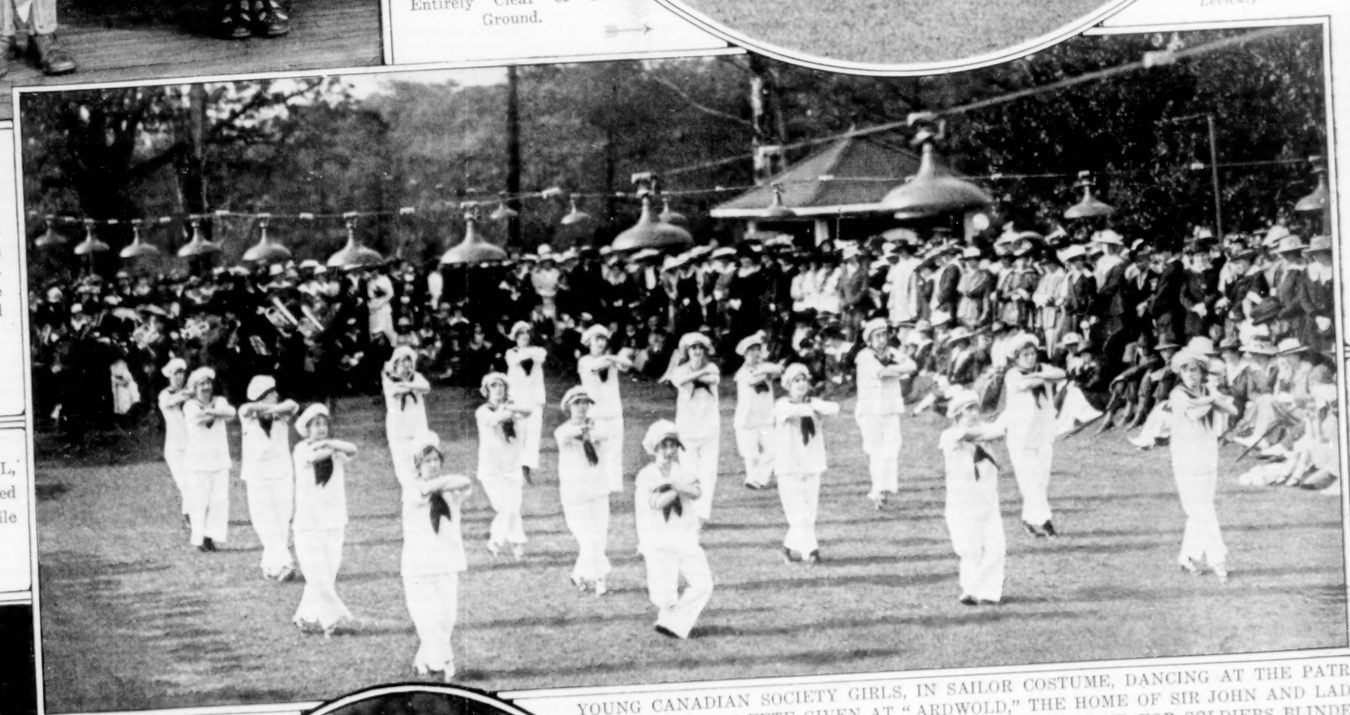
MISS NEPHELLE BUNNELL, In Patriotic Costume, Was Awarded the Second Prize at the Automobile Fashion Show.

(TIMES PHOTO SERVICE.)

LITTLE JANE AND KATHERINE LEE, Winners of the First Prize, a $200 Liberty Bond, at New York's First Automobile Fashion Show, Held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway for the Bentfit of the Actors' Fund of America.

(Edwin Levick.)

MISS MOLLA BJURSTEDT IN ACTION IN HER TRIUMPHANT SINGLES FINAL AGAINST MISS MARION VANDERHOEF. The Player's Feet Are Entirely Clear of the Ground.

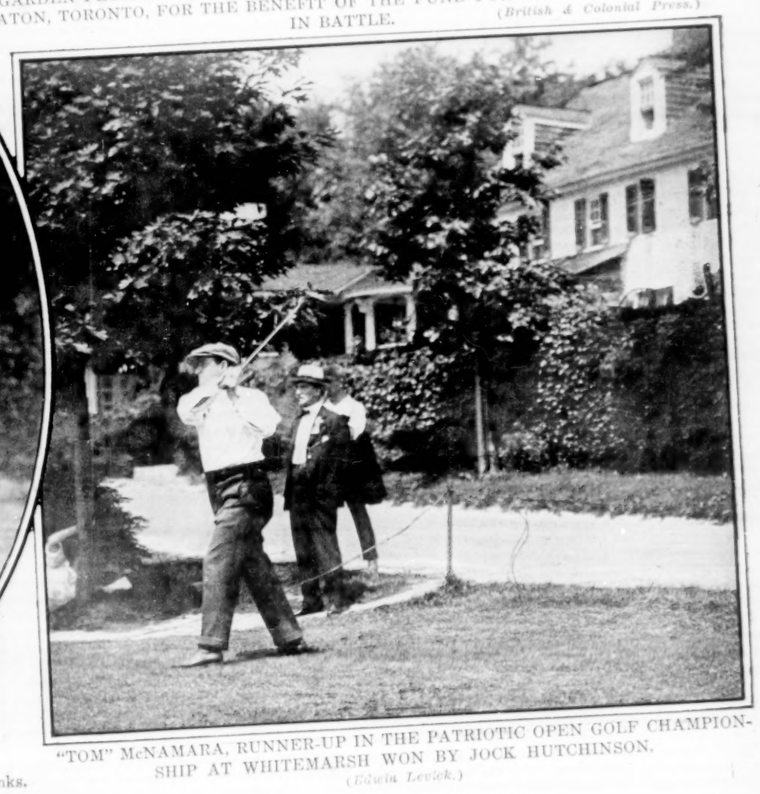


YOUNG CANADIAN SOCIETY GIRLS, IN SAILOR COSTUME, DANCING AT THE PATRIOTIC GARDEN FETE GIVEN AT "ARDWOLD," THE HOME OF SIR JOHN AND LADY EATON, TORONTO, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUND FOR SOLDIERS BLINDED IN BATTLE. (British & Colonial Press.)

ANN PENNINGTON, ACTRESS, WHO WON THE WHITE RIBBON AND A $50 LIBERTY BOND AT THE AUTO FASHION SHOW. (Central News Photo Service.)

(Edwin Levick.)

JOCK HUTCHINSON, Winner of the Patriotic Open Golf Championship on the Whitemarsh Valley Links.



"TOM" McNAMARA, RUNNER-UP IN THE PATRIOTIC OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP AT WHITEMARSH WON BY JOCK HUTCHINSON. (Edwin Levick.)

AN AMERICAN NAVAL OBSERVATION BALLOON, WITH OBSERVER, ON DUTY A THOUSAND FEET OR MORE ABOVE THE FLEET.
(Central News Service.)

MRS. W. A. GAVIN, Of the Baltusrol Club, Winning the Metropolitan Women's Golf Championship On the Piping Rock Links, This Being the First, and Possibly the Only Championship Tournament of the Year in the Metropolitan District.
(Edwin Levick.)

LITTLE JOCK WHITNEY, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Holding Up His Bunny to Be Sold at Auction for the Benefit of the Babies' Milk Fund of the New York and the Nassau County Hospitals.
(American Press Ass'n.)

"THE FRUITS OF EARLY INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY," BY GEORGE MOORLAND.
From the John H. McFadden Collection of Major and Minor English Paintings of the Eighteenth Century Now On Exhibition, for the First Time in this City, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
(Chappel Studio.)

MRS. THOMAS HUCKNALL, OF FOREST HILL, RUNNER UP IN THE METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, WON BY MRS. W. A. GAVIN.
(Edwin Levick)

"MASTER JOHN CAMPBELL OF SODDELL," BY SIR HENRY RAEBURN.
From the Loan Exhibition of the English Eighteenth Century Masters of the John H. McFadden Collection at the Metropolitan Museum.
(Chappel Studio.)

SCENE ON THE PIPING ROCK LINKS IN THE FINAL ROUND OF THE METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, WITH MRS. THOMAS HUCKNALL, RUNNER UP, DRIVING.
(Edwin Levick.)

A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A FULLY INFLATED UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATION BALLOON AT ANCHOR ON THE DECK OF AN AMERICAN WARSHIP. (Central News Service.)

(Press Illustrating Service, Inc.)

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY, A. C. M. A., K. C. B., C. V. O., D. S. O., COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT.
From a New Photograph, Just Received in This Country.

IT'S CHOP, CHOP, ALL DAY LONG WITH THESE GIRLS OF THE WOMEN'S AGRICULTURAL CAMP ON THEIR WAR FARM AT MT. KISCO, N. Y.

This Farmerette Unit Is Composed of a Group of Trade Union Girls, a Group of College Girls, Three Pupil Directors, an Agricultural Expert, a Chauffeur and a Doctor, All Women, Operating Under Dean Virginia Gildersleeve's Sub-committee on Agriculture of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. The Girls Live in an Old Farm House Dating Back to Revolutionary Days.

(© International Film Service.)

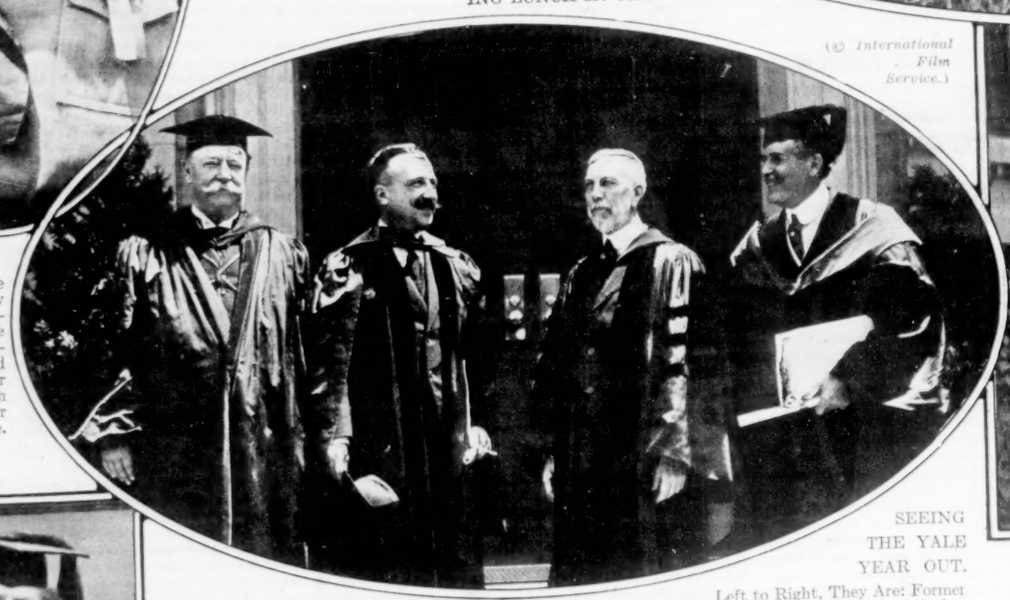
MISS ELEANOR PUTZKI, "THE BEST GIRL SCOUT IN AMERICA."

Having Won Twenty-five Merit Badges for Superiority in the Various Girl Scout Activities, Ten Days Ago She Was Presented by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson With the Gold Eaglet, the Highest Honor of the Organization, Which She Had the Additional Honor of Being the First to Receive.

(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

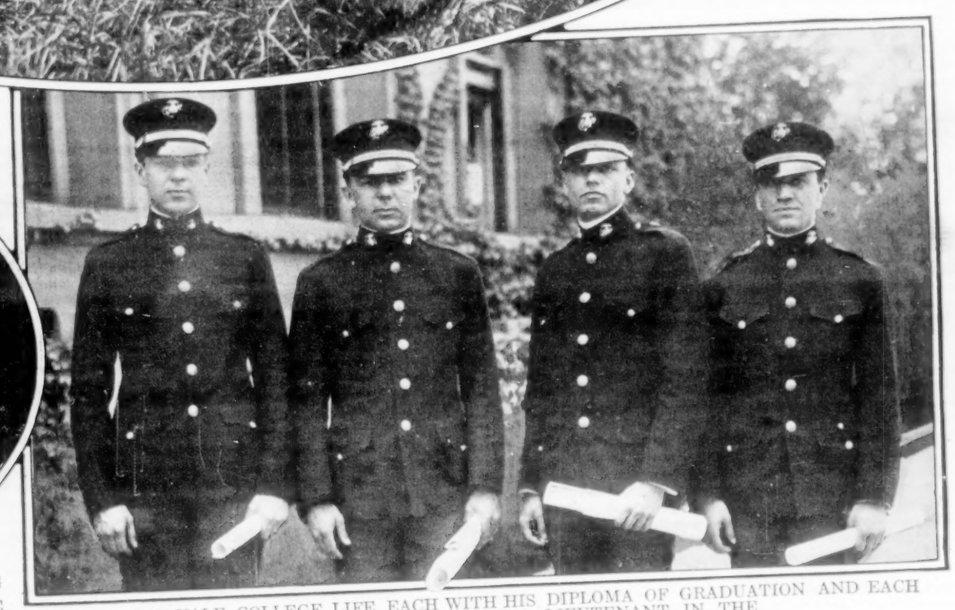
MT. KISCO GIRL FARMERS HAVING LUNCH IN THE SHADE.

(© International Film Service.)



SEEING THE YALE YEAR OUT.

Left to Right, They Are: Former President William Howard Taft, M. Andre Tardieu, the French High Commissioner; President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale, and Myron T. Herrick, Former Ambassador to France, on Whom and on M. Tardieu Yale Conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws. (Times Photo Service.)



LEADERS OF YALE COLLEGE LIFE, EACH WITH HIS DIPLOMA OF GRADUATION AND EACH WEARING THE UNIFORM OF A LIEUTENANT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

They Are, Left to Right: Samuel W. Meek, Jr., Editor of Yale News; Harry W. Le Gore, Captain of the Baseball Team; John W. Overton, Champion American Cross Country Runner, and S. W. Burke, President of the Yale Dramatic Association. (Times Photo Service.)

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI, THE PIANIST, AT YALE JUST AFTER RECEIVING THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

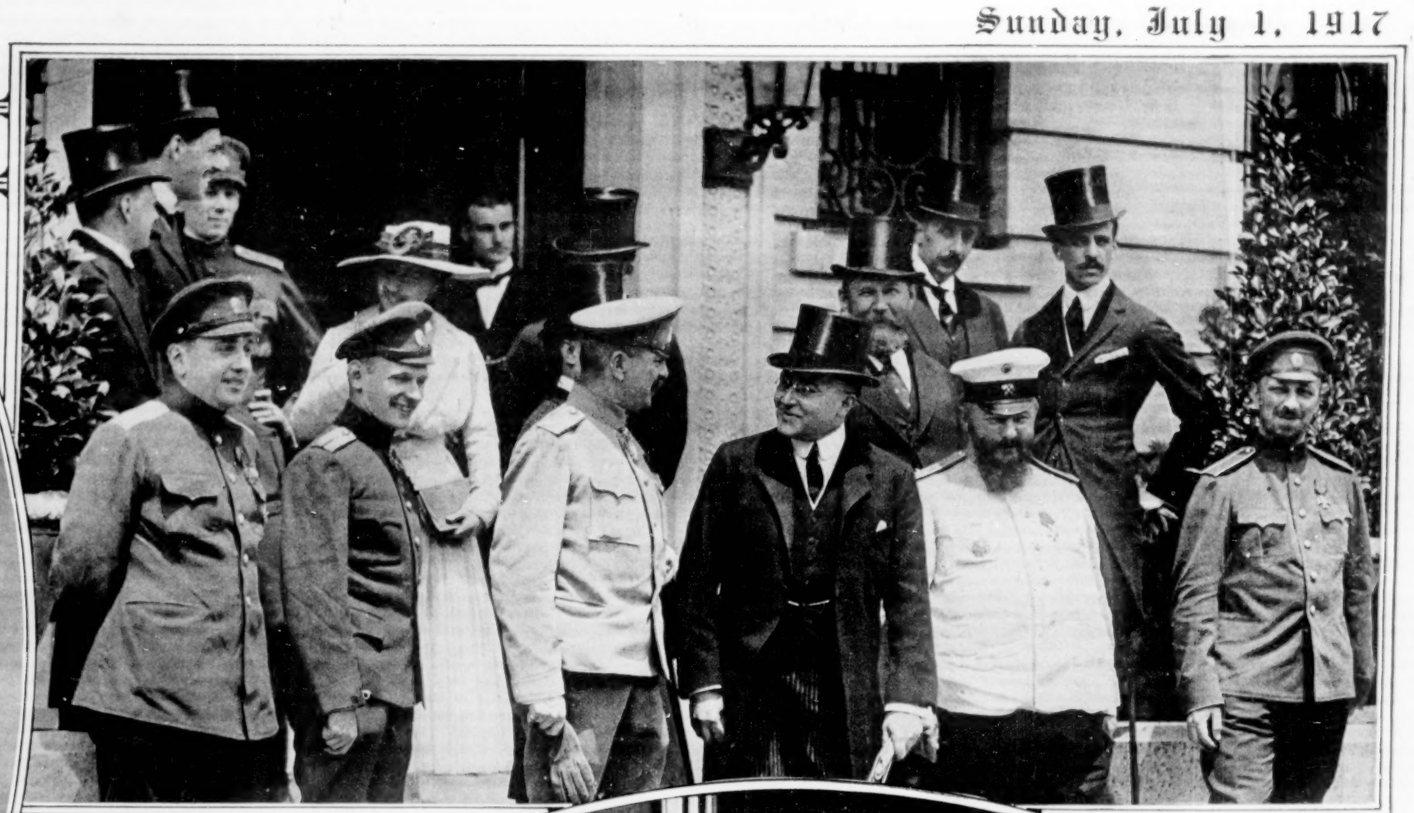
(Times Photo Service.)

SCENE AT THE WEDDING AT MEUDON, FRANCE, OF AUGUSTE RODIN, THE FAMOUS FRENCH SCULPTOR, AND ROSE BEURRE, LONG HIS MODEL AND COMPANION.

The Wedding Took Place on Jan. 29 Last, When Rodin Was 76 and His Bride 72. Two Weeks Later Mme. Rodin Was Dead, and Not Until Within the Last Month Would Rodin Consent to the Publication of the Photograph Taken of the Little Wedding Party. In the Group, Left to Right, Are: M. Peytel, President of the Bank d'Algerie; Clementel, Member of the French Cabinet; Auguste Rodin, Jr., Rodin, Dalimier, (Behind Rodin,) Member of the French Cabinet; Mme. Rodin, M. Beneditte, Curator of the Musee du Luxembourg, and M. Weiler.

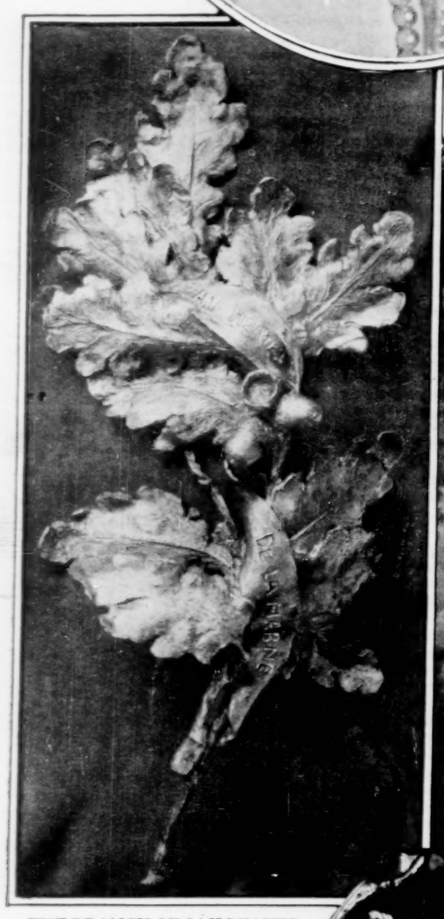
(Photo by Chaumoff, from Underwood & Underwood.)

GLADYS SLATER IN THE NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
(*Alfred Johnston.*)



THE RUSSIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE HENNEN JENNINGS RESIDENCE, WASHINGTON, THEIR HOME WHILE IN THIS COUNTRY.
They Are, Front Row, Left te Right: Lieut. Dimitry Martinoff, Capt. Chutt, Lieut. Gen. Roop, Ambassador Bakhmetieff, Head of the Mission; Prof. Lomonossoff, Col. Oranovsky. Second Row, Left to Right: M. Karpovitch, D. P. Pertzoff, Mme. Sergievsky, I. Soukine, Sak, Prof. Borodine, Sergievsky, and Baron Gunsberg.
(© *International Film Service.*)

SCENE FROM "BETSY ROSS," A NEW SCREEN ROMANCE OF THE MAKING OF THE FLAG,
With Alice Brady Here Impersonating Betsy Ross, and George MacQuarrie, Gen. George Washington.



THE BRANCH OF OAK LEAVES OF GOLD,
Which, According to Plans Now Being Made by a Committee of Which Mayor Mitchel Is Chairman, Will Be Presented to Marshal Joffre by the People of New York City on the Anniversary of the Battle of the Marne.
From the Design in Wax on Exhibition at the Knoedler Art Galleries.

FAY MARBE, Spanish-American Dancer and Comedienne, in "Oh, Boy!" at the Princess Theatre.
(*White.*)

LEON ERROL AND RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN "HITCHY - KOO" AT THE COHAN AND HARRIS THEATRE.
(*Pach Bros.*)

Reduce Your Flesh
Speedily and safely by perspiration, anywhere desired by using
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For Men *and Women*

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With rubber reducing back.
Stock sizes $8.50
Made to measure..12.00
Cover Entire Body or Any Part

MEN'S BELTS.
This abdominal belt is a popular garment for reducing the abdomen and relieving the strain on the back.
The same style garments that are made for women are also made for men.
PRICE $6.00.
Bust Reducer $5.00
Abdominal Reducer 6.00

PANTIES.

CORSAGE.
This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset—reduces the waist, bust, hips and thighs.
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Telephone Vanderbilt 1927.

IS your lawn scorched by the sun so your children cannot play on your own grounds? Then we have good news for you! We will supply you with a grove of shade trees for the ridiculous charge of $25 (the mere cost of handling and delivery)—not a bunch of "hopeful sticks," but big trees in full leaf, 16 ft. high by 7 ft. wide. If they don't grow satisfactorily, we'll replace them free. This applies to Long Island, Westchester and nearby Conn. (extra charge for Jersey)—but you must act quickly—by phone, personal call, or mail—or you will be too late. Your home will be worth a thousand dollars more after you get these trees on your lawn.
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Sixty Years of Knowing How
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

THE LASTING WAVE
Adds Charm to the Face

If your hair is not naturally wavy we can make it so (under all atmospheric conditions), and if for six months after treatment your hair is not wavy we will refund your money.
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WHY HAVE GREY HAIR?
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BULBS—SEEDS PLANTS
EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM, GARDEN, LAWN.
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How to reduce them

Specific treatment for this trouble given in the 29-page booklet wrapped with every cake of *Woodbury's Facial Soap.* Begin today to get its benefits. For sale at all toilet counters.

NORMA TALMADGE,
SCREEN ACTRESS, AT WORK IN HER WAR GARDEN
ON HER COUNTRY PLACE NEAR
BEACHHURST, L. I.

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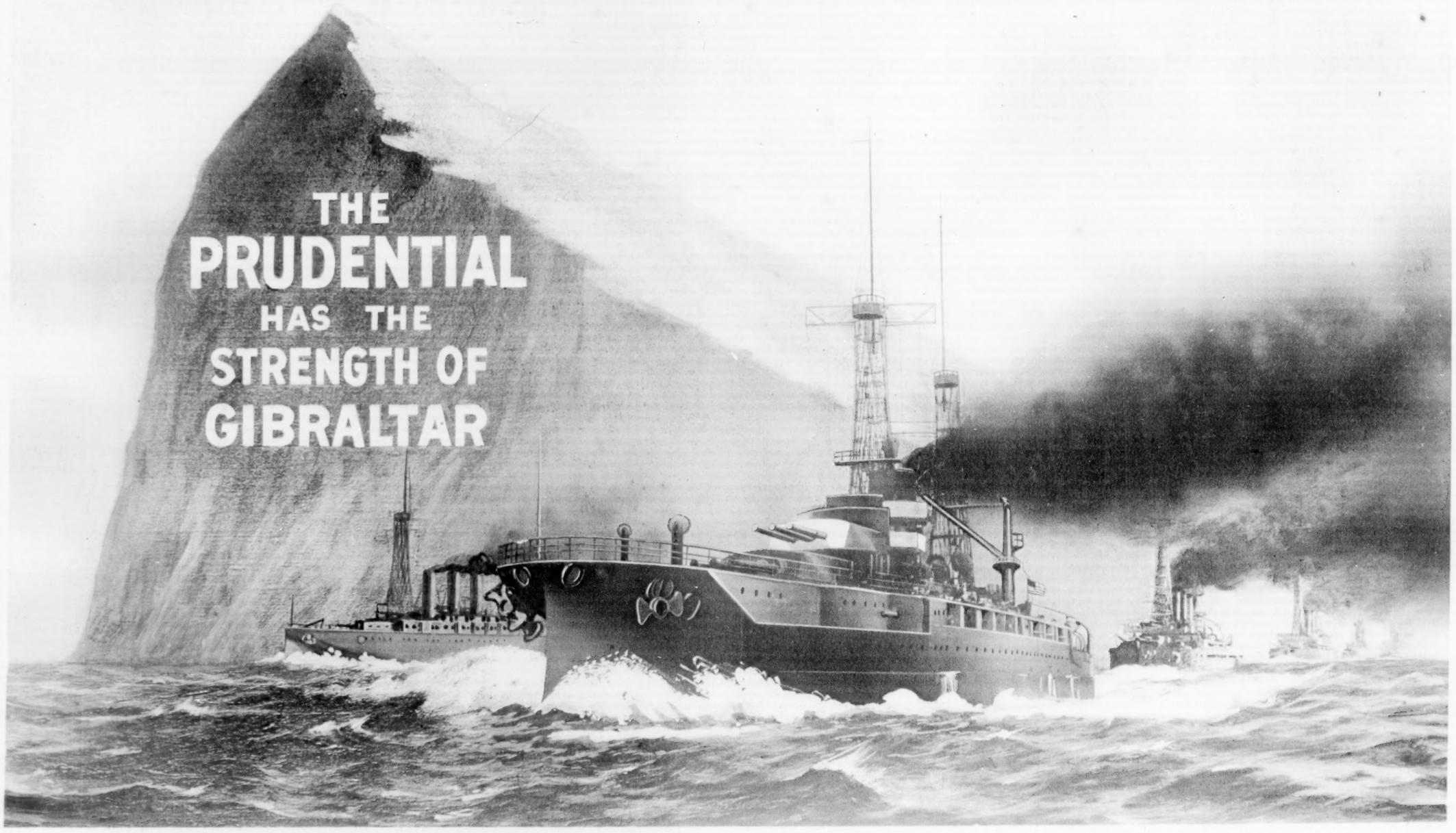

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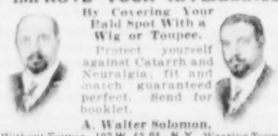

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The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1917
SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)
SIXTEEN PAGES

Orville Wright Says 10,000 Airplanes Would End the War Within Ten Weeks

Building a Vast Aerial Fleet Is "the One Thing That the United States Can Do and Do Quickly"—Our Plants Equal to the Task

TELLING POINTS FROM ORVILLE WRIGHT'S FIRST ANALYSIS OF AMERICA'S BATTLEPLANE PROSPECTS

"The way to stop the war is simply to drive the Germans from the skies."

"When the Germans have been driven out of the air, the Allies will be supreme and the war will end."

"At present the difference between five years or more of war and an early victory for the Allies is 10,000 airplanes."

*"We have the industrial plants, which could soon be adapted for the turning out of airplane motors. * * * There seems no reason to doubt that in a year hence we will have sent abroad thousands of fighting airplanes that will be better than anything yet produced."*

"If we could drop 1,000 airplanes and aviators over there today, everybody in Germany would know before night that we were there."

*"We are bringing over to this country foreign motors which * * * will be duplicated here."*

*"Essen, the site of the Krupp gun works * * * could be reached, bombarded, and put out of business."*

"I think it is conceded that the Central Powers cannot any more than compete with their opponents in the manufacture of airplanes. Therefore, the United States in this regard holds the balance of power."

WHEN Orville Wright, inventor of the flying machine and the first man in the world to fly, was asked to express his opinion as to the probable effect of an efficient carrying out of the Aircraft Production Board's plan for an appropriation of $630,000,000 for 35,000 airplanes and thousands of aviators, he replied that, as the war was now being run absolutely from above, the United States could win it in the air. Ten thousand flying machines, he said, would end the war in ten weeks.

Mr. Wright has fitted up an experimental laboratory in Dayton, Ohio, at his own expense, is running it at his own expense, and offers entirely free of cost to all persons engaged in helping the Government obtain the tremendous air fleet required to defeat Germany any advice or other assistance, including the making of laboratory tests, that he has it in his power to give. He is busy today, with a few assistants, including Charles E. Taylor, who has been with the Wrights since 1900 as chief mechanician, working out new problems which are presenting themselves to the flying men at the front. From that scientific centre, discoveries which will tend further to perfect all kinds of aircraft may therefore be expected to come.

It was in Dayton that Mr. Wright talked about the Government's airplane program and the outlook for victory in the air.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that a large airplane fleet is the way to stop the war. If it were possible for the United States to deliver tomorrow several thousand flying machines in France, the war would be won by the Allies in a few weeks. The way to stop the war is simply to drive the Germans from the skies, and this can be done only by a preponderance of fighting machines. By fighting machines I mean little airplanes carrying one man and a rapid-fire machine gun.

"When the Germans have been driven out of the air, the Allies will be supreme and the war will end. To do this we need a great number of small airplanes of the sort that have successfully chased the Zeppelins. At present the difference between five years or more of war and an early victory for the Allies is ten thousand airplanes.

Orville Wright, Inventor of the Flying Machine.

He Regards Bomb-Dropping as a Secondary Function of Warplanes, Which Should Be Provided in Such Numbers That They Can Destroy All German Aircraft, Thus Blinding the Enemy's Army and Enabling the Allies to Execute Great Surprise Movements.

"How long the war will last depends therefore on the capacity we show in coping with the very great problem of producing without unnecessary delay the small fighting machines needed at the front. The Allies long since obtained control in the air, but their present advantage in this respect falls short of being an overwhelming superiority.

"We have the industrial plants which could soon be adapted for the turning out of airplane motors. We have the men to supervise the industry, the inventive genius to adapt and improve upon the developments that have been made abroad, and, now that we are assured of the money to pay for the labor and material, there seems no reason to doubt that in a year hence we will have sent abroad thousands of fighting airplanes that will be better than anything yet produced.

"The reason for this optimistic feeling is that the United States will immediately go about the business of making a huge airplane fleet, and go about it in a businesslike way. Heretofore, airplane development in this country has been seriously handicapped by the fact that the problem has not been attacked in a large way by men with money. At the present time, due to the exceptional need for straining every nerve to win the war, the airplane industry will benefit by the expert advice of various large manufacturers experienced in great output production.

"The country will also be helped by advice of men from the front who have been actually flying in fighting machines.

"The business men who will handle the tremendous problem of assembling the machines and motors are public-spirited and already have expressed their willingness to forego any personal profit, many of them even making extraordinary sacrifices in order that there may be organized at once a harmoniously working airplane industry, which will mean victory for the Allies and the end of the war.

"To my mind there is not the slightest doubt that the personnel of the Aircraft Production Board, in charge of the work of getting to the other side enormous quantities of airplanes, is of such calibre as to assure all of us that they will carry on the undertaking until the entire program has been put through. The men of this board have made a habit of suc-

cess; each man on it has a record of definite accomplishment in whatever he has undertaken. And these men are working night and day, without salary and to the financial detriment, of course, of the concerns of which they are the moving spirits. They are actuated by no motives other than that there shall be assembled the greatest number of airplanes of the best sort in the least time.

"The civilian members of the Aircraft Production Board, which is the sole organization charged by the Government with the business of getting together the required number of airplanes, being responsible only to President Wilson's Cabinet, are Howard E. Coffin, Chairman; E. A. Deeds, former Vice President and General Manager of the National Cash Register Company and now at the head of industries in Dayton doing an annual business of $80,000,000; Sidney D. Waldon, formerly Vice President of the Packard Motor Company, and Robert L. Montgomery, senior partner of the banking firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler of New York and Philadelphia. The army is represented by Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, and the navy by Rear Admiral David W. Taylor.

"The spirit of co-operation which they have discovered to exist among the various manufacturers to whom they have talked with a view to utilizing their plants for an intensive production of machines has really been wonderfully fine. The automobile industry, which is one of the best organized in the world, already has shown a keen desire to help.

"Owing to the backwardness of this country in airplane development from the manufacturing standpoint, it will be necessary to call upon the automobile industry for probably nine-tenths of the production needed. The existing airplane plants will, of course, receive as much of the work as they are capable of turning out; but they have not the equipment to handle this large program."

"Do you think that it would be possible and expedient to attempt to blow up Germany's submarine bases with bombs dropped from airplanes?" Mr. Wright was asked.

"That would not stop the war," he replied. "Suppose you did blow up the submarine bases, suppose you sunk every submarine today—that would not end the war. It would mean ease of mind for England, of course, because of the freedom from fear of a lack of food, but the German Army would still be as strong as ever on the western front.

"I have never considered bomb-dropping as the most important function of the airplane, and I have no reason to change this opinion now that we have entered the war. The situation shows that, as a result of the flying machines' activities, every opposing General knows precisely the strength of his enemy and precisely what he is going to do. Thus surprise attacks, which for thousands of years have determined the event of war, are no longer possible. When the United States sends enough airplanes abroad to bring down every German airplane that attempts to ascertain the disposition of the armies of the Allies—literally sweeps from the heavens every German flying machine—the war will be won, because it will mean that the eyes of the German gunners have been put out.

"It is probable that Germany can be whipped without airplanes if we take time enough. But in that case five years would find us still at the job. To accomplish the desired end as soon as possible, the United States must be able to equip the Allies, between now and a year from now, with a vast air fleet. It is, by the way, the one thing that the United States can do and do quickly. If, for instance, we could have 10,000 machines at the front tomorrow morning it would be far more effective than sending, if we were able, 1,000,000 men. If we could drop 1,000 airplanes and aviators over there today, everybody in Germany would know before night that we were there.

"We are bringing over to this country foreign motors which have stood up against the rigors of war usage, and these will be duplicated here. Our plants, when the proper adjustments are made, will be able to make quickly the motors needed for our battleplanes.

"Another encouraging feature of the entire situation is that there are men from this country now at work in foreign motor factories obtaining the required experience and information based on the accurate knowledge obtained by the Allies in actual conflict under all conditions.

"One of our biggest tasks in this country is going to be the taking over of the business of schooling aviators assigned to the battle fronts. This will enable the foreign factories to give their full time to manufacturing airplanes. Teaching aviators will not interfere with the work of our Government in assembling the machine for which the money will be appropriated.

"When I was in Europe in 1907 military authorities told me that when an airplane was three thousand feet up there was no anti-aircraft gun in existence that could reach it. Now machines at eighteen thousand feet—about three and one-half miles—make successful targets. This is one example of the great advance which the war has made in the development of both airplanes and guns."

"Do you think that with such a large fleet of flying machines as it is contemplated for this country to send abroad it will be possible to devastate Germany by flying over it?" Mr. Wright was asked.

"When this country has sent abroad an immense air fleet it may not be practicable, even though it were possible, to cover the entire German nation and destroy it with dynamite bombs. This would mean flights of at least five hundred miles, or one thousand miles counting the return trip. This, of course, would require a great quantity of ammunition and equipment. I mean by this that when the end of the journey was reached there would scarcely be enough ammunition aboard to justify the long flight.

"But there is one thing that could be done to the very great disadvantage of the German Government. Essen, the site of the Krupp Gun Works, is only about 150 miles from the present line of battle. This could be reached, bombarded, and put out of business. Raids could be conducted against other business and population centres in Western Germany, producing upon her irreparable injury.

"I am convinced that while, under existing conditions, the German line is practically impregnable, if once you give the Allies unchallenged supremacy in the air, a way will be found to break through the Teuton lines and get in behind them. Because, don't you see, by doing this the Allies will have made the German gunfire ineffective? It is the accuracy of aim now possible to both sides that results in such widespread destruction. Gunners on both sides now hit the mark because of the presence of airplanes to direct the fire. Take from Germany her aerial aids, and immediately they would begin to do what most hurts the feelings of a German; that is, they would begin to waste ammunition and time. The war is being run absolutely from above.

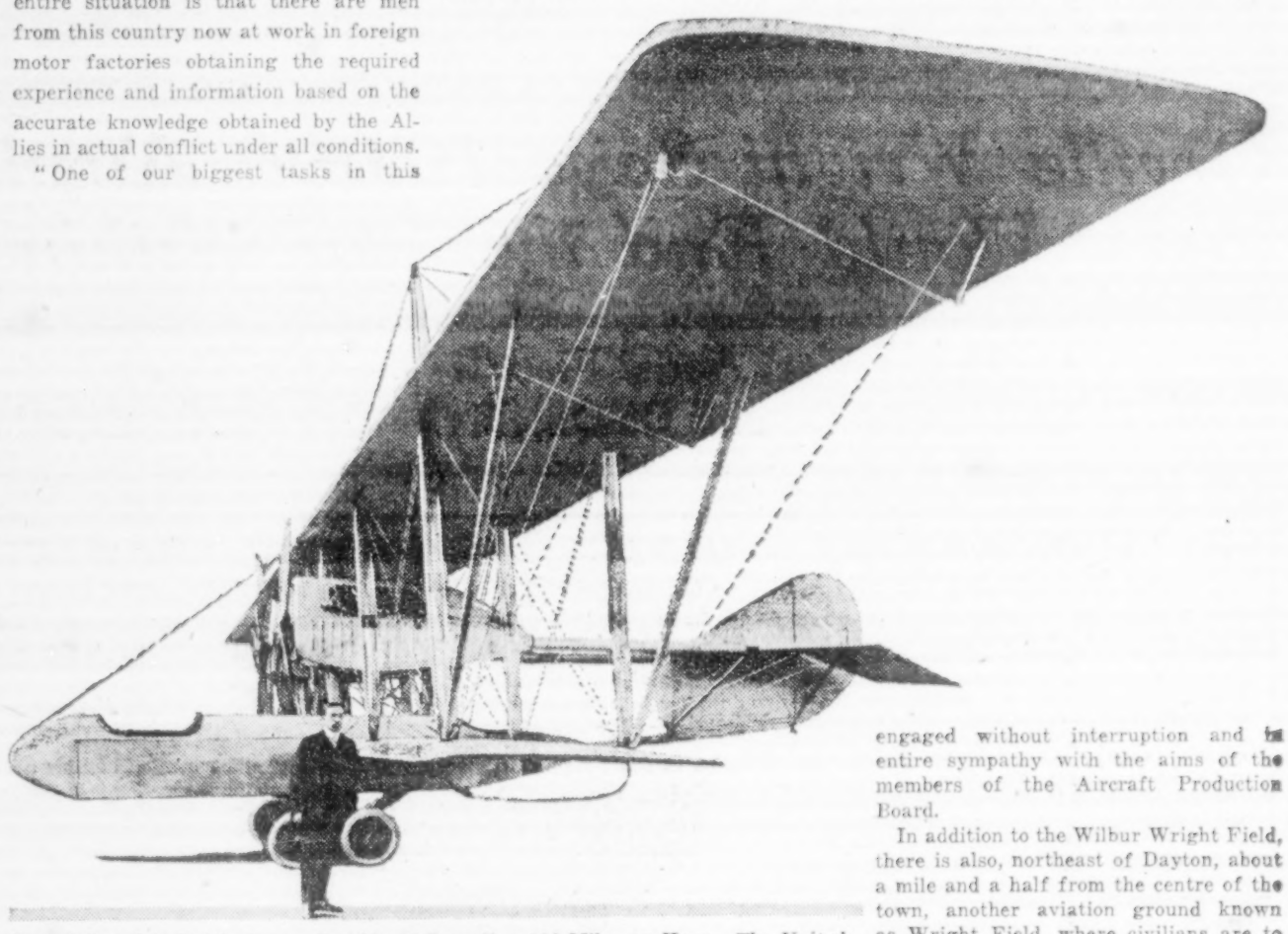
"France and England have spent millions in experimental work and with satisfactory results. Naturally, with such an incentive as they have had since August, 1914, they have made improvements, especially in the building of motors, and are far ahead of us at the present moment. One foreign motor in particular weighs only 374 pounds, has developed 150 horse power, and has the important quality of durability. This motor has given certain war airplanes a speed of 125 miles an hour, and with it the aviator can climb 10,000 feet in ten minutes.

"Germany all along has been conservative both of men and airplanes. She has not taken nearly so many chances as the Allies. Nobody seems to know how many machines she has in operation, but it is fair to say that, needing munitions and other supplies as badly as she does, she cannot manufacture flying machines any faster, at least, than France and England. I think it is conceded that the Central Powers cannot any more than compete with their opponents in the manufacture of airplanes. Therefore, the United States in this regard holds the balance of power.

"There are many things for us to learn in addition to the industrial problem of standardizing parts, speeding up production, and seeing that the flying machines reach the other side after they are built. Training aviators to endure the vicissitudes of flight under such abnormal conditions is, next to supplying our allies with the machines themselves, the greatest work of all. This phase of our co-operation will be carried on, with success I am sure, in the large training fields which are being laid out and developed as rapidly as possible by the War Department."

The largest of these training fields to be established by the United States War Department lies about eight miles northeast of Dayton. It contains four square miles of territory, beautifully situated. A bit of sentiment is found in the circumstance that it includes the original testing grounds of the Wright Brothers at what was then known as Simms Station. The old airplane shed is to be left standing in this cow pasture. A mile and a half away 3,000 men, under the supervision of Captain Warring, of the United States Army Signal Corps, are employed in erecting forty hangars, which will house 240 flying machines, barracks for officers and men, mess halls, and so on, and in tearing down houses, barns, fences, and other obstructions on the 2,500-acre field. This training ground has been named the Wilbur Wright Field.

The Government has just started the construction of an airplane supply depot on that field to cost $700,000. It is authoritatively asserted that Dayton, which gave the flying machine to the world, will in the greatest war of the world be the centre of the flying-machine development from the point of view of supplying aircraft to the Allies, training soldiers and civilians to fly, and in research work, at which Orville Wright is engaged without interruption and in entire sympathy with the aims of the members of the Aircraft Production Board.



One of Canada's Battleplanes, Capable of Traveling 102 Miles an Hour. The United States Has Not Yet Turned Out Fighting Craft of the Air, But Will Soon.
(Photo Brown Bros.)

In addition to the Wilbur Wright Field, there is also, northeast of Dayton, about a mile and a half from the centre of the town, another aviation ground known as Wright Field, where civilians are to be trained. Two other training grounds are south of Dayton, so that four large flying fields are in the immediate vicinity of the city. The visitor is impressed with the fact that things in this region will make appear all the more strange in the near future the figures of United States aeronautical activity for the eight years preceding the war, when the army ordered fifty-nine airplanes and received fifty-four. In 1916 it ordered 366 planes and received 64. Nine factories produced this output. It is believed in some quarters that we need forty to fifty aeronautical centres. We have at this writing four. Great Britain has 107.

As to what would be his contribution to the work of helping get together the flying machines which he thought would solve the whole problem for the Allies, Mr. Wright said:

"Several months before the United States entered the war I built, at my own expense, the experimental laboratory, fully equipped with machinery and the necessary testing devices, in order to do what I had long wished—spend my whole time in my own way, subject to nobody's rightful interference, in research work. For years after my brother and I invented the airplane we were both too busy demonstrating and perfecting it, and in the actual business of manufacturing, to devote much time to original research in aeronautics.

"The laboratory is amply large for the kind of experiments I wish to continue to make. I am rather of the opinion that the type of measuring instrument used by Wilbur and myself in 1901 gave results as accurate as those in the possession of any laboratories today. I have peculiarly good reasons for thinking that this is true.

"I will work in hearty co-operation with the members of the Aircraft Production Board. Already I am on terms of intimate confidential relations with these men who have undertaken the gigantic problem of putting the airplanes over on the other side. I am hopeful that in this way, and by giving free of all cost any information in my possession to all applicants who are behind the Government in doing this work, I may be of help. The laboratory will make any tests free of charge. The data which we have obtained in all experimental and practical work are at the service of the United States Government."

"We Can Make the Kiel Canal Itself Useless"

Chief of Signal Corps Expects Our Airplanes to Smash German Bases—Outlook for a Winning Campaign in the Air

"IT is the new thing that wins in war," said Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, who both as a research scientist and soldier has been studying many new things that make for the efficiency of the army and the national defense ever since he was graduated from West Point, in 1887, after which he spent five years working at Johns Hopkins University.

It was General Squier who laid the United States telegraph cable system in the Philippines, and later he was military attaché of the American Embassy at London. But now, as Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the particular new thing he has in mind as the agency for winning the present war is the use of airplanes in such numbers that they will be invincible, that all the interior transportation and other vital resources of Germany for continuing the war will be at the mercy of the Allies, that Kiel itself will cease to be the safe refuge of the enemy fleet.

To say that the airplane is not new, that it was a practical thing long before the beginning of the war, is beside the mark. The newness is in quantity. General Squier speaks of airplanes for the purpose he has in mind in about the same numerical terms that soldiers of the past used to speak of troops. There was a time when reference to 100,000 infantry seemed big. Well, they have talked about 100,000 airplanes in recent Congressional debates as the number America needs to do her part in the war, and the pending bill calls for an appropriation of $630,000,000 for the building of aircraft. There is certainly something new about that.

General Squier will not use specific figures himself, but the motto which, figuratively speaking, he has hung all over the walls of the headquarters of the Signal Corps at the War Department is, "Enough planes to defeat Germany."

"Just how many that will be," he said, "depends primarily on Germany. Von Hindenburg has as much as anybody else, perhaps more, to do with the formulating of our plans. We cannot have any specific plans that may not have to be changed any day. That is the difficult thing for me to make clear to the loyal and patriotic business men who are standing by ready to help us in manufacturing. They are men who deal in enormous quantities and they are accustomed to predict the needed quantity of output for normal peace operations a long way in advance, but we cannot do that in war. We must be ready to make quick shifts, ready at any time to assume all the responsibility for appearing inconsistent. A soldier who cannot reverse himself from day to day, if necessary, is not fit for his job.

"Wars," continued the General, resuming the thread of his interview, "are usually won by new devices. History shows that. Frederick the Great was the first to employ the principle of drill, and won his battles by that agency. Until this time armies had been formless crowds of men which could not be quickly handled and manouevred. Frederick the Great was the first drill master. He saw the possibilities in having men trained to march and halt and wheel and countermarch and so on, automatically like a great machine, in response to a word of command. He made an army a co-ordinate, coherent thing, capable of quickly responding to meet every emergency as the emergency was seen and understood by a man in supreme command. And his success was based on that.

"This now seems a very simple, matter-of-course thing, but it was unheard of before Frederick the Great introduced it into warfare as his new contribution. Whereupon he became the world's great soldier for a generation or more and all the other nations went to drilling their armies.

"Napoleon's contribution was the faculty of adapting his battle plans to the ground on which the battles were to be fought. He was the first to see the advantages of terrain and to make use of ravines and woods in the disposition of his artillery and other forces. Today, of course, that is the mere A B C of warfare, but it was new when Napoleon introduced it and his success depended upon it. For more obvious illustrations, we may go back to the first use of gunpowder and the victories of troops that had powder with which to go against spears and arrows.

Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, in Charge of Aircraft Preparations.

"Now, in the present war, Germany has confronted the Allies with innovations against which we have been fighting in the conventional way. First she astounded the world with the big guns that tore down the Belgian forts, forts that would have been impregnable against any other type of weapon. Then came her Zeppelins, against which the Allies had nothing to oppose successfully, and then the U-boat. Germany had the big new things, plus all the conventional agencies of warfare.

"But our turn has come. Millions of men have been digging themselves into the earth. Submerged boats have been destroying our ships, and the world is at a deadlock. The possibilities of the two long familiar elements, earth and water, seem to have become exhausted. But there is the third element, the air, which has distinct qualities that the others do not possess. The air is the greatest of all oceans, without coasts or limits of any sort. Let us learn to think of it in that way. To do so will help, psychologically, to solve the problem. Instead of thinking of ourselves as living on top of the earth, let us think of ourselves as living at the bottom of this hitherto unknown, limitless ocean. We must learn to use it as the fish use the sea. We must win it for our own as the third great element, for I believe that all the wars of the future will be fought in it, and I believe that this war will be won in it.

"It is transparent. Men can not hide themselves in it by digging. It will not conceal the submarine. You can neither mine it, nor net it. It makes possible a war in three dimensions. In the old way a line of fortifications on the border meant protection for an entire country, but in the new way every square foot of enemy territory is subject to attack, regardless of where the armies of the earth may be holding their lines.

"To develop all the possibilities of fighting in and from the air in this present war will be America's great part. Europe is war weary and exhausted. The personnel of our allies for the most effective military aviation has been used up, killed in the infantry, cavalry, and artillery. I mean the young men between nineteen and twenty-five years of age—the period of life when men are at their best for aerial work. In Germany this class of personnel has certainly been exhausted. So it remains for us, coming in with a fresh viewpoint, to end this thing the first possible minute.

"Nothing else counts. Saving a week of this war would be cheap at any price. And the United States, alone, can make this contribution to her allies and the world. We can outman all the other countries involved, friends and foe, and we can surely outbuild them. So we should make this a great national plan to win, to make our contribution to the cause something that will be distinctly American in conception and in magnitude. And there must be promptness at any cost, for the sake of our own people as well as for the people of Europe. To win quickly by the sheer weight of the number of our machines means the sending of the minimum number of men of the United States to the trenches.

"We can train our men for actual war service in the air in seven months, comprising eight weeks of ground work and four months of flying at the training schools in this country and then a month of intensive battle-plane training work in France. I don't know how many will be needed. That, again, depends upon von Hindenburg. But we want enough to operate in regiments and brigades if necessary, to make all Germany unsafe, to force her to demobilize her air forces at the front and send the men and machines back to protect the cities. This will blind her artillery and render it helpless by depriving it of the range finders. Furthermore, our regiments and brigades will be able to destroy all of Germany's interior lines of transportation for the movement of troops and supplies. They will be able to rob the enemy fleet of the security it now enjoys at Kiel. An airplane can now carry and drop a thousand pounds of explosives. If that is not enough to sink a dreadnought, it certainly can disable her for three or four months, and then she can be disabled again in the same way after repairs. We can make the Kiel Canal itself useless.

"These are some of the things that America can do if she has a sufficient preponderance of machines. In addition to all that we can carry on the more conventional aircraft warfare along the front, working on the three levels, ranging all the way from the altitude of 19,000 feet of the solo machines down through the one-mile level of the range finders to the bomb-dropping machines flying as low as circumstances call for or admit.

"We will waste no time in experimenting with battle-plane devices of our own before we begin the work of construction. On the contrary, we will call on our allies to furnish us with their best plans and specifications, with which we can rush our building program."

Reminiscences of Hudson Park

ONE of the most popular recreation spots in the old Greenwich Village centre is Hudson Park, on the east side of Hudson Street, between Leroy and Clarkson Streets. The old houses on the former street, with their neat fronts, still recall the early residential days when Greenwich Village was a great home centre of the city, while the big public school on the south side recalls the activities of the present day when its hundreds of boys and girls troop across the street to the commodious playground provided at the rear of the park.

In this amusement resort, which presents a scene of revelry and gayety every afternoon, stands the only survivor of the days when the park was used as the cemetery for the doomed St. John's Chapel, several blocks below on Varick Street. It is a large granite base surmounted by a sarcophagus bearing on top a fireman's cap, torch, and trumpet as used by the volunteer firemen. It was among the first monuments placed in the square when it was laid out by Trinity as a cemetery and was erected by the members of Engine Company 13 in memory of Eugene Underhill and Frederick A. Ward, who were killed in a fire nearby in 1834. The inscriptions on both sides of the monument are now almost illegible.

The changed conditions of the place are well expressed by this inscription on a brass tablet placed there in 1898:

"The City of New York devotes to the service and comfort of the living this ground formerly used by Trinity Parish as a burial place for the dead, whose names, although not inscribed, are hereby reverently commemorated."

Among those buried there were William E. Burton, the eminent comedian, and Christopher C. Colles, projector of the Croton water system.

Goethals's Latest Weapon, the Composite Ship

Part Steel and Part Wood, It Can Be Built in Any Structural Steel Shop—Efficacy Forecast in War Against Submarines

GENERAL GOETHALS calls the composite steel ship the McClelland ship, but, as a matter of fact, it is anybody's ship. It simply happened that I thought of utilizing it now that speed and simplicity in shipbilding are essential, and somebody else didn't That's all."

Thus spoke Norman E. McClelland, formerly Chief Surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping, originator of the composite-ship idea as a means for combating destruction by submarines, in explaining the type of vessel which, its champions say, will be the most efficacious means of overcoming the U-boat. A composite steel vessel, be it said, is not, as many who have read about it suppose, one built of some special kind of steel—"composite" simply means that it is partly of steel and partly of wood. It has a steel framework, which gives it something like the rigidity of an all-steel vessel, but this framework is filled in with wood. The advocates of the composite ship contend that the all-wood ship is not suited to transoceanic service and that the steel ship takes too long to build now that every minute of time counts in fighting the German submarine.

Already thirty-two composite steel ships have been contracted for by the United States Government, and it is the belief of Mr. McClelland that many more will soon be in course of construction.

Mr. McClelland is a difficult man to catch these days. When sought at his downtown office he is likely to be uptown talking with shipbuilding experts, and when sought uptown he is likely to be in Washington talking with General Goethals. But he was eventually run to earth the other day, in the midst of a big lot of blueprints and specifications, in the office of the shipbuilding concern with which he is now co-operating in the building of composite steel ships, and there he told all about how he got the idea of designing a ship so simple that it could be built by any structural steel shop in the country, not merely by shipyards.

"The composite steel ship is not new by any means," said Mr. McClelland. "A few were built some years ago, and there are at the present time a small number of them in use on the Great Lakes. But the type of composite vessel in use there is not suitable for ocean traffic.

"The new type of composite steel ship will have a framework of steel. The rest of it will be of wood. It will be a compromise between the all-wood and all-steel vessel, which means that we can turn out one of the composite type in two months less, on an average, than the time required to build an all-steel type of like size. The composite type will also require a considerably smaller weight of steel, which is an important factor nowadays when steel plating is so difficult to obtain.

"After the war is over, the composite steel ships built for the war emergency can be used for regular cargo-carrying, because they will be built with sufficient stanchness to make them suitable for it. Or, if the owners prefer, they may be made over into all-steel vessels with little trouble; this will simply involve ripping off the outer hull of wood and substituting steel.

"The vessels of this type already contracted for will average 3,300 tons and be capable of carrying 900 tons more of cargo than a wooden ship of the same dimensions. The lines of the vessel are so designed that the setting and bending of the framework can be done by any structural steel builders. To make this possible has been at the back of the conception of the whole idea.

"In ordinary shipbuilding, designers call for steel parts that must be 'put into the furnace,' which requires time and special knowledge of shipbuilding. In working out the plans for the composite ship, I have forgotten all shipyard traditions and remembered only the capabilities of American structural steel shops. Many old ideas have been thrown overboard, and the result is that a design has been evolved the parts of which can be made by any well-equipped structural steel shop. When you bear in mind the number of huge steel shops scattered over the country, capable of turning out thousands of tons of fabricated steel, and the comparatively small number of shipyards, the great advantage of this to the country in the present war emergency is obvious."

In speaking of his work Mr. McClelland generously gives credit to others—especially George Sharp, who is his assistant, and Theodore E. Ferris, Naval Architect of the Shipping Board.

Norman E. McClelland, Sponsor of the Composite Steel-and-Wood Ship as a Means of Combating Submarines.

"I and those interested with me in this project," he continued, "began talking it over at least twelve months ago, but at that time people in general did not see the urgency of the situation, so nothing was done. But after Germany declared ruthless submarine warfare and thousands of tons of shipping were sent to the bottom, the situation changed, and plenty of others saw the necessity not only of supplying huge quantities of shipping as speedily as possible, but also of turning out vessels built so simply as not to present grave difficulties to builders.

"Mind you, none of us believes that a composite ship is better than a steel ship—the steel ship is the best ship that there is—but this is a time when concentration on building the composite ship is most advantageous, as it is a question of getting the most good ships in the least time.

"The cost of a composite ship is, on an average, $50,000 less than that of a steel ship of about the same size. This big difference is due partly to the smaller amount of steel used in the construction and partly to the correspondingly smaller amount of skilled steel labor employed.

"I think that the first composite ships will be launched on the first of next December, after which they will be launched at the rate of two a month. You may get some idea of how much shorter this is than the time required for steel ships when you remember that one contract for steel ships, given out by the United States Government, reads that 'The ships must be completed five months from the arrival of the steel keel plates.' Now, no fabricated steel will get into the hands of the builders of the ships mentioned in this contract for several months yet, so you can see that there won't be any steel ships ready for carrying cargoes to our allies as early as Dec. 1.

"The general arrangement of the vessels in regard to accommodations—crew's quarters, &c.—and outfit will be as designed by Theodore E. Ferris, Naval Architect of the Shipping Board. No man has done more than he has in this whole matter of getting ships built quickly and simply. He has stuck to his guns from the beginning, and has not received anywhere near the credit he deserves.

"I want to repeat one thing again—the most important thing in this whole composite ship question—and it is this: These ships can be built by people who never built a steel ship in their lives; that is the essence of the whole matter. Every steel shop in the United States ought to be building composite ships, because it is perfectly well qualified to do so. The design, I tell you again, is not worked out so that only shipbuilders can follow it, but is so simple that every steel man can follow it."

Here are some details of the composite ships which the layman can follow without much difficulty:

The vessels will be composite, single-screw cargo steamers, of the poop, bridge, and forecastle type, with the machinery amidships.

The frames, floors, middle line and side keelsons, watertight bulkheads, beams, pillars, girders, deck stringers and tie-plating, flat keel with sheer strake and two strakes of fore and aft tie-plating on the frames, and the hatchway coamings will be of steel.

The structural arrangements of the vessels are similar to those which would be required for a steel vessel with a single bottom, with the exception of the outside planking, for which, in this case, wood planking will be substituted.

All materials used in the construction of the vessel will be of good quality. The timber and lumber will be of long leaf yellow pine, which is to be free from sap, shakes, large knots, and other defects.

All workmanship will be in accordance with good merchant practice, and no detriment to strength or efficiency will be permitted.

The vessel and machinery are to be built in accordance with the rules and requirements of the American Bureau of Shipping for their highest classification—viz., for ocean service—and to be subject to periodical survey every four years as in the case of steel vessels.

The material for the outside planking is to be of the best quality of long leaf yellow pine and is to be wrought with the heart side to the frames.

A single plate rudder with cast steel arms keyed on to the main piece is to be fitted.

The vessels are to be equipped with a wireless telegraphy outfit and with electric light.

When you show admiration at what Mr. McClelland is doing he waves you aside modestly and remarks:

"Oh, we aren't boasting about it. What we're doing just now is getting the ships. We can do the crowing afterward."

Mr. McClelland was born in Ireland forty-one years ago. Before he obtained the position of Chief Surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping he was connected with Lloyd's Register of Shipping in New York and got an excellent idea of our shipbuilding methods, since his duties made him conversant with the plans of all vessels submitted for classification to Lloyd's. He had his first experience in shipbuilding at the world-famous shipyards of Harland & Wolff at Belfast, Ireland, part of this experience being a five years' apprenticeship in the drawing office of the company. Shortly after finishing this term of apprenticeship he was made manager of Harland & Wolff's North Yard, and for years helped in the construction of some of the greatest ocean liners.

In 1899 he was appointed a surveyor for Lloyd's Register and soon after came to the United States, where he was stationed at Chicago. Later he was transferred to Glasgow and after that to Antwerp, and the ten years spent by him at these great shipping centres gave him an enormous knowledge of mercantile shipping, marine engineering, and steel making.

From Antwerp Mr. McClelland went to the main office of Lloyd's in London, where he worked on the Chief Surveyor's staff. This gave him opportunities for much travel in Europe.

In June, 1914, he came to New York, still in the employ of Lloyd's, and some time later became their principal surveyor here.

In commenting on Mr. McClelland's appointment as Chief Surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping last year, Shipping Illustrated said, in a leading article devoted to the new holder of the post:

"In him the American Bureau of Shipping possesses a Chief Surveyor experienced in dealing with both the technical and practical aspects of questions related to new construction and ship repairing, inasmuch as he has acquired an intimate and detailed knowledge of shipbuilding methods and practice in the United States, and is familiar with the various shipbuilding and steelmaking plants on this continent."

Men in Officers' Training Camps Should Go to France, Says Tardieu

French High Commissioner Believes Actual War Conditions Would Fit Them to Lead Our Troops

ANDRE TARDIEU, French High Commissioner to the United States, has, now been plunged for several weeks in his arduous duties of co-ordinating the efforts of the United States and France in their task of beating Germany. He paused from his labors long enough the other day to give the interview printed below, in which he advanced an entirely new idea for effective co-operation between the French and American armies, viz.: The transfer to France of the young Americans now being trained in this country to assume the duties of officers when our troops go abroad. M. Tardieu believes that in this way they could receive much more effective training in actual war conditions and be far better qualified to take command of the American soldiers when they get to the trenches and begin the real work of fighting the Kaiser's men.

M. Tardieu knows war at first hand, having served at the front on the staff of General Foch and as an officer in the chasseurs à pied. After being mentioned more than once for brave conduct, he was wounded and lay for some time between life and death. In the United States he is bringing to bear the invaluable experience gained at the front in combination with his previous experience obtained as an expert on foreign affairs and as foreign editor of Le Temps of Paris.

On the subject of the co-operation between the United States and France in the endeavor to secure the greatest military efficiency, M. Tardieu said:

"General Pershing has begun his study of the military situation. I have received the most encouraging reports of his first interviews with the French higher command. I have the greatest confidence in the efficacy of the decisions which he is preparing and which he will shortly submit to the American Government's approval.

"The task intrusted to the Commander in Chief of the American troops in France is immense. The question is not only to utilize in the best possible way the troops under him; it is also necessary to organize, according to the lessons taught by the war, the training of the powerful army which conscription will give you.

"For my own part, I have always thought—and I have said so many times to the distinguished Secretary of War, Mr. Baker—that the organization and formation of a national army can only be conceived and realized by the chiefs of such an army themselves. Whatever be the devotion or the ability of foreign advisers or instructors, there are certain tasks which a great nation can only carry out itself.

"It is the program of such a task which General Pershing is going to prepare, in close co-operation with our higher command. Our own part will consist in answering the questions which he will put to us while we are teaching him—by means of the spectacle of military realities—the lessons of our own experience, thus enabling him to draw conclusions suitable to the working up of the American army.

"If he thinks that, on particular points, it would be useful for us to put at your disposal over here officers to fulfill the task of liaison officers, and—if I may say so—of living dictionaries, we shall be in a position, within a few hours, to appoint and send to you such officers. But if he wishes to have at his disposal in France either a personnel or special material means, I can assure you that his wishes will immediately be complied with.

"In short, we are ready to do everything General Pershing will deem necessary to facilitate the training of your army, but we wish—and in that respect, I am in complete agreement with Generals Pétain and Foch—that he himself, being confronted with facts, shall formulate his own conclusions and impart them to us as a friend speaking to friends.

"I had two interviews with General Pershing previous to his departure from Washington, and, while it is impossible for me to reproduce here the main details of our conversations dealing with topics which must be kept secret, I may tell you how much I was struck with his perspicacity and discernment.

"General Pershing, who had a close acquaintance in Mexico with one of the aspects of war, fully realizes that the European war, by its formidable complexity, has created the doctrines which are henceforth suitable to the constitution of modern armies. He entertains the deeply-rooted feeling that the only school of war is war itself, and it is in that realistic spirit that he is going to pursue his work.

"The most learned officer, the most gifted and most distinguished one, who would pretend to carry on war today by means of pre-war methods would not be able to fulfill the duties of his command. Instruction with a view to fighting can only be acquired on the battlefield.

"Take artillery, for instance; we have now an ensemble of processes (land observation, aerial observation, locating by sound, liaisons by telephone, wireless or signals, organization of firing, collecting and keeping up to date all information concerning the enemy, &c.) which are the direct outcome of the war and the value of which only manifests itself in action.

"The ideal thing would be that, as soon as possible, in all our fighting units as well as in all our training centres we should receive American officers and have them acquire a practical knowledge of the realities of war. These, after three months of such training, would be perfectly qualified to act as instructors to their comrades.

"There is, however, a difficulty. You need your officers to instruct in the United States the new regiments which conscription will give you. You have undertaken, in a spirit of great decision, a formidable task which calls for extensive means.

"However, I believe that the problem admits of a solution. I am alluding to the prompt sending to France of university students who are now in the training camps. These young men cannot at present be used by you as instructors, while their presence at the front would supply you, in a very near future, with a most valuable staff of officers.

"Do not believe that many months are required to train good officers. We ourselves have been fighting now nearly three years; our army, which amounted to 1,500,000 men in August, 1914, now amounts to over 2,700,000 men, and we often felt the pressing need of officers. What have we done? We have commissioned more than 80,000 noncommissioned officers or privates, after causing them to follow a course of training of five or six weeks near the front. These have supplied us with the admirable leaders now at the head of our companies.

"When I was a Captain in the chasseurs à pied, my battalion included eighteen officers. Out of those eighteen, only three belonged to the regular army; the other fifteen were myself, (a member of the French Parliament,) three school teachers, five merchants, two engineers, one architect, and three students. That fact did not prevent the battalion from being mentioned three times in dispatches or from receiving the 'fourragère,' a special insigne granted collectively to all members of a unit for bravery in the field.

"The same situation exists in all our units. The instruction of the officers and noncommissioned officers has been thorough and rapid. Why? Because it has turned out men whom war had already trained and who had only to perfect and systematize their experience at the front.

"Such are my views as regards your university students. The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, who is pursuing in such a practical and intelligent manner the huge task with which he is confronted, will find, I am sure, very precious resources in that quarter.

"As for us, in that respect as well as in any other, we will await his decision, which will be naturally prompted by General Pershing's conclusions. But we are prepared to meet, without any delay, the requests he will address to us. For instance, I informed him last week that the Saumur Cavalry School, which has ample accommodation, would be put at his disposal, if he so desires.

"Such is the spirit in which, with the assistance of the officers under me, I am preparing an ever closer collaboration between the two great democratic armies of the world.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. I do not intend to anticipate the future. But there is one thing I am most anxious to repeat before ending, namely, that, whatever be the decisions arrived at by General Pershing and the American Government, the French Government in Paris and myself over here will do all in our power to see that his conclusions are immediately acted upon. In war, time is not only money; time is blood."

Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to United States, in Uniform as Captain in French Army.

General Sibert, Who Commands Our First Camp in France

WITH the first news of the American regulars' arrival in France, four days ago, came the brief announcement that the commander at the camp of our military vanguard was Major Gen. William L. Sibert.

When Major Gen. John J. Pershing was a "yearling" at West Point, one of the honor men of the First Class of that year, 1884, was Sibert of Alabama. Since those days Pershing and Sibert have remained close friends. So it was no surprise to those who know the two famous soldiers that Sibert, the builder of the Gatun Dam, the engineer who solved the flood problem of East China, and the officer who put the Manila railways on the map, was in France with Pershing, and that to him had been allotted the task of camping the American Army.

Until then no one outside of the inner circles of the War Department knew that Major Gen. Sibert had crossed the Atlantic. That he is the man for the job not an officer in the army doubts.

He was born in the little City of Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 12, 1860, which means that he still has more than seven years of active service ahead of him before he reaches the age limit set for our army officers by Congress.

In 1892, eight years after his graduation from West Point, the army records show that Sibert, then a First Lieutenant of Engineers, was one of the executive engineers in charge of the great Sault Ste. Marie Canal improvements, and when the Spanish war broke out, in 1898, Sibert, who had gained the rank of Captain, was named by President McKinley as Chief Engineer of the Eighth Army Corps, a position he retained for only a few months, when he was transferred to the Philippines and made Chief Engineer of the Manila & Dagupan Railway, as well as the general manager of the system. Old Philippine veterans still tell the story of how Sibert modernized that little jerkwater line in the Far East.

Returning to the United States in 1900, Sibert, still a Captain, was assigned to various river improvements, and within a few years came to be recognized as the most efficient river and harbor engineer in the country. There is hardly a navigable river east of the Rockies with the development of which in one way or another he has not been identified.

It was not until 1907 that his countrymen began to hear of him. President Roosevelt had startled the country by his appointment of a then unknown Major of Engineers—George W. Goethals—as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal and President of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Shortly afterward he named three engineers as Goethals's chief assistants, Sibert, Gaillard, and Harry F. Hodges.

To Gaillard was given the great task of solving the problem of Culebra Cut, which cost him his life. To Sibert was assigned the job of building the Gatun locks and dam, the successful accomplishment of which is now numbered among the engineering marvels of the age.

A story is told of General Goethals which credits him with this remark in taking over the Panama Canal commission, "I recognize but two enemies, one of them Culebra Cut and the other the locks and dams of Gatun."

Goethals made the Gatun part of the canal a military department and placed Sibert in command. Quietly, modestly, without fuss or feathers, Sibert went to work. He was a great saver of men and money, and he soon found a way to make one dollar go where it took two dollars to go before.

President Wilson on March 4, 1915, named Sibert a Brigadier General of the line as an expression of the nation's gratitude to him for the work he had done at Panama. General Sibert was then ordered to the Pacific Coast as commander of the coast defenses. He immediately started in to bring those defenses up to date, and the present efficient condition of the Pacific fortifications is another of his achievements. He also planned the first Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio of Monterey.

In 1914 the American Red Cross decided to finance a $20,000,000 project to reclaim East China from the flood peril. It was Sibert who was selected to go to China as the chief engineer. The work now going on is the result of his plans.

On June 8 last President Wilson sent the name of Sibert to the Senate as a Major General.

Waterloo May Yet Be the Final Battlefield

British Military Expert, Writing of the Hindenburg Strategy, Discusses the Chances of Mobile Armies' Meeting There

WATERLOO may witness the decision of the world's greatest conflict as it witnessed the downfall of Napoleon's imperial power one hundred years ago.

This is the opinion of an English military expert, Major Stuart-Stephens, who advances it in an article in the latest issue of The English Review. He also takes up three points about the situation on the western front in Europe that will strike the average follower of the war's developments as new. These are:

The necessity that the Allies provide a reserve of 1,000,000 men capable of administering a "knockout"—for which reserve the English expert looks to America.

The location of the German battle line to which Hindenburg, according to Major Stuart-Stephens, is gradually and methodically retiring.

The radical difference between the Anglo-French and German systems of planning major military operations, which, owing to the progress in aviation, should result, he thinks, in material benefit to the English and French on the western front. This third point is of special interest to Americans, as it has to do with control of the air, toward which such determined efforts are being made just now in this country.

Major Stuart-Stephens met many of the German leaders before the war and heard from their own lips their conceptions of strategy. Especially interesting was his acquaintance with Maeckel, author of a German textbook on strategy. It is on his knowledge of these men and their cast of mind that Major Stuart-Stephens bases the conclusions set forth in his article.

He contends that the war can be settled only on the battle front in Western and Southern Belgium, and that it can be settled there only if the Allies are able to increase enormously their numerical superiority. He declares that such an increase in numbers is possible, and sets forth the necessity for it in these words:

The bedrock of the overwhelmingly serious problem that presents itself to us *now*, NOW, NOW, is the setting to work in deadly brutal earnest for the provision of new reserves. In a banking institution we may look upon the actual gold reserve as "the Reserve," and the widespread and ramified resources of the concern in the shape of credit as the bank's "Reserves." Now, in the event of a run on the bank, I imagine the reserves are mobilized, and the reserve is produced ready to throw in to turn the scale. It seems, to the people looking at it from a business point of view, quite a reasonable conclusion that, if an adequate reserve is not supplied in time to turn the tide of battle or to meet an unforeseen eventuality, the resources of the bank may not save it from disaster. Do the same people see from their business point of view that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig must have at his disposal a reserve of at least a million men before he can accomplish, after many rounds, a knockout blow? I trow not. Because our unmilitary British public will not apply to the winning of a struggle for our empire's existence the principles that are inseparable from ordinary civil life.

In the ring the boxer's resources are his skill, his training, his fitness—a hundred and one factors which are behind him; his reserve is that which he keeps up his sleeve, some knockout blow into which he has to put every ounce at his disposal and which he is preparing to put in to settle the combat once for all, either when he sees an opening at at a predetermined time. And without this million reserve Haig will not be strong enough at a point where he would be looking to the accomplishment of a decision, or where Hindenburg would propose a decision.

Now I dare to assert that either of these contingencies will not present itself to either opponent for some months to come. Therefore, there is time even at this eleventh hour to get the "solar plexus" million. For there cannot be any reasonable probability of a knockout blow in the area in which this Summer's operations will be carried on. The "ring" is not suitable; it does not favor a knockout. There is no clean area fit for the deployment of armies, one or the other of which would be able to inflict a decisive blow.

Such an area will not be presented, continues Major Stuart-Stephens, until Hindenburg reaches his formidable new line, in the region of Waterloo, which is thus described:

On those rolling plateaus, the immemorial cockpit of Europe, within not many miles of God's Acre of Waterloo, where so many of our brave forebears sleep, will be fought the big battle of the war; on which, if the issue of the result imposes such a course, the enemy will hold us up on their last line, that on which during the last eighteen months has been lavished every atom of Teutonic military engineering ingenuity.

This Torres Vedras of the war, of the nature of which I have heard from neutral sources, extends from the Antwerp intrenched camp to that of Namur. * * * One of its most striking features is an extra heavily ballasted railway, capable of bearing the weight of mobile platforms from which "Fleissige Bertha" (42-mm. howitzers) can be brought into action "with almost as much rapidity," an informant expressed to me, "as a horse artillery gun." The whole line is, in fact, stiffened by the presence of a perambulating giant battery which is ready to move up and down between the place of arms on the Scheldt and that on the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse.

The German system is responsible for the fact that the present British reserves are inadequate for a knockout blow, says Major Stuart-Stephens—the system taught by Maeckel and the rest of his school. The English officer explains this as follows:

How is it that the several "pushes" of our selves and our French allies have failed to realize the tangible result anticipated? Unhesitatingly I declare that such a lamentable state of affairs will continue so long as Hindenburg's governing tactical principles are apparently ignored and unprepared for. His system of fighting detaining actions by enveloping attacks in mass directed against one of the following army's flanks, is no modern development of Teutonic military science. It is the same idea on which Frederick the Great based his offensive-defensive strokes during a strategic retirement—the manoeuvre to produce his famous "oblique line"—and this idea should guide us during the prelude of every coming action fought on a large scale.

This German method of retirement, continues the English writer, with its strong and constant counterattacks to slow up pursuit, will use up any reserves that the English provide under their present system, and the absence of the "solar-plexus" million will make any settlement impossible short of the Antwerp-Namur line. And this brings him to a most interesting comparison of the Anglo-French and German strategy. The chief difference, he points out, lies in this: with the Hindenburg school it is not the situation accurately known that rules the offensive, but a rapid and overwhelming offensive blow to create a predetermined tactical situation favorable to the Commander in Chief's strategic plan. Here is his summary of the two schools:

The German system seeks for success in the envelopment of an enemy whose actual position is often ascertained by a process of reasoning as to the best move open to him. This plan is adopted in order to avoid the loss of time incident on exhaustive aerial reconnoissance. The chief drawback to this method is the possibility of the defeat in detail of converging units before they close on their prey. This danger is guarded against in the German system by a high degree of training in initiative and co-operation, which leads commanders of units to close with the enemy as rapidly as possible and irrespective of losses, the object being to get at the enemy wherever he is encountered, in order to deprive him of freedom of movement, in the certainty that their comrades to the right and left are doing the same, and by their vigorous action are relieving hostile pressure.

One obvious drawback to this form of war is that, should the position of the enemy not conform to the hypothesis of the Commander in Chief, the latter has great difficulty in altering his plan by giving fresh directions to his general officers for the control of the operations, and once these are launched they are practically in the hands of column commanders. On the other hand, the German system—that evolved by my some-time Berlin friend, Colonel Maeckel—is especially adapted to working in the fog of war, and is therefore finding its raison d'être in the condition of things that prevails on the whole western front.

It demands, first of all, an entirely intelligent knowledge of the art of war on the part of the Commander in Chief, and Hindenburg is efficiently equipped in this respect. And it calls for character and vigor rather than intelligence in its column leaders. It assumes that, in war, information will not always be forthcoming exactly when it is wanted, or, at any rate, not in time to be acted upon, and that, therefore, it is necessary to have a hard and simple definite plan of action, laid down beforehand, and a vigorous and irresistible initiative to destroy the independence of the hostile Commander in Chief.

Now the German system requires information to confirm the hypothesis as to the whereabouts and constitution of the main body of the hostile army. Our system requires accurate information when the enemy has committed himself and is no longer free to alter his dispositions.

Secondly, that of Germany requires a standard of average efficiency but not genius in the subordinate leaders—not a heaven-born General here and there, but a corps of commanders who can be counted upon to play up to each other.

Thirdly, the German war method suits the conditions of uncertainty which, airplanes all to the contrary, have shrouded operations on the western front. In this form of war the German General Staff maintains that a vigorous offensive in great measure replaces accurate information.

Fourthly, the adherents of the German method contend that only the simple succeeds in war. The German war doctrine is simplicity pushed to its ultimate. (In favor of the French Staff method, under which I have trained, it may be said that, given sufficient information, the plan acted upon is never an involved one.)

Fifthly, the German method bridges over the gulf between strategy and tactics, since Prussian enveloping strategy brings about a battle of which enveloping tactics are the characteristic feature.

Sixthly, in the enemy's system the Commander in Chief must, to a great extent, stand or fall by his initial plan of operations. In the Franco-British system a Commander in Chief can take advantage of an opportunity if he is able to recognize it.

Lastly, the German Commander in Chief bases his plans at the onset on reasoning rather than on information. When his mind is made up he risks much to gain time.

This difference in system, according to the English expert, should work for the advantage of the Allies under present conditions of warfare, because of the extraordinary development of airplane reconnoissance, which enables a commander to use information far more plentiful and accurate than could be gathered in former wars. Says Major Stuart-Stephens:

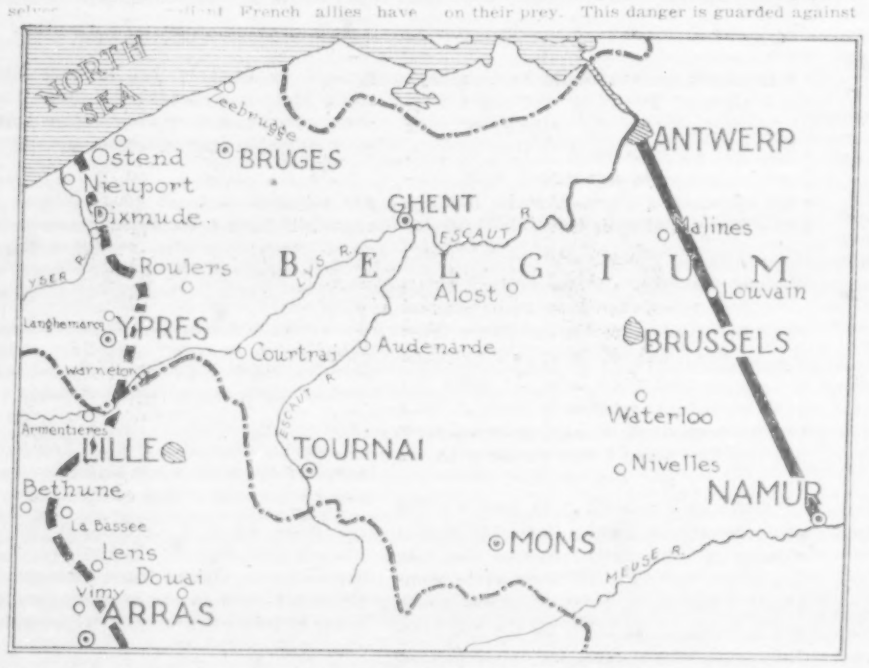
Let us imagine the two opponents on the western front of equal efficiency and, approximately, of equal strength, one fighting according to the Prussian war doctrine and the other according to the Anglo-French system. Now, which ought to derive the greatest advantage from the new cavalry of the air? The answer is, indubitably, "the side that can make the best use of its information."

Should the airplane reconnoissance prove the German Commander in Chief's reasoned-out plan to be wrong, the German method of war makes it exceedingly difficult for him to profit by that information by giving a fresh direction to his operations as a whole. This weak feature of the enemy's battle system may come as a surprise to many of my readers who have been led to believe that a Prussian commanding General embarks upon a massed operation carrying in his pocket several alternative plans to be resorted to if the tide of battle flows in his antagonist's favor. * * *

The German High Command laboriously manufactures a plan founded on logically reasoned-out conclusions. At what is calculated to be the psychological moment it is put into execution with lightning celerity—time being, with the German system, the essence of success.

I think the introduction of the air service factor in this war ought to make for the most favorable influence on our side. To put it in a nutshell, with an equality of aerial cavalry the advantage over the German ought to be indisputable; for the flying machine assists us in the formation of a battle plan, whereas it only assists the German leader in the execution of an already-formed plan.

"Now the airplane favors our strategic school if the necessary reserves are available to insure an irresistible attack," says Major Stuart-Stephens in conclusion. "For it is man power, and that factor alone, that will decide in our favor the issue of this titanic struggle, and that, no doubt, is why America has come in to insure the result."



Black Line Shows Supposed New German Line to Which Hindenburg Is Retiring. Broken Line Is Present Battle Front. Dot-and-Dash Line Shows Frontier of France and Belgium.

Texas Claims War Honor

IN Texas they say that the honor of being the first man to carry the Stars and Stripes into action in France belongs to Bob Davis of the Town of Temple. It is known that a man from Texas went into the battle of Vimy Ridge with the American colors wrapped about him and it is known that Bob Davis was killed or wounded in that battle. So Texans have put two and two together and are acclaiming Bob as a hero. The newspaper of his home town has come out with an illustrated article about him showing how the years preceding his enlistment to serve against the Germans were a fitting prelude to his achievement at Vimy.

If it be true that the honor belongs to Bob Davis, there is something particularly fitting about it, for his father fought against the Germans in the Franco-German war forty-six years ago and was in battle close to that very Vimy Ridge which passed into undying fame last month.

The newspaper in Bob's home town of Temple tells how he was always a fearless lad whose thirst for adventure gripped him long before the war of wars. In 1906, when he was twenty-three years old, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, but finished his term without seeing any bullets fly. After the present war had been going on some time Bob decided that the United States would not take a hand, so he crossed the border into Canada, like so many other impatient Americans, and enlisted in the Canadian forces drilling for service overseas.

His letters home have been frequent and touched with the unadorned eloquence of the trenches. Most of them are addressed to his niece, who reads them aloud to Mrs. Davis, Bob's mother, who is blind.

Speaking of some German prisoners Bob Davis wrote that "it was interesting to see them go after the 'tinned bully.'" He added: "I don't believe they would have gone back to their trenches had we turned them loose; they were almost starved."

Big Business as Seen by One of Its Leaders

Improved Relations of Corporations and Public—Member of the Rockefeller Group of Financiers Analyzes Industrial Situation

The author of this article is one of the veterans of big business in America. He was in the group associated with John D. Rockefeller in building the Standard Oil Company and is now President of the Corn Products Refining Company, a Director in many corporations, and a representative of industrial interests equaled in extent by those of few other capitalists.

By E. T. Bedford.

THE outbreak of war with a highly organized industrial nation wherein the Government has always given aid to the business interests, coming at the close of a long period of internal ferment when the attention of the American people has been largely occupied with consideration of the question of great corporations and their relation with the Government, should bring about a change in the attitude of the people and Government of this country toward legitimate businesses.

Size and efficiency should not be regarded as criminal in themselves. Government restriction of business abuses, not of legitimate activity, should be operated by simple machinery and based on laws which business men can understand.

In my opinion, the attitude of the American people toward the great corporations has changed very materially for the better in recent years, and the realization that large industrial units are required for the doing of large things is now very general. There have been excesses in public action against large corporations, but I think it is safe to rely on the essential fairness and the essential intelligence of the American people to see that the corporations which observe the law and the principles of fairness in business dealing shall receive fair treatment, both as a matter of principle and as a matter of national interest.

I do not believe in the theory that modern business organization tends inevitably, or even generally, to monopoly. My views on this subject, after many years of experience in businesses both large and small, operating with a capital of a very few thousands or many millions, might be summarized as follows:

1. Under modern economic conditions there is not only a place but a need for the large as well as the small business. The value of either to society depends entirely on the service which it gives, and the different kinds of service furnished by businesses of different size make the demand for the small as well as the large manufacturer, the corner grocery as well as the chain store.

2. Monopolies are possible in three ways—through patents, through control of the raw materials, and through unfair competition. The first two may be legitimate and permissible, for economic laws will regulate the price of their output and conditions of sale. The third is easily susceptible of regulation.

3. Unfair monopolies can and should be prevented by a Federal corporation act, which should be of such a sort as to be easily intelligible; which should do away with the present conditions under which things entirely legal in one State cannot be done by the same corporation in another State, and which should carry with it the penalty, to be exercised by the Federal Trade Commission, of withdrawal of the license to do interstate business.

Taking these points up one by one, I want to make it clear, first of all, that economic value, the thing that makes a business possible and profitable, depends on service to the public, but that this service may be of different kinds. The large corporation may produce and the large dealer may sell at a lower price than his smaller competitor; but the small manufacturer may produce near at hand, the small store may have the goods exactly when and where the customer wants them. Many people would rather pay 20 cents for something they want at once and can get at the next corner than to walk several blocks and get it for 18. Local and immediate service gives the small business a field in which the large one is not likely to be a successful competitor if its competition is fairly conducted.

However, it cannot be denied that the great efficiency that has been created in production in recent years is very largely to be credited to the big corporations which have been able to introduce the latest and most improved machinery and have had the courage to junk that which has been superseded. The excellence of the big corporation comes not so much from greater size as from greater efficiency. To a certain extent, of course, this efficiency is to be attributed to its size; it has more capital to finance improvement in methods and processes, its great extent enables it to operate more economically; and the men who are at the head of great businesses of international scope are more likely to have the courage and foresight which are required when valuable and new machinery, which is nevertheless not the newest and most efficient, must be thrown upon the scrap heap.

E. T. Bedford, Capitalist, Who Has Turned to Authorship Long Enough to Discuss the Growing Amity of the Corporations, the Government and the Public.

The large corporations have done wonders through skilled organizations, which their size has enabled them to maintain; through research work, which has improved quality, developed new processes, and created new products. But the small manufacturer gets the benefit of most of the pioneer work done by his large competitor. A great corporation can employ a man in research work for years, and when at last he has perfected his process the small competitor can buy him away at a price which the large producer cannot meet without displacing his entire scale of salary values.

Large corporations are obliged to maintain uniform prices, for they must issue their price lists, making known their maximum price to all buyers. While their competition has undoubtedly, as has been complained, limited the profit of the smaller manufacturer and forced him to a higher degree of efficiency in order to compete, it has frequently been stated on the witness stand in trust suits that the success of the small manufacturer may be attributed to the existence of the large corporations.

For they have blazed the way; the result of the research work which they have undertaken at great expense is nearly always shared by the small corporations which have had no share in the initial cost. And so it has often been found in the anti-trust suits that small competing manufacturers are the most important witnesses for the defense.

The fact is that the present necessities for big operations are proving the value of large agencies that can alone meet the requirements. No one can question the right of the Government to regulate large corporations, but it is imperative as a matter of national interest that this regulation be fairly and intelligently exercised. What is needed is a simple and intelligible law to prevent abuses, not legitimate uses, of capital.

Large corporations doing an interstate business are put to great trouble and expense by different laws in different States. Some States will not allow external corporations to own real estate; others will not allow corporations having more than a certain capital to do business at all; and the result is the necessary establishment of small subsidiary companies which serve no legitimate, economic purpose. Such matters as labels, in which State rules require the preparation of a number of different kinds of labels for the same product, sold all over the country, exhibit instances where there is no additional protection to the consumer but a greatly increased expense to the producer, a difference which the consumer must pay in the end.

A Federal Corporation act to be executed by the Federal Trade Commission would change all this and simplify the doing of legitimate business. But it is imperative that the law be simple and clear. When the Supreme Court of the United States differs by a five-to-four vote as to whether a man has broken the law or not, the business man is hardly to be blamed if he does not know whether a given practice is a legitimate and economical business procedure or a crime. This law should define clearly what constitutes unfair competition. It should require a Federal license for all concerns with more than a certain amount of capital; and it should make this license revoceable by the Trade Commission when it is proved that the corporation has violated the law. There would be no violations under an arrangement like that; the knowledge that illegal acts would result in the abolition of the permission to do business would make every man keep carefully within the law.

Further than this I do not believe Government regulation should or can profitably go, except in certain cases under conditions of great national emergency. Such conditions now exist on account of the war, and I think it proper and desirable that the Government should exercise some sort of regulation over the necessities of life and industry such as coal, flour, &c., under the competent advice and direction of such great men as are now serving on the Advisory Committees, for no business can be harmed and no serious wrong can be done by such great captains of industry as constitute these various committees if the Government will only heed their advice and counsel. The policies should be determined and enforced by the Government; the direction of the businesses under the proper regulation should be left to those business men. The Secretary of War is in charge of a department which includes many great hospitals; he has supervision of their general operation. But the Secretary of War would never dream of trying to superintend these hospitals in person. He knows that is a job for a medical expert. The Secretary of the Navy does not interfere in the technical management of a shipbuilding yard. And the heads of other departments are likewise unqualified for managing the very highly specialized technique of great modern businesses. Their function is that of control to the end that the interests of the nation may best be served; but there is no place for their interference except for that purpose and to the extent which will promote the attainment of that end.

This regulation should be only as a war measure; in time of peace the laws of supply and demand should and will supply sufficient check. High prices which have prevailed of late and have caused much complaint have been inevitable on account of the demand. The buyer who knows that the supply is limited and wants to get enough to meet his own needs makes the price. In the matter of coal, for instance, I know a buyer whose annual consumption is half a million tons. He must have coal, or his factories will shut down and thousands of men will be thrown out of work. He knows that conditions are such that there may be a shortage. He sends his buyers out with instructions to get coal at any price.

In a case like this the seller really has very little to say in the matter. He knows his competitors are getting this price and that if he does not get it he will, perhaps, be unfair to his shareholders. He knows, too, that if he names a lower price his production will quickly pass into the hands of a few buyers or speculators, and in the end the consumer will have to pay a price still higher. Here is a case where Government regulation is not only justifiable but advisable.

But this regulation of price, of distribution, carries with it an obligation on the part of the Government to supply the producer with the facilities for production. I talked recently with a very large coal producer, who said that he had plenty of coal but could not get it above ground. His miners would not work unless they were assured of a full day, and this necessitated having an adequate number of cars on the siding. This he frequently did not have, and the result was a great reduction in the amount of coal produced. So Government regulation of coal should imply Government regulation of the distribution of coal

(Continued on Following Page.)

Leipsic May Lose Its Grip on Trade in Books

French Publishers Act to Wrest Control from German City, Where One Jobbing House Alone Keeps 30,000,000 Volumes

FRENCH book publishers are organizing to enter "the war after the war" with a formidable attack upon Leipsic, the German city whose tremendous preponderance in the world of books amounts well-nigh to a monopoly. Recently a "Book Congress" met in Paris, consisting of authors, publishers, printers, engravers, jobbers, and others interested in making and selling French books, and discussed ways and means of overcoming the Leipsic dragon. The extraordinary position of Leipsic in the book world and the methods contemplated by the ambitious Frenchmen for dethroning their rival are told by M. Louis Hachette of the famous publishing house that bears his name, in a recent issue of La Revue des Deux Mondes.

The figures adduced by him to show the kind of battle upon which the French crusaders have embarked are such as to astonish all who have not followed the rise of Leipsic as the world's greatest book mart. He spoke of one huge book jobbing firm established there employing 500 employes, and keeping in stock no less than 30,000,000 volumes, of the unsurpassed organization of the system centring in the German city. According to M. Hachette, no less than 12,394 booksellers obtain wares through the great clearing house of Leipsic, "sitting like a spider in the middle of its web."

M. Hachette denies that there is any necessity for French booksellers to bow any longer to Leipsic. Despite popular belief to the contrary, he says, only 10 per cent. of the output of French books is marketed through the German city, and there is no reason why in future France should not entirely emancipate herself from the yoke. He writes:

To many of us Frenchmen in the world of books the colossal image of Leipsic, the formidable citadel of German editions, had become during the past few years a veritable obsession. Nevertheless, if one looks carefully at the state of affairs, one must ask whether this hegemony so proudly arrogated to herself by the haughty merchant city should be kept, or, if she indeed possesses it, whether it can be wrested from her. Is Leipsic indeed the capital of books?

She certainly is and will be for Germany and all lands where the German language is spoken. Leipsic's power extends beyond the frontiers of the empire, to Scandinavia, to Russia—where more than one and a half million people speak German—to German Switzerland.

This privilege Leipsic owes above all else to her geographical position. Railways, railways, still more railways, converge there and radiate from there. Since she dethroned Frankfort, former capital city of the German book, all the countries of Northern Europe have been compelled to turn to her jobbers, commissioned by the publishers of Germany to group together all that is printed across the Rhine and all the French and English books that enter the German Empire.

Across the ocean, moreover, Leipsic has the advantage of possessing a strong clientele of Germans of North America, children of the two million Germans who left home after 1870—who, according to the census of 1910, totaled nine millions—as well as Germans of the Argentine and of Brazil, veritable German colonies, fashioning themselves on the model of Berlin.

M. Hachette explains in detail how Leipsic won her dominating position in the book world before the war. In France, he points out, practically all the great publishing houses are domiciled in Paris. But in Germany many famous publishing houses, some of which enjoy worldwide renown and receive orders from all over the world, are scattered throughout the empire—at Berlin, Stuttgart, Munich, Tübingen, Gotha, &c. Were each retail book dealer to write direct to each one of these publishing houses for books ordered through him by his customers, he would impose a most voluminous correspondence upon his employes and occasion all sorts of confusion and delays.

Here is where Leipsic comes in. To obviate inconvenience, the German publishers have established a great clearing house there, the "Booksellers' House," which daily receives orders from all over the country. In addition, each German publishing house of any prominence has an agency at Leipsic, which keeps a stock on hand of the books published by the house, so the orders pouring in to the "Booksellers' House" are turned over to these agencies and filled with the minimum of delay. There are also commission merchants representing smaller firms. In this way Leipsic can supply practically any book published in the world, and booksellers need not bother their heads about trying to find out where a book is published or what the charges will be from the point of publication to the place where the prospective customer resides. All th y have to do is fill out a regular blank form and "let Leipsic do the rest."

Another advantage is that Leipsic enjoys special privileges in the way of reduced freight charges so that books ordered from there reach those ordering them with a minimum of extra cost. Therefore, what with the "Bookselles' House," the Leipsic agencies of book publishing firms domiciled elsewhere in Germany, the jobbers representing a number of such publishers, the many firms with headquarters at the great book centre, and the special low freight rates and other facilities, it is but natural that Leipsic should have risen before the war to unique importance in the book world.

M. Hachette emphatically denies that there is anything in Leipsic's position to deter French booksellers from endeavoring to overthrow the German octopus, and he points to the great progress made during recent years in the direct exportation of French books from France as an encouraging omen for the future. France's best customer has been Belgium. Other friends of French books were Switzerland, Canada, Italy, the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. Of Great Britain, too, he has hopes, since that country has been a steady customer and should greatly increase her purchases, he thinks, as a result of the war.

He by no means advocates servile imitation of German methods in attracting the book trade; these methods may be all very well for Germany, he says, but France is capable of finding something better adapted to her peculiar nature. On this subject he writes:

Let us end once for all the legend that the French book trade is indirectly in the hands of German jobbers. In France, owing to the concentration of the book trade in Paris, book exports are usually made direct. Every publisher has his clients and correspondents all over the world and deals with them independent of middlemen. This method has its advantages, but also its defects, since, though some great French firms can afford to keep representatives in foreign countries and send agents on distant journeys, there are others, some of the highest class, publishing works of great value, which, nevertheless, are totally unable to defray, unaided, the expenses entailed by having representatives beyond the frontiers of France and across the ocean.

It is to remedy this state of affairs that we must work when we oppose to the German organization of the book trade, which is adapted to the German character, an organization which shall reflect our personality and suit our temperament. What better time could be chosen for this than the hour when the German book trade, bottled up by the war, finds its activities paralyzed nearly everywhere? God be thanked, we have not let this hour pass; at this very moment the fight is on, the good work is under way.

The battle against the Germans, continues M. Hachette, has taken form already in the formation of a "Society for Studying the Exportation of French Books," consisting of a number of Parisian publishers who are issuing catalogues and are arranging to send agents abroad in co-operation with each other for the establishment of foreign agencies. Besides, these publishers are forming a central organization in Paris for the furtherance of their mutual interests. Active advertising campaigns will also be conducted in foreign parts in order to keep those interested in French books in touch with new works. Thus it is hoped that something like the co-operative system by which Leipsic has attained its importance in the book world will eventually be won by Paris.

But this is not enough, adds M. Hachette, for the defeat of Leipsic. French publishers must study how to use better paper and better inks, how to introduce better bookmaking tools, how to arouse in printers, engravers, and others employed in the making of books a greater pride in their work, greater zeal in its execution. Nowadays, he laments, the employes of French publishing houses think too much of gettting a raise in salary and not enough of improving their work; they have not the love of their craft that made their forerunners of the Middle Ages such consummate artists. They must remedy these shortcomings, he insists, to compete with Germany, where bookmaking is more highly developed and labor cheaper.

The French Government, likewise, must come to the aid of the French book trade by imposing duties on French books printed abroad—another blow at Leipsic. It is unjust, declares the French publisher, that he and his colleagues should be forced to pay duties on paper and many other things used in the making of their books while foreign publishers of books in French should be allowed to introduce their wares free of duty into France. Profiting by this, he says, Germany before the war flooded France with all sorts of works in French, such as Baedeker's guide books, novels for young people, and cheap editions of the adventures of Nick Carter and Buffalo Bill.

Big Business as Seen by One of Its Leaders

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

cars, to enable the producer to get his coal out efficiently and economically.

Much of the advice given recently as to how the consumer can fight the high prices and reduce the cost of living is rather uninformed, and much of the criticism of the increase in prices is unfair. For instance, the consumer is advised to make his purchases in bulk rather than in packages, in the belief that this is the most economical thing to do. It may be the most economical in the case of advertised products whose trade marks, because of advertising, demand a premium; but I doubt very much if it is the most economical method in the purchase of staple products.

During the recent period of high prices I have known of several staple products that were obtainable pound for pound at a less price from the manufacturers in sealed package than they cost in bulk. And this is not due to price cutting by retailers. That is a thing met with frequently, which, in my opinion, the manufacturer is powerless to stop, no matter how hard he may try to keep the price of his product uniform. But I know of many instances where these staples were sold by the manufacturer himself at a less price in the package than for the same goods in bulk.

Great economy has resulted to the manufacturer from improved machinery. A single machine packs, seals, and weighs a hundred or more packages a minute, and produces at a much lower cost than is possible when the goods are packed by hand in a paper bag. The average volume of business now done by the retailer would scarcely be possible if he were obliged to do the packing himself by hand, as was done less than a quarter of a century ago. The package business stands for economy, and there are a number of manufacturers packing more than a million packages a day who feel well paid if their margin of profit is as much as an eighth of a cent a pound.

Not only does the package mean economy, but the original container is a guarantee to the housewife of honest weight, quality, and sanitary condition. It was once a common occurrence for the consumer who now gets his syrup in a can sealed by the manufacturer to go to the corner store and have the syrup poured into the household jug from a large jug, with a corncob for a stopper, or from a barrel with its usual accompaniment of flies. Dried fruits come to him from the manufacturer in a package packed and sealed under conditions of the utmost possible cleanliness; he used to see them dug out of an incrusted mass with a fruit auger which sometimes, for convenience, was also used for poking embers in the store stove.

This improvement in sanitary conditions, this guarantee of honest weight, and this lower price are instances of the better service given by a single type of business through the development of great corporations which made heavy investments in research and which were not afraid to throw away pretty good machinery to install the best machinery. They consequently built up more efficient, more sanitary, and more economical processes. The benefit of their work is reaped not only by the public but by their smaller competitors, which have been able to acquire the same processes without the heavy expense, and which in their own field have an economic place because of their particular service—a place from which they should not be ousted, and cannot be without the employment of unfair methods.

These methods can be prohibited in the manner I have suggested above, with complete protection to the public and the small dealer and no interference with the legitimate function of the great corporation. And such sane, intelligible regulation, instead of the assaults on business merely because of its size, is what this nation needs to meet the economic competition of other countries which have already organized themselves as efficient economic bodies or are now in process of doing so

Curious Canes of Historical Society

LOVERS of curious and historic canes will find something of interest in the small but choice collection on exhibition in the reading room of the New York Historical Society.

The most valuable of the lot is a stout, serviceable cane used by Benjamin Franklin. It afterward came into possession of Dr. John W. Francis, the eminent physician of three-quarters of a century ago.

Next in interest is one said to have been used by Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln. There are also two canes made from timber of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's flagship at the battle of Lake Erie.

Of a more curious nature is a thick cane made from the tusk of a walrus presented by Howland Pell, and a quaintly carved cane of hardwood made by a Mandan Indian.

How Declaration of Independence Was Drafted

Thomas Jefferson Selected as the Author Because Richard H. Lee Was Absent—The 141st Anniversary Next Wednesday

INDEPENDENCE DAY this year will witness the unique spectacle of seeing the Stars and Stripes and the flag of Great Britain intertwined in a bond of friendship, the United States allied with her old mother country in fighting the world battles of democracy. In that memorable document which was proclaimed to the inhabitants of the original thirteen Colonies 141 years ago on the coming Fourth of July (next Wednesday) is a sentence which seems fitting today as an indictment of the European monarch against whom America is at war. It is this:

> Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

And then follows this severe arraignment of the last of the English Kings who maintained the divine right of rule:

> A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

That is the sentence to which John Adams referred when he said that had he drawn up the paper he would not have inserted it.

"I thought this too personal," he explained, "for I never believed George to be a tyrant in disposition or in nature."

Prior to the revolutionary struggle, the sentiment in all the Colonies for ten years and more from the time of the first Stamp act troubles was powerfully against a severance of relations with the parent country. Paul Revere's ride and the battle of Lexington and Concord in April, 1775, memorable as those events are as the forerunners of the great conflict, failed to arouse any widespread enthusiasm for independence. It is even significant to note that just a year before the Declaration of Independence was unanimously approved by all of the thirteen Colonies, the Continental Congress that had appointed Washington Commander in Chief of the Army, drew up on July 6, 1775, a declaration of the causes for taking up arms in which it was said:

> We mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us and which we sincerely wish to see restored.

Even Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, two months after the battle of Bunker Hill, wrote that he was "looking with fondness toward a reconciliation with Great Britain."

It has been said that the colonists were the conservatives, and George III. and the English Parliament the radicals in starting the American Revolution. A few far-sighted leaders, like Benjamin Franklin, Samuel and John Adams, and Patrick Henry, had felt at a comparatively early date that a break was inevitable. The historic declaration of the citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C., in May, 1775, was one of several local events indicating that public opinion was tending toward independence, but not until the appearance of Thomas Paine's stirring pamphlet "Common Sense," early in January, 1776, was there any appreciable public sentiment in its favor. With all its faults and illogical reasoning, "Common Sense" explained the situation to the common people as none of the more eminent political writers or statesmen had done. It brushed aside the technicalities of constitutional prerogatives which many of the more scholarly leaders had been fond of discussing, and in the plain language of the day presented the facts so simply that all could understand. This "phenomenon," as John Adams styled Paine, suddenly found himself transformed from obscurity to fame. The Pennsylvania Legislature voted him $2,500, and a Southern legislator suggested that a statue of Paine in gold would not be too high an honor.

Things moved rapidly in the Colonies after that, and it is a tribute to the influence of Paine's pamphlet that in less than six months after its initial publication Richard Henry Lee of Virginia rose in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, on June 7, 1776, and presented his famous resolutions which quickly led to the Declaration of Independence. The resolutions, in Lee's handwriting, and now one of the treasured papers in the Library of Congress, were:

> Resolved, That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved;
>
> That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances;
>
> That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation.

Here, in fact, was the Declaration of Independence in a nutshell, proposed by one of the most eminent men of the most influential Colonies at that time and promptly seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts. It was deemed wise to order the Secretary to omit their names from the journal. The next day Congress went into a Committee of the Whole to discuss the resolutions. The delegates from Pennsylvania, New York, and one or two other Colonies objected on the ground that the Middle Colonies were not yet ready for so radical a step, although personally expressing a friendly attitude.

Unanimous action by all the Colonies on so momentous a question was regarded by Congress as of paramount importance. Some of the delegates had not been instructed to go so far as voting for independence, New York and New Jersey being among them. The majority had been authorized to take any action that might be deemed wise, Virginia having gone so far as actually to instruct her delegates to propose a declaration of independence to Congress, and Richard Henry Lee was simply obeying the legislative voice of his Colony when he presented his resolutions.

On June 10 Congress postponed final consideration for three weeks, and on the following day appointed a committee of five to draw up the Declaration. Richard Henry Lee, as the proposer of the plan, would surely have been on the committee and, possibly, its Chairman, had he not in the meantime been hurriedly summoned home at the illness of his wife. But for that Lee might have been the author of the Declaration instead of his younger Virginia colleague, Thomas Jefferson, then but 33 years of age.

Jefferson had brought to Congress the reputation of wielding a facile pen, and in the balloting for the committee he received a majority of votes and became its Chairman. The others were John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston of New York.

How did Jefferson come to be selected to write the Declaration, "the one American state paper" as has been said, "that has reached to supreme distinction in the world and that seems likely to last as long as American civilization lasts"?

The most interesting account is given by John Adams, who says that he and Thomas Jefferson were designated by the committee to prepare the rough minutes in a proper form. Mr. Jefferson first proposed that Adams prepare the draft of the Declaration. Adams declined, giving, as he says in his autobiography, the following reasons:

> (1) That he was a Virginian and I a Massachusettensian. (2) That he was a Southern man and I a Northern one. (3) That I had been so obnoxious for my early and constant zeal in promoting the measure that every draft of mine would undergo a more severe scrutiny and criticism in Congress than of his composition. (4) And lastly, and that would be reason enough if there were no other, I had a great opinion of the elegance of his pen and none at all of my own. I therefore insisted that no h itation should be made on his part. He accordingly took the minutes, and in a day or two produced to me his draft.

Jefferson's version, written in 1823, differs slightly in detail from some of the reminiscences of John Adams. Jefferson says that the entire committee urged him to make the draft. He showed it first to Franklin and Adams "because they were the two members of whose judgments and amendments I wished most to have the benefit." They made a few minor alterations in their handwriting. This original draft was given by Jefferson to Richard Henry Lee, the dean of the Virginia delegation, and in 1825 his grandson presented it to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

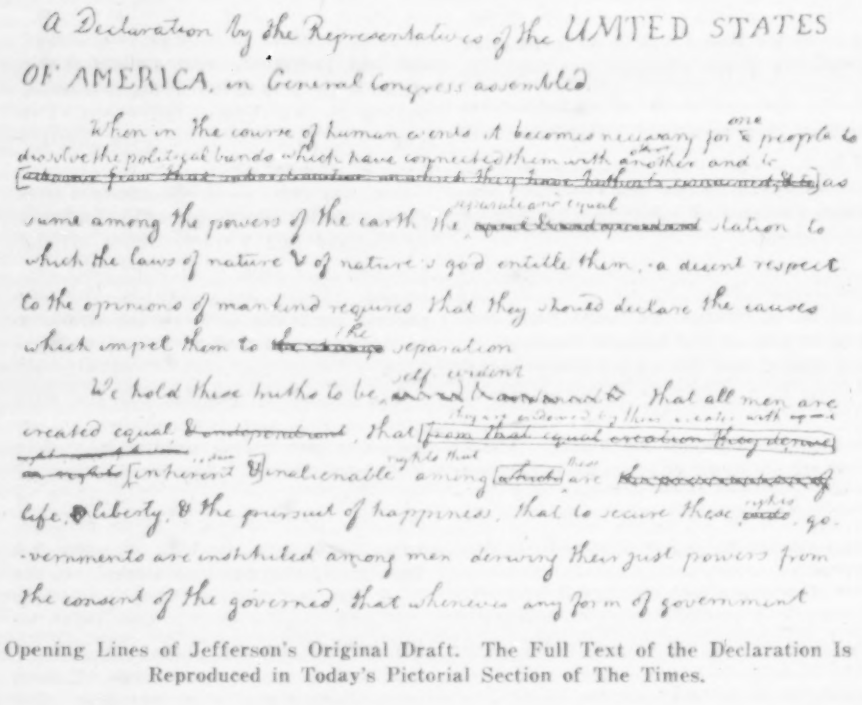
Jefferson, having made another copy, with the changes suggested, presented it to the committee, which reported it unaltered to Congress. On July 1 Philadelphia was on the qui vive of expectation, and contemporary accounts have left us a stirring picture of the eagerness with which the citizens awaited definite news of the most important act which the colonists had been called upon to decide in the long chain of disputes with the mother country. The original resolutions of Richard Henry Lee came before the body as a Committee of the Whole. They were approved by a two-thirds vote, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina being on the negative side, while the New York delegates, having received no instructions, were unable to vote. On the following day, when the formal vote of Congress was taken, the resolutions were approved by twelve Colonies—all except New York. The original Colonies, therefore, became the United States of America on July 2, 1776. The next two days were spent in discussing the draft of the Declaration as drawn by Jefferson. The debate was animated, but when it was all over, the draft was adopted with surprisingly few changes, a tribute to the ability with which the author had expressed to the world the causes which had made it necessary for "one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another."

Of the twenty-eight specific charges brought against George III., only one, the last in the list, was cut out, and that was the one accusing the King of "piratical warfare" in permitting the capture and enslavement of human beings.

It was not a charge that could justly be made, for the slave trade had been carried on long before the reign of George III. One more paragraph, near the close, was omitted. Besides these two paragraphs, barely twenty lines were stricken out, and the minor changes in wording altered in no way the meaning as expressed by Jefferson, and not a single addition of fact was made.

The Declaration of Independence was then unanimously adopted by the twelve Colonies whose delegates were instruct-

(Continued on Following Page.)

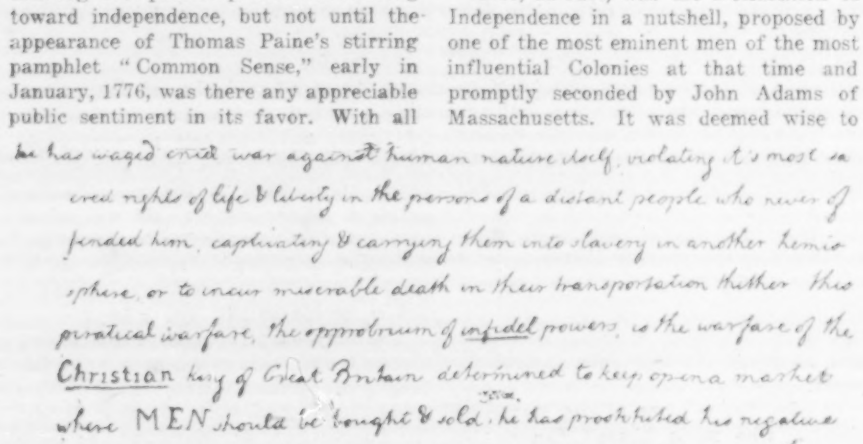


A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled

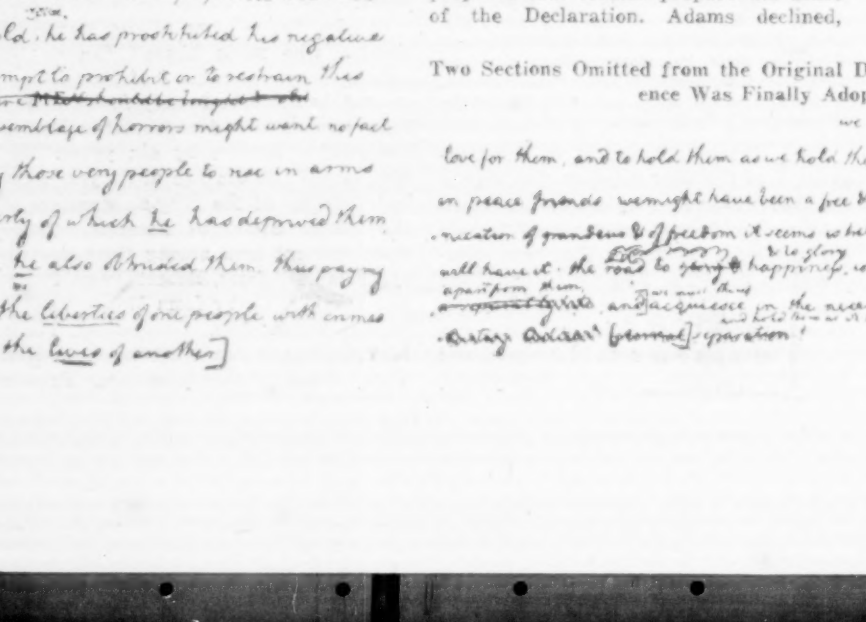
When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to as sume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature & of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation

We hold these truths to be self evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inherent & inalienable rights that among these are life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government

Opening Lines of Jefferson's Original Draft. The Full Text of the Declaration Is Reproduced in Today's Pictorial Section of The Times.



he has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life & liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating & carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. this piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain. determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought & sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce, and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes he urges them to commit against the lives of another]



we must endeavor to forget our former love for them, and to hold them as we hold the rest of mankind enemies in war, in peace friends. we might have been a free & a great people together, but a communication of grandeur & of freedom it seems is below their dignity. be it so since they will have it. the road to happiness & to glory is open to us too, we will climb it apart from them, and acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our eternal separation!

Two Sections Omitted from the Original Draft When the Declaration of Independence Was Finally Adopted on July 4, 1776.

Professor Blames Beer for German Outrages

Cumulative Effect of "Mildly Alcoholic State" on the Minds of Men Who Have Imbibed National Drink Since Babyhood

By Reginald Aldworth Daly,
Professor of Geology, Harvard University.

IT is a mistake to assume that Germany's official atrocities are purely due to the calculated plans of cold intellect. They are also the product of collective feelings.

The intellect was kept in the background when official Germany began its attempts, with shootings, arson, and Zeppelins, to "scare" men and women in lands where unshakable valor has had its home for centuries. These stupidities have lost the war for Germany; more than anything else they have steeled the will of every great democracy to defeat the bully. No, surely, not the head but the heart prompts Frightfulness. It is the fruit of two things—fear and plain bad temper.

Before the war Germany was afraid for its place in the sun, afraid for its share of the world's commerce, afraid for its reputation as a world power, afraid of its own taxpayers, afraid for its ability to win in the coming conflict by fair fighting. Decades of subconscious fear and of exasperation at the prosperity of neighboring powers finally led to a general loss of self-control, and the strategic railways to the Belgian border were ordered. Here wisdom was displaced by personal, though official, bad temper. After the war broke out, self-control was further shattered and we have had the orgy of Louvain, the murder of Miss Cavell, the Lusitania massacre, the deportations, the sinking of hospital ships, and numberless other brutalities ordered by the High Command.

I suggest that mild, eternal intoxication is a partial, but very real, explanation of those unforgettable crimes. The poisoning of nearly all officials by perennial beer means collective fear, collective panic, and collective stupidity in the higher strategy. The bad tempers of millions have approved the acts of their bad-tempered rulers. Thus the boasted unity of Germany is in part the fine flower of integrated quarrelsomeness.

Physiologists have proved that the steady use of alcoholic drinks causes permanent degeneration of bodily tissues, especially nervous tissue. Probably connected with this change in the human body is the growth of moral irritability. The case is quite clear for most fully intoxicated persons. Even in the so-called "jolly" stage of his poisoning, a drunken man may become violently irritated if he is crossed; the succeeding, bad-temper stage is but too well known in home, club, and street. The researches of Kraepelin, perhaps the greatest authority on the effects of German beer, and of others have shown that there is no qualitative difference in the physiological influence of beer and spirits, so far as the alcohol contents are concerned. Persistent use of beer, a 4 per cent. solution of alcohol, like whisky, a 50 per cent. solution, produces "release of inhibitions," a loss of self-control.

In that excellent work, "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley and M. D. Sturge, we read: "Self-control is one of the highest functions of the brain, and the racial power which results to a people as a consequence of the individual practice of self-control cannot be estimated too highly. Therefore we train our children as far as possible to control their emotions and their actions, in the hope that ultimately they may become worthy members of the community.

"Now the effect of alcohol in diminishing and breaking down this acquired self-control may be seen in every condition of social life, undoing the work of all educationalists and parents.

"By deadening the brain cells, wherein are registered the ideals on which we depend for calmness of judgment, alcohol causes serious lapses of self-control in many people, especially in young adults. Quite small doses are often responsible for the commission of reckless, self pleasing actions, and for the inordinate sway of the passions, which are no longer kept in full control by the higher powers of the mind, because these are more or less in abeyance as the result of the paralyzing effect of the drug."

Abundant scientific experiments have demonstrated that a man who drinks beer even quite moderately every day is never quite sober. This mildly alcoholic state is usually not conspicious by a very decided lack of efficiency or of social decorum in the poisoned man. Hence the effects of steady beer drinking are not as striking as in the case of persons poisoned with whisky, rum, or absinthe. Yet I venture the hypothesis that lifelong drinking of mild beer has been one of the more potent causes for the amazing brutalities of official Germany. Those crimes have been ordered by men who, for decades, have been poisoned by beer. In times of peace and quiet the poisoning causes derangement of brain tissue, often expressed merely in some form of sentimentality, plain or maudlin. If, however, the victim is put under stress, his nervous disorder is likely to lead to bad temper and bad judgment, with endless possibilities in the way of loss of dignity, poise, and the sense of human followship. The final result here considered is the development of true savagery.

One may reply to this suggestion that about as much alcohol per capita is drunk in England and France, where official brutality has long been practically unknown. There are, however, two important contrasts between the drinking of Germany and that of France or England.

The Germanic peoples are the only great group who feed alcohol to the babies or very young children of middle and upper classes. Just at the time of life when the nervous system should be specially protected against all poisons, vast numbers of German children are kept mildly charged with alcohol. If the baby has not already been prenatally damaged because of the beer drunk by his mother, he still runs the risk of poisoning from the alcohol-bearing milk of a drinking mother or wetnurse. The child grows to manhood, drinking alcohol and continually handicapped in his development of cerebral, and therefore moral, control. On the other hand, nearly all the alcohol drunk in France and England is consumed after the formative years of childhood are past, distinctly lessening the danger of permanent cerebral degeneration.

Secondly, it makes a deal of difference as to who does the drinking. The drunkards of France and the British Isles are, as elsewhere, brutal and mean when crossed or provoked; but, fortunately for the good name of the Governments of these two countries, many men of the ruling classes, the men who issue orders, are not addicted to the daily use of alcohol, either in youth or maturity. Neither were their mothers, who bequeathed to them their steady nerves. The restraint and sporting fairness of the sober Englishman or Scot contrast with the selfishness and unrestrained violence of the ale-poisoned Englishman of East London or the whisky-poisoned Scot of Glasgow. The war policy of France or England is being controlled by men who have not been at all poisoned by alcohol, or at least have been less poisoned than many prominent German officials, who, day in and day out, are kept irritable by the national drink.

Many of us have lived in Germany. We are convinced that a goodly number of Germans disapprove of the atrocities planned and executed by their officials. We cannot share the notion that the Germans are necessarily of a different race from the peoples of Western Europe and America. But there is some insidious influence at work in Central Europe which has produced horrors, treacheries to civilization, futile and stupid. If this influence is alcoholism, it can be eradicated. In the future, abstinence or great temperance among the ruling classes of Germany may enable them to win back our respect by behaving as "true sports" even under stress and competition, exactly as thousands of sober Germans are now behaving. The pity of it that so many of these are now, and are destined to be still more, put to shame by the berserker rage of some of their leaders!

In writing this I do not, of course, forget the larger issues leading to the great war and its bitterness—the tragic accidents of geography; the vitality of that foolish doctrine, the Divine Right of the State; the decay of religious faith in much of Europe; the reversion to the barbarian's belief that personal and national honor stops at the national boundary; and the political inexperience of most Germans. All these and other factors enter into the problem as to why the German High Command orders murder, rape, and slavery as essentials in the making of war. That problem as a whole is beyond any pen, but some part of its solution may be found in the relations of chronic alcoholism to the human soul. Was the great von Moltke right when he said: "Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France"?

How Declaration of Independence Was Drafted

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

ed to vote in its favor, on July 4, which henceforth became the recognized birthday of the new nation. The old bell ringer of Philadelphia, who had been patiently waiting for the news in the steeple of the historic State House, was the first to peal out the message of American independence on the bell ever since honored as the Liberty Bell. No longer was there any doubt that public opinion was ready for the step, for, as the news spread, it was everywhere received with the liveliest exultation.

On July 9 word came to George Washington at his headquarters in New York that the Declaration was ratified, and it was at once read to the soldiers and citizens. On the same day the New York Assembly, in session at White Plains, gave its formal vote for independence, and the thirteen Colonies were then united in their common cause.

Perhaps the drafters of the Declaration did not realize its supreme importance at the time, or the honors paid to Thomas Jefferson piqued some of them, notably Richard Henry Lee and John Adams, in after years, for both, unfortunately, attempted to belittle its literary and political value as lacking in originality, a charge which has also been made by other critics. Lee sneered at it as being copied from Locke's treatise on government, while Adams in 1822 wrote, "There is not an idea in it but what had been hackneyed in Congress for two years before." Jefferson, in replying to Adams's strictures three years before his death, said with a certain calm dignity:

> Whether I had gathered my ideas from reading or reflection I do not know. I know only that I turned to neither book nor pamphlet while writing it. I did not consider it as any part of my charge to invent new ideas altogether and to offer no sentiment which had ever been expressed before.

Perhaps the best answer to the criticism of non-originality has been made by Moses Coit Tyler in his "Literary History of the American Revolution." He says:

> Jefferson gathered up the thoughts and emotions and even the characteristic phrases of the people for whom he wrote, and these he perfectly incorporated with what was already in his own mind and then, to the music of his own keen, rich, passionate, and enkindling style, he mustered them into that stately and triumphant procession wherein, as some of us still think, they will go marching on to the world's end.

John Hancock, President of the Congress, was the only member who signed the Declaration on July 4. An engrossed copy on parchment was ordered for all the delegates to sign. This was completed on Aug. 2 and signed by fifty-four delegates. Two others signed later, Thomas McKean of Delaware, who was absent with his regiment in August, and Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire, who was not elected to Congress until the Fall, but was permitted to sign the document in November, making the total number of the famous "signers" fifty-six.

Of all the signers, Jefferson and Adams bear a deeper personal relation to the Declaration than any others. Adams was its most vigorous supporter in Congress and Jefferson bears testimony to his valuable aid. In after years both received the highest honors that the citizens could bestow. They were permitted to witness the growth of their country for half a century from the first Independence Day. The day of their death, July 4, 1826, was the fiftieth anniversary of the memorable Fourth of July. It was the most remarkable coincidence ever recorded in American history. Jefferson was 83 years old and John Adams 91 years.

Charles Carroll, one of the Maryland signers, who made himself famous by adding to his signature "of Carrollton," so that he could be readily found if any hanging were to be done, survived the two Declaration leaders by six years. He died in 1832 at the age of 94 years, the last survivor of the fifty-six creators of the United States of America. There were eminent men among them, including Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, and Elbridge Gerry from Massachusetts, Oliver Wolcott from Connecticut, Philip Livingston and Lewis Morris from New York, John Witherspoon and Francis Hopkinson from New Jersey, Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Rush, and Robert Morris from Pennsylvania, Thomas McKean from Delaware, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, and Benjamin Harrison from Virginia, and, little known to history but famous among autograph collectors for the rarity of their signatures, Thomas Lynch, Jr., of South Carolina and Button Gwinnett of Georgia. Of Lynch and Gwinnett no autograph letters are known and very few signatures. Gwinnett's is the rarest autograph of all the signers. He was killed in a duel a few years after he signed the document, and Lynch was lost at sea in the Fall of 1776 while going to the West Indies for his health.

The fifty-six signers were distributed among the thirteen new States in the following proportion: Pennsylvania, 9; Virginia, 7; Massachusetts, 5; New Jersey, 5; Connecticut, 4; Maryland, 4; New York, 4; South Carolina, 4; New Hampshire, 3; Delaware, 3; Georgia, 3; North Carolina, 3; Rhode Island, 2.

Jefferson's draft of the Declaration as presented to Congress and the signed copy on parchment are in the Department of State at Washington, the latter having been replaced for public exhibition several years ago by a facsimile. Copies of the Declaration in Jefferson's handwriting, made after its adoption, are owned by the New York Public Library and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Why This Nation Is at War, in Plain Words

In Self-Defense, Since Germany Forced the Fight; to Preserve Democratic Principles, Which Germany Threatens Everywhere

Besides being an author, editor, clergyman, and educator, Dr. Mathews is a member of the National Security League's committee organized to spread throughout the United States information on the causes of our war with Germany. The committee was formed because of a prevalent belief that many Americans were unfamiliar with the extent of our grievances and the reasons why war could not be avoided. Dr. Mathews is known as a student of international politics. In 1915 he and Dr. S. L. Gulick went to Japan as representatives of the churches of the United States.

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Our attitude might have characterized the Good Samaritan if he had come upon the robbers holding up the traveler, and schooled himself to believe that the whole affair was exaggerated. We simply could not realize the German attitude of mind. Accustomed as many of us had been to interpret the finer ideal life of Germany, we could not believe that men like Eucken, Harnack, Herrmann, and Deissmann could freely and without reserve lend themselves to the defense of that which was unworthy of their words as we had understood them.

Against our will we have been disillusioned. We have not gone into war; we have had war thrust upon us. A chain of circumstances over which we have had no control has brought home to the Americans, anxious to maintain their faith in Germany, the conviction that America's sovereignty was being outraged, its people killed, its inner peace deliberately attacked, and its institutions, founded in sacrifice and offered to the world, not only despised but in danger of destruction.

Germany has forced America, as it has forced almost the entire world, to defend itself by arms. Nobody but those suffering from myopic idealism or un-American, if not definitely pro-German, sympathies can see anything else. Some of us have suffered when the scales have fallen from our eyes, but the scales have fallen—cut away by facts. At last we see clearly. We have not been drawn into the war by capitalism, or by commercialism, or by national policy. For months we have been living in a state of war, deliberately planned by a nation whose leaders for ten years have been preparing some day to fight America and who have counted our good nature as cowardice, our unpreparedness as a lack of national self-respect.

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For years she has sought to build up in America a community more loyal to herself than to the United States. Money has been lavishly spent in Germanistic societies, alliances, and associations to win the admiration and loyalty of American citizens. Our universities have been flattered, our professors have been honored for this reason. Praise of the Kaiser has been inserted even in the spelling books of our public school system. Spies have been everywhere.

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In reply to our repeated protests against these and other acts of Germany, to be mentioned presently, we have received promises and explanations which were little less than insults. The treaty that had existed almost the entire life of the American Republic was set at naught and efforts were made to coerce us into favorable modifications of its terms.

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The right of trade with belligerents, which Germany had always claimed, even to the benefit of our enemy in the war with Spain, and which at Germany's own insistence is universally recognized in international law, was treated as the violation of our neutrality and alliance with her enemies. And, finally, the proclamation of unrestricted destruction of neutral ships upon the high seas was a notification to the United States that it was no longer a sovereign people, but that if it would sail the seas in safety it must conform to conditions set by a power that defied international law, humanity, and elemental morality.

In the second place, we are defending ourselves against Germany because the German State has entered upon a program which means the destruction of democratic institutions.

The Prussianization of Germany means that the policy of Prussia to carry on economic and political expansion by war is to be extended throughout the entire world.

We recognize that there were once, and we dare believe even now that there are, two Germanys, one liberal and the other an autocracy based on militarism. The struggle between these two forces since 1815 has been a steady subjugation of liberalism in Prussia and the other German States to the will of a Prussian feudal nobility. Representative and responsible government in any true sense of the word has been fought by Prussian leaders relentlessly. Education has been made a creature of autocracy and a source of international hatred.

The same fate has met every land Prussianism has touched. Austria was beaten into submission in 1866, and all the other German States were made practically subject to the will of the Hohenzollerns between that date and 1870. France was robbed and humiliated. The Balkan States were kept in perennial war in the interests of German expansion. Bohemia and Poland have been treated with the same disregard of popular rights as has been Alsace-Lorraine. Turkey became a vassal of the Kaiser. A great militaristic, anti-democratic State like Southern Germany, subservient to Prussia, has been started and all but is built from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf. Great Britain was maligned and threatened with destruction. South America was in part colonized by Germans, and the Monroe Doctrine was repeatedly threatened.

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As far back as 1903 representative Germans frankly said that Germany would have to fight America because it was Germany's commercial rival. In Samoa and the Philippines German interference twice at least brought us to the verge of war. Had it not been for Great Britain, which has always recognized American policy in the Western Hemisphere and submitted disputes to arbitration, German arrogance and ambition would have years ago brought on the crisis.

With the commercial expansion of European nations the United States has no quarrel. If, however, such expansion is based, guarded, and enforced by the threat of war, the United States can see the machinations of men who are desirous of expansion at the expense of the rights of other nations.

Since the outbreak of the European war, the ruthlessness of this German hostility to other nations, and particularly to those that have regard for international law and really representative government, is apparent. We have seen treaties disregarded whenever they stood in the way of German militaristic plans. We have seen conquered States treated with a brutality worthy of Assyria. We have seen a policy of terrorism applied systematically in the abuse of prisoners, the massacreing and deportation of civilian populations, the indescribable abuse of women and children, the destruction of noblest works of art, the devastation of abandoned regions, the wholesale execution of Poles, Bohemians, and Serbians, the incitement of Mohammedans to a holy war, and the permission of an attempted extermination of the Christian people of Armenia.

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Problems of Town Planning After the War

Art at Home and Abroad

AMONG the new, difficult, and absorbingly interesting problems raised by the war, that of rebuilding the shattered towns is to the artist the most important. Never has the architect of cities had so superb a chance. Old menace and obstruction have been swept away, leaving behind them the inspiring tradition of old beauty. The architect and the engineer working together in planning a new city that still shall be the old city have to think of the automobile and the airplane, of motoculture on the farms, of industries changed by the changes in the world's sources of supply, of docks, railroads, and freight yards, where formerly old houses dreamed on narrow streets, and picturesque peasants drew water from wells and tilled their fields with hand labor. It is the part of the artist to see to it that something of the character of the old buildings, associated in type for five or six centuries with the soil of the region and the permanent conditions of the community, remain. It is his duty to emphasize the beauty that is derived from the appropriateness of the old architecture to its surroundings and uses, and to respect regional traditions up to the point where they obstruct progress, and no further.

The necessity of city planning on a large scale with special regard to the health and life of the generations for which this generation is sacrificing itself on the battlefield has been promptly recognized abroad. The destroyed cities are to be rebuilt along the lines of modern science. In France a law has been passed requiring every town and village in that country, whether within the war zones or not, to lay out its future developments according to the principles of modern city planning. To enforce this there will be a Federal commission, with a general commission in each of the departments, and under these general commissions community commissions to direct local work. The part the United States will play in the reconstructive work of the towns destroyed or injured in the war necessarily will be chiefly a financial part, but there will be collaboration between French and American engineers and architects, and a thorough knowledge of the problems to the solution of which it will be our privilege to contribute in one way or another, will be obtained by our own experts. The commission of the Red Cross that sailed for France a week or two ago to study the problem of aid for the inhabitants of devastated regions, included highly trained men, among them George B. Ford, consultant in city planning, who already has visited the larger French towns and found work under way in Paris, Limoges, Rheims, Marseilles, and Lyons. Such men will be able to deal efficiently and thoroughly with the new and important reconstruction plans that will call for the best energies to be found in all interested countries.

The architects, however, will be the men upon whose shoulders will rest the burden of reconciling the past with the present. So far as possible they should be people of the locality or at least intimately friendly to it. M. Vaillat said truly in an article in Le Temps that one must be born in a country and live there for a long time to "discover within the daily field of vision the character of the soul of things." Whoever doubts the effect upon an artist's mind of that particular aspect of nature which continually meets his vision needs only consult the work of the mediaeval sculptors and illuminators, recording the joy of the worker in his surroundings in the plants of Champagne and the ferns of the Berri plains; the vines of Burgundy, the birds and squirrels and dragon flies of Picardy, the oxen of Laon, and the forests of the Ile-de-France.

The task of the architect in ravaged France will be far more exacting than the mere recording of the flora and fauna in carved ornament. Mrs. Wharton has written her impressions of Auve, one of the smiling Aisne villages that resembled each the others like the members of a family in which likeness prevails. Its pitiable ruins were the first to be encountered in her journey between the Marne and the Meuse, between Châlons and Sainte-Menehould—a chaos of rubbish and dross.

She has written of the towns of Lorraine, the most injured of them resembling quarries, the least maltreated recalling Pompeii, of Ypres unique in its proud erectness, the outer shells of its buildings standing, revealing only, on close approach, the empty death within. We learn from her and from other visitors to the front that in the towns devastated during the retreat from the Marne there are left enough signs of habitation to affirm their character. In some of them entire streets remain intact, in others buildings on one side of a street have been destroyed and those on the other side are unhurt, and to these towns the inhabitants in many instances have returned.

Along the present lines of front, however, almost total annihilation has been caused by the large calibre shells. Paul-Léon, chief of the division of architecture in the S.-S. d'état des Beaux-Arts, says in Les Arts Français: "The earth, strewn with innumerable craters, presents the aspect of a lunar landscape. No trace of human habitation remains. The very ground has lost its configuration, it has been torn up to such a great depth. The peasant would not be able to find the site of his field." In his article on "La Reconstruction des Villages Dévastés" this author reviews with scholarly precision the general characteristics of rural architecture in France and makes many important observations on the nature of the changes that inevitably must mark the advance of industry and the increase of agriculture after the war.

He points out the close relation between rural architecture and the conditions imposed by nature; the low peasant house of Flanders built upon soil too soft and moist to permit foundations or a succession of stories, its large roof protecting it from the assaults of the wind, its restricted area compelling the multiplication of separate farm buildings; the houses of Picardy uniting the various buildings and reducing to a minimum the amount of space covered on account of the great value of the cultivated lands and the scarcity of water; the houses of stony Lorraine, with thick walls and small openings, sheltering from the rigors of Winter under one roof peasants, cattle, and harvested crops. He points out the clarity with which the distribution of the farm buildings indicates at a glance the character of the agriculture and the mode of cultivation, the barn predominating in Picardy, the sheepfold in Champagne, the cellar in Burgundy, the stable in Lorraine.

Already, however, these general characteristics are seen to have been modified by the new forces that have come into the life of the region. The increase in routes of travel and transportation have made it possible to use different building materials, and brick has come to replace the picturesque walls formed of the clay soil spread on a wooden framework. It has become easy to import those elements in which the soil of a region is lacking, and to grow crops that would have been prohibited under former conditions. Also it is possible as never before to market products on a large scale, and for this more land is needed than a peasant formerly required for his personal use, and small exchange. In every direction are signs of the slow molding of the aspect of places to the altered life of the civilized world.

Nineteenth century progress, M. Paul-Léon concludes, has caused changes more profound and rapid in the cities than in the country. In certain quarters of Troyes, Rheims, or Amiens old houses, constructed with the materials and according to the usages of the locality, do not greatly differ from those of the peasants, but a type of architecture constructed for renting purposes has gained popularity, thrusting itself constantly further into the surrounding country and threatening rural life with "urbanization." Herein, the author urges, lies a very real danger to the conservation of the regional character.

"It is at the point of contact with outside life, in the neighborhood of the railway station, that the influence of the large city is most strongly marked. There is formed at some distance from the old village a new agglomeration of high buildings of pretentious architecture and disagreeable decoration. The station itself, as well as other communal buildings, the Post Office, the school, often even the church, are erected according to a uniform administrative model, regardless of the life and character of the country. The reconstruction of the public buildings in the invaded localities will give opportunity to react against this excess of centralization.

"Urbanized by the railroad, the village is equally so by the highway. This formerly was the main street, and, so to speak, the public common. The carts used to put the crops in storage were kept there; the peasant placed his dung heap there and his farm implements; and family reunions were held there. Automobile travel has in a way dispossessed this accommodating main street. In our reconstructed villages the main road will, like the railroad, pass outside the clustered buildings. The houses will be gathered around an inclosed space, secured from traffic, as was the square of antiquity—market, forum, sanctuary—and become by a strange aberration the public square of our cities."

As a last word, M. Paul-Léon warns those whose charge it will be after the war to erect dwellings and farm buildings against the perils of imitation. Exhibitions and competitions, he says, will furnish documents and ideas, but not models. The builders must take account not only of historic traditions and conditions of local life, but of the surroundings and the present moment.

The present moment, Mr. Ford already has noted, offers an entirely new problem that must be solved for the future generations; namely, the providing of landing places for that clumsy and exacting vehicle of transportation, the airplane.

Only less important than preparations for reconstruction—to lovers of ancient art, even more important—are the preparations made in various places for the preservation of works of art from attacks by bombardment. The airplane attack is most to be feared and most difficult to guard against, especially where, as in Italy, the attack is made from the open waters.

In the Gazette des Beaux-Arts, which has resumed publication and appears now as a quarterly, is an article by Ugo Ojetti, member of the Superior Council of Fine Arts in Venice, in which he recounts the injuries done to the Cathedral San Ciriaco at Ancona, to the Church of the Scalzi at Venice, to the palatine Church of Theodoric at Ravenna, to Santa Maria Formosa at Venice, and to other monuments of Italian art, and with singularly patient comment on the sentimental blindness that delayed the work of protecting the remaining monuments, he goes on to describe that work of which he is now the director, its difficulties, and the achievements of those engaged in it. Illustrations make clear to the least initiated the processes of guarding the precious architecture and the sculptures and paintings that have made Venice the adored city of art lovers for many centuries. The delicate detail of such work can be known only to artists. In protecting the Palace of the Doges, for example, it has been necessary that not merely the actual stone of the edifice be saved, but also the lovely patina of ages which has lent to its surfaces the tones of ivory and silver. To save these surfaces from injury by the fresh mortar of the protecting structure, they are covered with cloth soaked in paraffine. This is but one instance of the hundreds arising to be met by trained intelligence and practical experience.

At least we may be permitted to hope that this war will bear witness to growth of human power in the tasks of preservation and renewal confronting the race. What is being done to these ends should be as widely known as possible in order that a public demand may be created for the extension of the work wherever there is need of it.

The Wilton House Collections.

The 5th and 6th of July, which are the first and second days of the sale at Sotheby's of works from the Earl of Pembroke's collection, will be devoted to the prints, among which are many that are rare and fine. Fifteen are by the monogram masters, a small number are by Dürer; there is the extremely rare "Apelles" by Nicoletto da Modena; there is a mountainous landscape by Seghers printed in colors; there are nineteen van Dycks, and a large number by Marc Antonio Raimondi and his pupils. There are also woodcuts, chiaroscuro prints, and mezzotints, in rare states, and a collection of engravings mounted in old folio volumes, the larger number representing the Italian schools. With the prints will be sold a sheet of drawings by Dürer catalogued as "probably the finest and most interesting" to come into the market for many years past, and "possibly one of the most important drawings by Albert Dürer known."

The historical collection of old master drawings will be sold on the third and fourth days, July 9 and 10. This collection has been published by S. A. Strong, late Librarian to the House of Lords and to the Duke of Devonshire, and the attributions originally given, with his revisions, are used in the present catalogue. A number of the drawings are made as studies for engravings or paintings. A silver point of a man seated on a galloping horse is by Leonardo da Vinci and "probably a study for the statue of Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan." Of "The Incredulity of St. Thomas," by Raphael, Mr. Strong says: "The drawing belongs to the last period of Raphael's life—Raphael is putting his pen to full speed, but the types, no less than the line, are clearly his." Correggio has a tender and bland study for his picture of the "Nativity" at Dresden, which follows quite closely the scheme of the drawing. Of two red chalk designs for the frescoes in the Hall of Henry II., at Fontainebleau, by Primaticcio, Strong says, "We are better able to follow the master's intention from these magnificent drawings than from the frescoes themselves, which are now completely masked by the restoration." There is a fourteenth century drawing in pen and sepia of Giotto's "Navicella," an "early and detailed record" of one of Giotto's greatest works, although we are warned against pressing too closely the attribution to Giotto himself.

A "Venice Crowned by Fame," by Veronese, is accepted as "of the highest importance as showing the manner in which the painter worked when at the summit of his mastery." Apparently he had his architectural setting drawn for him by a professional architect in correct perspective. He then laid in bold figures with white pigment, horses and their riders in the foreground, women on a balcony, and above, on clouds, Venice and her attending nymphs.

The last items in the catalogue will arouse great interest. Two suits of armor show an unbroken descent in the same house and the same family for over 350 years, having been brought home by the first Earl of Pembroke after the victorious campaign of 1557. One belonged to Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France, and its extraordinary size and heavy weight bear witness to the stature and strength of the Constable, who, a man 65 years old, was able to carry it through a long Summer day's fighting. The other suit belonged to Louis de Bourbon, Duc de Montpensier, who, with the Constable, was taken prisoner at the battle of St. Quentin. The armor is said to be clearly of Italian workmanship, though bearing no armorer's mark.

Finally, there are two oil paintings, one a small panel, "Judith and Holofernes," attributed to Andrea Mantegna, an attribution disputed by Berenson, who finds an element of pettiness in the drawing and of crudity in the color; the other, a portrait of the artist's mother by Rembrandt. Dr. Bode and M. Emil Michel agree in assigning the latter to about the date 1629, just before Rembrandt left his father's house at Leyden for Amsterdam. The figure is rather less than life size, and is painted half length, seated and stooping over a large open book which lies on a table. A brownish gown is worn over a dark gray underdress, and on the head is a purple velvet hood. The face is deeply wrinkled, and something in the meekness of attitude and expression suggests the portrait of an old man by Rembrandt in the Boston Museum.

Russian Envoy's Hopeful View of the Republic

War to be Pushed Without Delay, But Permanent Constitution Must Wait Until Fall—People's Ignorance Has Been Exaggerated

WHEN the harvest is in and the thrashing is done, Russia will make her Constitution. Until then the men and women of the new republic will be too busy in the fields gathering the food for themselves and their armies to devote themselves to the building of the State.

Such, in substance, was the reply of Boris Bakhmeteff, the Ambassador of Russia's Provisional Government to the United States, in response to a question as to when the Constitutional Convention would be called together. What greater assurance could there be of the genuineness of this new democracy than this, that the charter of the country, the framework of its laws, the guarantee of the rights of all the people, must not be undertaken until all the people are at liberty to have their say in the enterprise?

It was a few hours after his speech before the United States Senate that the Ambassador gave the interview in which he predicted, approximately, the time of the Constitutional Convention, the delegates to which will represent nearly 200,000,000 Russians. To the Senate he gave assurance that Russia would make no separate peace with Germany. In the interview he said that the war was one of the great fundamental, indisputable things upon which all Russia was agreed, and that its prosecution would not wait for the assembling of the Constitution makers.

"Our convention," said Ambassador Bakhmeteff, "will be called as soon as possible, because from that only can come our real source of power. The action of that convention will be the first real expression of the will of the people, in accordance with which the new Government must be built in all its parts—the executive, legislative, and the judiciary parts. Until then we can have no real legislative government. The Provisional Government is representative of different groups, but none of these can know that it represents a majority of the people. When the Constitutional Assembly convenes we shall know what the people need and want. Then we will get the creative force of the Russian democracy.

"In the meantime we must get along as best we can with makeshifts and undertake as little as possible outside of the region of the indisputable principles of democracy upon which we know that we are agreed, without being told so by our delegates to the convention. That the war must go on is one of these indisputable things.

"Russia knows that if she made a separate peace, Germany, with her armies released from the east front, would smash France and England and then come back and smash Russia.

"But anything in the way of permanent economic legislation or efforts to devise a financial system for the country and all other matters of policy upon which there is bound to be wide divergence of opinion must wait for the convention. That will be called some time in the Fall. The men and women of the country, especially the peasants and the farmers, are now too busy in the fields to give proper attention to the discussion of all the matters involved and to the choice of the delegates who will best represent them in the convention. And, remember, that all peasants and farmers, and all the industrial workers of the country, both men and women, above twenty years of age are to have a vote in the selection of those delegates. The harvest time differs in different parts of the country, but some time in late September or October the crops will all be harvested and the thrashing done. Then the people will have time to choose their delegates and to tell those delegates what they want the Constitution of the Republic of Russia to contain.

"There will be about 1,000 delegates, and the machinery of electing them is being perfected now by a non-political commission of about sixty Russians, who were appointed about the time I left for the United States. For this election of delegates the political divisions of the country will be used as they now exist, but the Constitutional Convention may see fit to make other boundaries as the permanent lines of the States or provinces under the new Government.

"The thousand delegates will be chosen in accordance with an old formula, that is, a formula that we had in Russia at the time of the revolution of 1905, although, for lack of opportunity to test it, the formula was not much more than a theory then. Now it is a fact. We call it the four-tail system. It calls for a suffrage that is universal, direct, equal, and secret. By universal, of course, I mean that all over the age of twenty will vote, regardless of sex or creed or race. By direct, I mean that each voter will vote direct for his or her choice, and not through an elector as you choose your President. By equal, I mean that the voting right of the man of no property is as great as that of the rich man. And the ballot will be secret.

"There is some sentiment in Russia, as you had in the United States before the adoption of the Constitution, in favor of a confederation of States, rather than a union. This is because of natural reaction from the overcentralized Government under which Russia has so long been oppressed. Outside of Petrograd nobody has had any real authority, so now, with freedom to govern ourselves, there is, of course, a strong tendency toward granting a very liberal measure of effective local control in all provincial matters. But I do not fear that the nation will be disintegrated. We will have both the Federal and the Provincial Governments and laws, as you have, although I believe that in Russia more will be left to the provinces than is the case here. With us it will be the best way to make a real democracy. Let each man who is to pay taxes have a very direct and intimate connection with the making of the laws which impose the taxes. Then there is this difference between the birth of our new nation and the beginnings of the United States. You were a group of separate States, lacking in co-ordination. To remedy that lack, you formed yourselves into a strong union. We must go a little in the other direction to strike the proper balance between the nation as a whole and its several parts.

"As to models in past and present republics for the new Russian Republic, I do not think that any one country can be named as such. We have many scholars in Russia, leaders of political thought, who have spent their lives in the study of democracies and republics. That has been so for generations. The thing that has now come true has long been a dream of these men, and the thought of the people is impregnated with what they have said and written. These men, these scholars and dreamers of Russia, have been, shall I say, like bees, taking the best of the honey wherever they found it—in America, in the French Republic, in the democracies of the ancients, and storing it in the great Russian hive against the time when all the people should be free to use it. So all republics of the past and present will contribute something to the construction of this new one. So far as direct adoption is concerned, I assume that more will be taken from the Constitution and laws of some of the separate States of the United States as models for our Provincial Governments than will be taken from your Federal Constitution for the making of our National Government.

Professor Boris Bakhmeteff, the New Russian Republic's Special Ambassador to the United States.

"But do not think of Russians in the mass as a people to whom the idea of democracy is new and strange. Hungry people know of food as well as those who are fed. Democratic ideas have been strongly crystallizing with us for generations. The greatest of these ideas or principles, that the majority should rule, is a part of the very life of the Russian people. It is in the blood. And it has been more than a theory with them; it has always prevailed as a fact of everyday life in all such little village affairs as they were allowed to handle for themselves. They have the fundamentals, and, now that the opportunity has come, they will know how to apply them to their larger affairs.

"Another mistake that has been made by the outside world in its thought of Russia has been in exaggerating the ignorance of the Russian people. Illiteracy is not so dense as some seem to think. It certainly is not hopeless. Schools have been established in many parts of the country, thanks to the Duma. Several years ago the Duma forced the Government to adopt an educational system which in eight years would have put knowledge of at least reading and writing in the possession of every boy and girl in the entire country. The war has interfered with that somewhat; but, as it is, the idea of the public school has become a familiar thing to the Russian people. Needless to say, general education will be one of the first fruits of the republican Government.

"Our social and economic problems are very much the same as those of Europe and America, because we have the same factors, the rich and the poor, the capitalist and the laborer, and the large land owner and the landless man. But if we all adhere to the cardinal principle of the democracy which we have won, that the majority rules, there will be no menace to the stability of the country in the process of solving these difficulties.

"Perhaps our most complicated problem will be that of the just redistribution of land, the restoration of the thousands of acres of former royalty and its following to the people who cultivate the ground. The question that naturally arises in that connection is, 'Will not such redistribution constitute a violation of the rights of property?' The answer is in the negative. Proof of that is to be found in the history of Russia's great agrarian question. In the beginning the people were free and owned their land. When they were made serfs by a decree of the Czar, their land was given to Court and army favorites and taken over by the royal family for itself. When the serfs were freed by a later Czar the land was not restored to them. So what is now demanded by the people is not a violation of property rights, but a restitution. Of course there are many economic difficulties in the way of a just solution of the whole matter, because of transfers of property by purchase and otherwise, and no doubt there will be in the redistribution some isolated cases that will amount to confiscation. But on the whole this land problem will be settled on an equable basis."

Naming of United States Warships

THE law requires that all first-class battleships "shall be named for States and shall not be named for any city, place, or person until the names of the States have been exhausted," and a recent article by Walter Scott Meriwether in The Rudder points out that Secretary Daniels's recent order assigning the names of New Mexico, California, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Idaho to the five superdreadnoughts now under construction completely exhausts the list of unused names. In selecting names for the five battle cruisers authorized by the last Congress, recourse was had to names which never should have disappeared from the navy register—Constitution, Constellation, Saratoga, Ranger, and Lexington. The famous old frigates Constitution and Constellation, now preserved as relics of the wooden fleets of a century ago, will be known as "Old Constitution" and "Old Constellation." The present Saratoga was formerly the New York, the armored cruiser which served as Admiral Sampson's flagship.

World at War Is Facing a Shortage of Doctors

So Many Men Are Drafted for the Trenches That People at Home Must Systematize Prevention of Disease, Says Dr. Geier

"IT is nothing to have from 20,000 to 30,000 wounded soldiers in twenty-four hours. You have them lying there. Are you going to leave them where they lie?"

Colonel T. H. Goodwin, Royal Army Medical Corps, was talking to a group of American physicians in this city last week. The answer already given by the English doctors to his question was grimly indicated by Colonel Goodwin. "Where will we get more doctors?" he said. "We haven't got them. That's what it comes to."

But the appalling havoc that the war has wrought among the doctors is not only felt by the army; the civilian population at home in England is also suffering from a lack of medical attention. The outbreak of an epidemic—anything like the infantile paralysis plague that swept over a portion of the United States last year—would find England in a critical predicament. Doubtless the other warring nations are in the same uneasy situation.

"The entry of the United States into the great struggle is going to put us in the same position as are England and presumably the other combatants," warns Dr. Otto P. Geier of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Preventive Medicine Section of the American Medical Association. In enlarging upon the situation he continued: "Already an impressive number of our doctors have gone to the front, many of them leaders of the profession. It is only an indication of the response that will be made by the medical profession when our soldiers are actually sent into the trenches. It is inevitable that the medical resources of our country will be drained just as have been the medical resources of England.

"In sizing up the problem before us, it must be remembered that this depletion of our medical forces comes at a time when, because of the fearful destruction of national man-power in combat, it will be particularly necessary to work for the conservation of health at home.

"There is no problem of greater urgency than this conservation of our national health. National health means national efficiency. We must begin now to store up energy for the great industrial struggle that is to come with the cessation of the war.

"With a greater need for health conservation and a seriously lessened medical force, it goes without saying that now, more than ever, it is necessary to adopt the most economic method of combating disease. This is to be found in thoroughly organizing and stirring into activity all those forces that tend toward the prevention of disease.

"In the present emergency the general public should be roused to the necessity of greater activity than ever before in 'swat the fly' campaigns, in neighborhood 'clean up and brush up' work, in ridding the community of all mosquito-breeding pools, in thoroughly enforcing the 'don't spit' mandate. Every person who sells, handles, or buys food should see that it is kept free from contamination. The purity of water supply and the sanitary disposal of sewage should all be carefully looked after.

"These activities, of course, should not be left solely to the individual; town, county, and State should all co-operate. That economy in public health activities may prove the most expensive kind of parsimony is always true, but the truth of it is more apt to be brought home now than ever before. These activities, however, will by no means meet our requirements for the conservation of public health. That will be done only by the consummation of those changes that have gradually been taking place in the medical profession. And it is to be hoped that the present emergency will work this consummation.

"In the strikingly evolutionary programs of the twentieth century no group of individuals has had its old-time relationships more radically changed than have the physicians. Many factors, social and economic, have been responsible. Some of these evolutionary changes have promptly and voluntarily come from within the profession, others have been forced upon the profession.

"It is evident that the doctors have for all time passed beyond the stage of the absolutely individual and personal relationship of family physician and patient to one where the community steps in to safeguard itself against any abuse of the old circumscribed relationship, and demands collective action in matters of health for the benefit of all.

"The concentration of population in cities has developed problems beyond the control of the private physician. With density of population have come the tenement, bad housing and living conditions, tuberculosis, alcoholism, venereal diseases, poverty, delinquency, and crime. The development of industry, with its occupational hazards, has created another series of health impairments, which the family physician may have the knowledge to alleviate, but the prevention of which is entirely beyond his control.

"Every social disorder has a medical aspect in the neglect of the laws of a healthy mental and physical state. If the medical profession is to fill its place in the new order of things, it must realize that its work is fundamental to the solution of social problems; it must realize the necessity for community thinking, community action.

"Now let us see what are the needs of the individual. If we can devise a program that will meet his needs, it can probably be extended advantageously to the community. A man needs health so that he can work effectively and so earn a good wage, a job in an industry free from health and accident hazards, a healthful home accessible to his work, intelligent medical care in time of illness, protection to his home and industry, good schools for his children which safeguard the health, a Health Department which will protect himself and family against contagious diseases, healthful recreation for himself and family.

"It will be seen at a glance that his success and happiness are all predicated on his health and that of his family; that this health is possible only through collective action; that the family physician appears only when some health agency has failed to prevent disease.

"Statistics have been collected which are said to show that the anual wage loss in the United States due to sickness is $500,000,000. Tuberculosis, it is said, claims an annual economic loss in this country of nearly the same amount. Bad housing, bad living, alcoholism, venereal disease, and occupational diseases would surely add an equal number of millions. And the same may be said of the annual labor turnover, or the quick hiring and firing of help; also of voluntary absence from work due to personal reasons or lack of application.

"Now, these social and economic losses, totaling billions, are all preventable if society is really in earnest about improving its fundamental health conditions.

"If we would be successful in the improvement of the health and happiness of the nation, we must, to begin with, reorganize both private health practice and public health practice. Both must be placed on a higher plane of efficiency. We must set up adequate public health machinery by reorganizing the Federal, State, and municipal health work. This work must be entirely removed from political control so that scientific attainment and spirit may pervade the whole organization; and then we may have the maximum of co-ordination and co-operation throughout this machinery for the attainment of 100 per cent. efficiency in working for public health.

"What share of the $500,000,000 loss which is charged to illness is due to unnecessary length of illness on account of lack of diagnosis, faulty diagnosis, or faulty therapeutics? Loss from illness can be tremendously reduced through the establishment of diagnostic clinics so that 100 per cent. of the people may enjoy the advantage of the most scientific medical and surgical knowledge obtainable. These diagnostic clinical stations would afford to all physicians in their daily work the same facilities as would extension courses and post-graduate work. One cannot imagine a better method of raising the standards of medical practice.

"The group plan of practice, the furnishing of diagnosis, should be made free, or supplied at a minimum cost, so that 100 per cent. of the profession may keep in daily contact with the progress of scientific medicine by taking their patients to consulting clinics. Today, in large cities, only 20 per cent. of the profession have access to scientific equipment and public diagnostic research laboratories, and these 20 per cent. have these advantages at the cost of the 80 per cent. of the public and the 80 per cent. of the profession.

"By making diagnostic clinics free, or practically so, we will enormously stimulate accurate diagnosis, systematic treatment, and preventive health work. These diagnostic clinics would be under the control of the respective health departments.

"The tremendous reduction in loss from illness occurring through the operation of industrial dispensaries suggests the extension of this principle to the schools. If full-time physicians were placed in charge of all-day dispensaries in schools, making physical examinations of all children, and prescribing for their minor ailments, using the public diagnostic clinics already referred to for confirmation of diagnoses, a similar reduction would take place in lost time from school as has taken place in lost time from work through the operation of all-day industrial dispensaries.

"Perhaps the greatest change that has come in medical practice has been the development of the field of industrial hygiene. It is now taking the whole time of thousands of physicians, and it would seem that the beginning has just been made. No doubt this latter situation has been stimulated by workmen's compensation acts, but it is equally due to the awakening consciousness on the part of the manufacturer that the health of the worker is a definite asset in his business. Medical care in industry is not a charity: it pays good dividends.

"Now, these questions arise: What relationship will this new industrial medicine bear to public health work? Should it not have some kind of supervision from the Health Department, so that its work may be well co-ordinated? And, lastly, would not industry co-operate in making industrial hygiene compulsory?

"This type of socialized medicine will be intensively preventive. It will discover disease in its incipiency; it will prevent loss from illness. It will attack directly such problems as bad housing, venereal diseases, alcoholism, tuberculosis, and thereby make a fundamental contribution to social welfare.

"I predict that should the socialization of medicine, the raising of the standards of medical practice, along with the extension of preventive work, be consummated, our general sickness would be reduced by one-half. This, of course, is figuring on the basis of our present condition; but with the impending depletion of our medical forces the value of all these things is greatly augmented."

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T. P. Talks of Obstacles in Home Rule Fight

Nationalist Party, Seeking Autonomy, Is Trying to Keep Ireland from Committing Suicide—Futility of Sinn Fein's Hopes

Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., Who is in the United States on a Mission of the Irish Nationalist Party.

IT was a warm morning for the discussion of Irish politics. But the Honorable Thomas Power O'Connor, better known as "T. P." and better yet as "Tay Pay," did all he could to resist the onslaught of New York's August-like June. He wore white tennis shoes and a light dressing gown and he frequently refreshed himself from a little silver box of snuff—surely the coolest possible way of enjoying tobacco.

With Richard Hazleton, Secretary of the Nationalist Party, Mr. O'Connor has come to this country on a political mission, concerning the exact nature of which much is surmised and little definitely known. It is supposed that the visit of the Commissioners has to do with the forthcoming Irish Convention in Dublin, and that one purpose of the visit is to explain to the people of America the attitude of the Nationalist Party at this moment in Ireland's history.

There had been so much misunderstanding in the United States as to the exact demands which the Nationalists are making that it seemed advisable to ask this veteran of Irish politics just what were the expectations and desires of his party. He said:

"The representatives of the Nationalist Party are now seeking what Ireland has instructed all her Nationalist representatives to seek—I might say almost for centuries. The Act of Union destroying the Irish Parliament was passed over a century ago. And ever since that time the Irish people have protested against the destruction of their Parliament and demanded its re-establishment.

"As to the form this re-establishment should take, opinions have varied, although the essential idea has always been the same. O'Connell, for instance, held to the one idea in his youth and in his old age—he always pressed the Irish demand for the repeal of the Union. Repeal of the Union means the re-establishment of the Irish Parliament on the old lines, that is to say, consisting of two houses, a House of Lords and a House of Commons.

"In O'Connell's day it was proposed by some student of the situation to modify this particular form of Irish demands, and the substitute was something that I can best indicate to Americans by characterizing it as the Federal idea. There were many arguments in favor of this change. In the first place, the old Irish House of Commons was extremely imperfect—in fact, the inadequacy of its powers caused its destruction. The Ministers were not responsible to the Irish Parliament, but to the British Parliament, and, therefore, even Grattan was without real authority. O'Connell never considered the Federal plan to be better than his own plan of Repeal, but he dallied with the idea and never finally rejected it.

"There was a long and tragic interval in the activities of the Irish Parliamentary movement for self-government. But in 1870 the Parliamentary movement for self-government had its second birth, under Isaac Butt. Butt dropped the O'Connell plan of Repeal and adopted the Federal plan. The essence of that plan was that Irish administrative concerns should be in the hands of an Irish Parliament, but Imperial, or as you would call them, Federal concerns, and the control of the army and navy should remain in the hands of the Imperial Parliament.

"Entire autonomy in internal government of the Irish, co-operation in the Imperial Parliament in the control of Imperial and National affairs—that sums up the demand of Isaac Butt. From that demand no Irish party has ever receded. Up to about a year ago that form of the Irish demand was accepted by 999 out of every 1,000 of Irishmen in Ireland and I think I might say throughout the world. Certainly, therefore, in standing by that demand the Irish party is consistent with Irish tradition."

"But how do you explain," Mr. O'Connor was asked, "the recent notification of the Irish demand by a certain number of the Irish people—the desire for an Irish Republic?"

"I may trace not only that new demand," he said, "but every disturbance in the recent history of Ireland to the events of Easter Week, 1916. I thought that before I left London I had thoroughly sounded the depths of resentment, of dissension, which the executions of Easter Week had caused. But serious as was my view of the world-wide tragedy of which these executions were the start, that view has become even more serious during the few days that I have been in the United States.

"I pointed out in a speech that no country in the world had found cruelty to be an act of efficient statesmanship. Obviously, the fact that South Africa is today fighting by the side of the Allies and making war on Prussian militarism is due to two facts, first that after the Boer War, (largely because of the wisdom of Campbell-Bannerman,) the Boers immediately received back nearly all the liberties they had lost, and, second, that when the people whom I may call the Sinn Feiners of South Africa created a rebellion, not a single rebel leader was executed.

"My chief complaint," said Mr. O'Connor, speaking with considerable fervor, "against the men who are attacking the members of my party and their policy has to do with the shameless and gigantic mendacity with which they pursue us. Not for a day did we fail to plead with the authorities against the insane folly as well as the mad injustice of the executions, and of the wholesale and senseless arrests by which they were accompanied. Mr. Dillon was in his house in Dublin for the six days of the rebellion and over and over again sought and had interviews with General Maxwell. Mr. Redmond was equally busy in London. Mr. Dillon and I talked a whole hour with Mr. Asquith, pleading for the life of Roger Casement. I need not say that there never was a more atrocious or malignant invention than the story that we cheered the announcement of the executions.

"In behalf of the prisoners we put forth our best efforts also. At the moment when those in sympathy with Sinn Fein were demanding merely that they be tried as military prisoners, we of the Nationalist Party were making the demand that they be released unconditionally. As a matter of fact the promise to release them was made in my presence weeks before the prisoners were freed. The release was postponed not because of any change in the intentions of the Government, but because of the very delicate situation with regard to the proposed convention. If the prisoners had been released at that time the convention might have been wrecked by the refusal of the Ulster party to participate."

"Just what," Mr. O'Connor was asked, "is the difference between your point of view regarding the Easter Week insurrection and the point of view of the Sinn Feiners?"

"As to the executions there is no difference of judgment," he said. "Our difference of opinion has to do with the policy which these executions should cause the Irish people to follow. I do not believe in the plan of wild and blind and suicidal revenge. I do not believe that because Ireland was so savagely treated Ireland should commit suicide.

"The Sinn Feiners ask for an Irish Republic. How is the Irish Republic to be established? There is only one means, force of arms. Where is the force? where are the arms? The tragedy is that we may have many other unsuccessful attempts at armed insurrection, leading to more bloodshed, more sorrow. Ireland has her choice today between following either of two paths, the one leading to establishment at an early date of her liberties by the methods which have produced in Ireland for half a century the greatest transformation in the history of any country, and the other, that of rebellion, leading to vain bloodshed and the postponement of Irish liberty for many years.

"Oh," said Mr. O'Connor, with a sudden gesture, "when I read that Mr. Pearse, one of the men executed after the Easter Week rebellion, said that it was worth dying to save the soul of Ireland, I cannot help seeing the tragic delusion in such men's minds. We all want to save the soul of Ireland. Which is the better way, to give up thousands of young lives in vain sacrifice, or to reap the result of years of devoted service and realize the autonomy for which Ireland has hoped and prayed for years?

"It seems to me that the message of President Wilson to Congress has settled this question. I find it impossible to reconcile the language of that document in its insistence on the rights of small nationalities and on the theory that government rests on the consent of the governed with the denial of Ireland's demands. When the day comes for the Peace Conference, I cannot imagine any one of the Allies refusing to Ireland recognition of the principles that will be applied to Belgium, Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, and the Jugo-Slavs."

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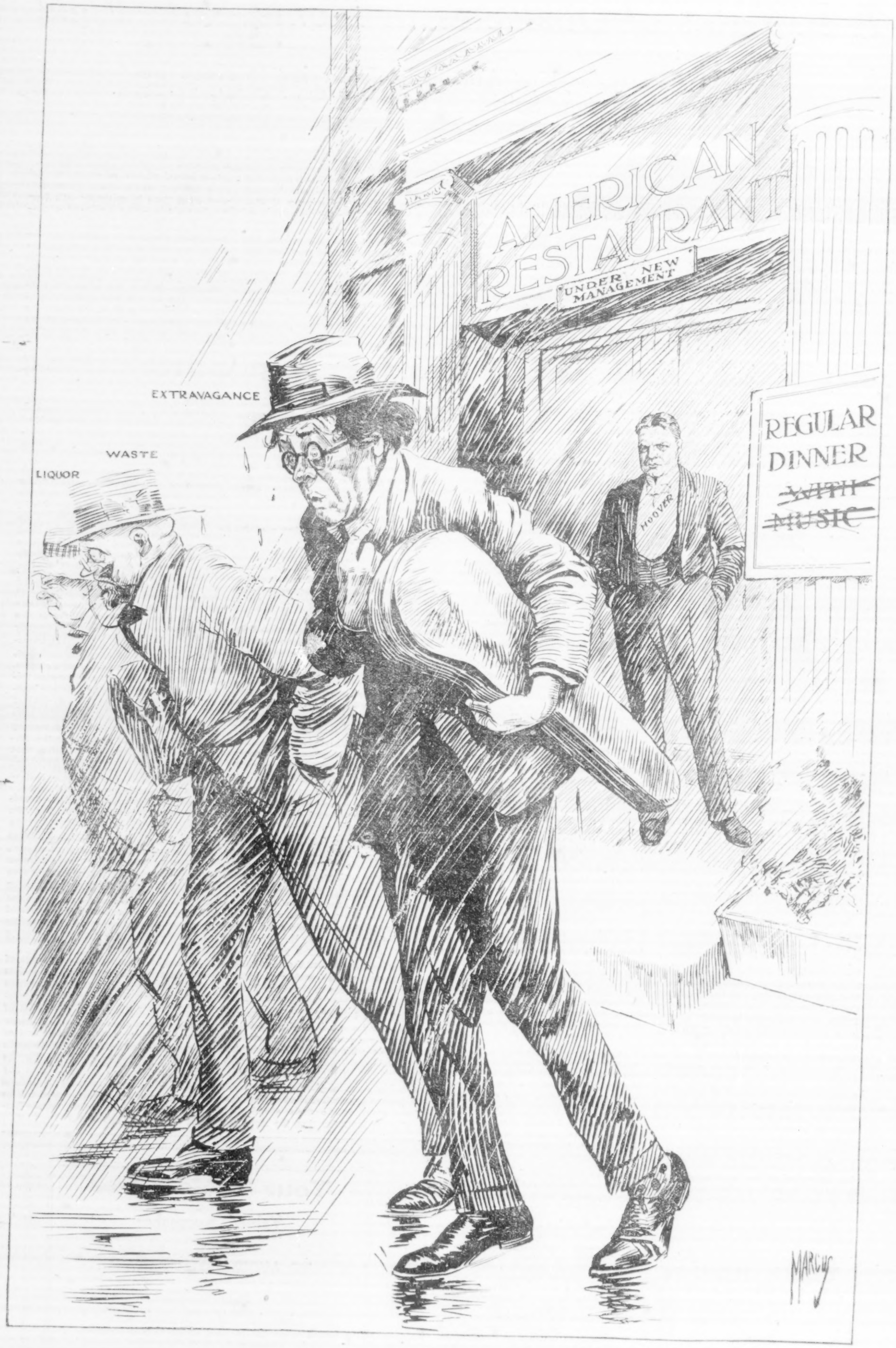

Discharging the Musicians

Manager: "I can't keep you and hold down expenses too"

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN — NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1917 — EIGHT PAGES

WILLIAM J. LOCKE'S STORY OF WARTIME

"The Red Planet," to be Published on the 6th of This Month, Different from the Typical "War Novel"—Latest Works of Fiction

THE RED PLANET. By William J. Locke. New York: The John Lane Company.

A SCENE familiar in a long procession of English novels furnishes the setting for the wartime drama of Mr. Locke's new novel, to be published on the 6th of this month—the English country town with its local magnate of the lesser nobility, its retired army officer, and its division into classes almost as sharply drawn as the lines of Hindu caste. Observers in England have reported wonderful progress toward real democracy as going on there. But if Mr. Locke is aiming to make a true picture of wartime life he seems not to have observed any important modifications of the feeling of caste in such small country towns as he writes about here. His retired army officer, who tells the tale in the first person, is as much of a Tory as retired army officers usually are in English novels—and more need not be said of his point of view. Also, his temper is as peppery as that of this time-honored property of British fiction is usually painted. The inability of the Briton to express his emotions is proverbial; but if English novelists do not falsify the retired British officer he is remarkably spontaneous in the voicing of his irritation. But Mr. Locke's Major Meredyth can be forgiven his small explosions of annoyance because, in the first place, they are evidently a conventional asset which Mr. Locke hauls out of the property room of British fiction to furnish the comedy element for a tale in which even

> Over sheltered vales of home
> Rides the Red Planet Mars.

And, in the next place, his retired Major has ample physical and psychological excuse for an occasional sharpness of tongue. In the Boer war a shell had disabled him, given him "gollywog" legs, and ever since, sound from the waist up, he has been confined to his wheel chair through all the years of his manhood's prime. When the Great War comes on his spirit is more in revolt than ever. But if he has "gollywog" legs, years of serving as a sort of father confessor to his friends and his friends' children and to most of the people of the little town have taught him that many others have "gollywog" hearts or souls or minds. So he resigns himself, with occasional explosions of temper as a sort of safety valve for his inner revolt, to doing his best toward making them see straight and live rightly.

Through these relations the story develops, with the Major and his wheel chair usually prominent in the action. Mr. Locke has always shown remarkable skill in making interesting, even heroic or lovable, figures out of most unpromising material, such as that of his Beloved Vagabond, and none of that skill deserts him as he unfolds this story through the pen and personality of Major Meredyth, almost helpless paralytic though his leading character is. One gets a thorough understanding of this crippled Major, and feels in him the qualities that bring one after another of the men and women of Wellingsford to his side to tell him what they are doing and thinking, hoping and fearing, and to ask his advice. He bears his own troubles with a gallant heart, even though his tongue is a bit fiery sometimes, and is all love and sympathy for his friends. So the reader begins early in the tale to feel a warm affection for the man, loves him more and more as the story goes on, and rejoices when at its end a wonderful and unexpected happiness comes to him. It is true that that happiness is not in accord with the traditions of fiction and that it goes counter to some of the strongest instincts of human nature, for it links a young, beautiful, vigorous, and high-souled woman with a cripple and invalid entering upon old age. Nevertheless, the reader is glad that it turns out so, and his feeling about it is proof of the author's skill in making derelicts lovable and in his ability to justify currents in human nature that sometimes run contrary to deep-lying instincts, if thereby they attain some spiritual good.

But Major Meredyth, although he takes so prominent a part in the movement of the story, is not really its hero. That distinction is carried by Leonard Boyce, in whose portrayal Mr. Locke does some very subtle work. He is shown to us as a splendid physical creature, big and handsome and strong, and of magnetic personality. But crippled Major Meredyth long feels toward him aversion rather than the attraction that his good looks and his radiant being usually inspire, and suspects him, notwithstanding his feats of daring concerning which army circles buzz with admiration, of being a coward. An ugly rumor had come to the Major's ears of a dastardly deed in South Africa, afterward denied and apparently proved untrue by his exploits at the front in France. But doubt and suspicion live on in the Major's inmost heart, and presently the reader learns that Fear is the power behind the machinery of the tale, the force that directly or indirectly has been molding the fortunes of many lives. Leonard Boyce talks about Fear most interestingly, discussing his

own case as if it were that of some one else. Whether or not that which has sometimes held him in its grip was really fear is perhaps a question for the psychologists. He describes it as "the sudden thing that hits a man's heart and makes him stand stock still like a living corpse—unable to move a muscle—all his will-power out of gear—just as a motor is out of gear." And he suggests that men who suffer in that way ought not to be called cowards, adding, "It's as much a fit, say, as epilepsy."

Whatever it was, it had set going the machinery of the tale long before the story opens, and early in his narration Major Meredyth has to hark back to tell of the death of Althea Fenimore, daughter of the small country nobleman of the place, the tragic spring out of which came the stream of tangled loves and friendships and greatnesses and meannesses that Mr. Locke has made into a thrilling and fascinating novel. Althea, apparently a gay and happy girl, had been found dead in the canal one morning when her parents had thought her asleep in her room. The reader at first learns of it as having been a mere, mysterious, disconnected event, of no moreish interest except as a sad memory. But as the Great War gathers up all England into its fierce and bloody tentacles, one thing after another happens. Major Meredyth pieces them together and speculates upon their significance, the characters come and go and reveal or hint at secret knowledge or hidden emotions, and so the reader is carried into the full swing of a story of absorbing emotional interest closely related to the progress of the war.

There is delicate art in the manner in which the Major endeavors to tell his story, adding much to its realism by his frequently bungling effort to tell things in their proper order and to get the reader informed of all that he ought to know so that his viewpoint will be just and reasonable and properly sympathetic. His unoccupied years have been spent in much study of humankind and much reading of books, and out of that rich background he draws many a striking and suggestive reflection. Once he refers to "my favorite author, Balzac," and adds in parentheses "you need the awful leisure that has been mine to appreciate him." Out of that background, too, he draws the wisdom that enables him to discuss his women characters with penetration. In Althea, dead before the story opens but the source of its drama, he had noted a curious combination of mid-Victorian softness and sentimentality combined with the modern spirit of independence, and he thought it a perilous blend, since it combined the dangers of both and reciprocally deprived her of the protection of each. Betty Fairfax, on the other hand, modern to her finger tips, has a certain steel in her nature that carries her safely through whatever she undertakes. Betty is the chief woman character in the story, and upon her the author has lavished all his well-known power to draw charming women, inspire them with life and fascination and endow them with hearts that aspire and love and suffer and conquer. At the end Major says to Betty that she is "the embodiment of The Woman of the Great War," and she replies: "I am a Woman of the Great War. But in a year or so I shall be like the other women of the war who have suffered and spent their lives, a woman of the past—not of the future." But, fine and vital though she is, her portrait is not so interesting as that of Leonard Boyce, with whom her fortunes are more or less tangled, because of the mixture of good and evil of which he is compounded, the remorse of which he is capable, and the understanding and sympathy with which Major Meredyth comes finally to regard him as the Major endeavors to make clear the contradictory forces in him and to render him full justice in the narration of the part he plays in the story.

As a wartime story "The Red Planet" is different from any that has appeared, more aloof than the others and yet as alive with the war spirit as any of them. Its little country town is filled with the clamor of war preparation and the pathos of war havoc, but the cripple who tells the story can come into touch with the struggle only through the spirit. But his spirit flames and mounts, and in it one sees the spirit of England. Perhaps the deepest, most vivid impression one carries away from the book is that of this helpless man, dominating his infirmites, his whole being aglow with love of England and longing to help England win.

WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS

WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS. By Holman Day. Frontispiece in color. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE rest of the quotation, "there will your heart be also," proved to be the nub of the matter with Ross Sidney, diver, whose personal narrative Mr. Day tells in this novel of life with the bark on and of hair-raising adventure. It is a pleasure to record the steady advance of this author in the artistry and the realistic quality of his work without any loss in the zest of narration and the interest of plot and incident which have always marked his novels. This one is well beyond anything he has heretofore written in its air of being a true account of a young fellow's life and adventure, in the realism of its pictures of various phases of living, and in its general convincingness.

Most of the phases of life which it pictures are of the rough-and-tumble sort, where the devil does take the hindmost in realistic ways, and the young fellow who tells the story does not attempt to smooth down any of the rough edges or disguise the discolored places or perfume the unsavory. It is a tale of busy, bustling life among hard-bitten, hard-hitting, determined men, most of them

(Continued on Page 250)

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE SOUL OF ULSTER. By Ernest W. Hamilton. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

IT is quite likely that a good many people who do not know nearly as much about Ulster as Mr. Hamilton evidently does will suspect him of prejudice. At any rate, his convictions are very definite and downright and they are expressed with simplicity and force. Mr. Hamilton knows what he thinks and nobody who reads his book can have any doubt about it. Moreover, anybody who holds the conventional opinion about the endowments of mind and soul which inhere in the Celtic race is likely to be, in slang phrase, "jarred" by Mr. Hamilton's convictions. He is quite sure that the progress of the centuries has made no difference in the nature of the Irish Celt, that he is the same now that he was in the days of Noah, and that in those far-off times he was a despicable and grievous sort of person.

Mr. Hamilton is Member of Parliament for North Tyrone, and his knowledge of the soul of Ulster has been dearly bought by the part he has taken, as principal or otherwise, of many closely contested elections for that seat. He thinks, indeed, that he has "perhaps had exceptional opportunities of getting occasional rather startling glimpses of the real soul of Ulster." More than half a book, a slender volume of less than two hundred pages, is devoted to a study of the outstanding phases and incidents in the history of Ulster, the author endeavoring thereby to get at the root of the division of sentiment in that province between its two classes of citizens, the Roman Catholic Irish and the Protestant English, who have lived side by side for many generations. He finds that the mutual antipathy between them is racial and not religious, except that the religion so clearly marks the race that it stands for nationality and so emphasizes the basic division. The Protestants are hated by the Irish Catholics, he thinks, because they were originally colonists who were sent into Ulster by the English Government and given lands that ought to have been the undisputed right of the Irish natives. Says Mr. Hamilton:

> The Protestant, therefore, looks askance at the Catholic, not because of doctrinal differences, but because he recognizes in the Catholic an inveterate foe nursing a deathless grievance. Similarly the Roman Catholic scowls on the Protestants, not because of their supposed prejudice against the triple mitre at the Vatican, but because their Protestanism stamps them as usurping British colonists who have wrested from them the best of their lands. This is the Ulster question as it stands today under the Imperial Government. The Ulster question under a native Irish Government would be a very much more serious affair. We should then be faced with all the potential tragedies behind a situation in which one race tries, by every known means, to get rid of another race which does not mean going * * * When the native Irish say "Ireland for the Irish," they mean what they say. In the South and West the cry has little meaning, for the Irish have Ireland. In Ulster we have a very different state of things. Here we find half the province in the occupation of settlers who are not Irish at all. * * * In Ulster, then, the cry means the expulsion from Ireland of the Protestant colonists, and is so understood clearly by both sections of the population. There are no sentimental illusions in Ulster, whatever there may be in England.

Mr. Hamilton paints a rather hopeless prospect of the possibility of union between these two antagonistic elements of the population. The only hope he sees for the wearing away of these long-standing causes of division, emphasized constantly as they are by religious influences, is in the Sinn Feiners, in which movement, he thinks, lie "colossal possibilities toward an ultimate settlement" because of its anti-clerical character. Because it acknowledges no standardized religion and is both non-sectarian and non-religious, he thinks that in time, if the movement continues to spread, it will bring about intermarriages between Celt and Anglo-Saxon and the old lines of antagonism will slowly disappear.

WAR

WAR. By Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by Marjorie Laurie. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

OF the many theories having to do with the war's effect upon literature, one of the most convincing is that which states that war merely diminishes the importance of literature, making it seem a trivial and futile thing. This is certainly the effect which war has upon the writers of romances—it makes them feel that it would be foolish to attempt to imagine anything so startling and splendid and terrible as the war. Writers feel that they have been treated unfairly, that nature has entered into competition with them and made their greatest flights of fancy seem ridiculous. So it is that many writers of fiction seem to have given up the life of the imagination, and to have turned to the chronicling of phases of our time's most important fact.

Now, Pierre Loti was never exclusively a teller of tales—he has always enjoyed going out in quest of interesting and romantic life, as well as imagining it. But he has never before seemed overwhelmed by facts, respectful before facts, as he does in his new book "War." It is a series of some twenty-five sketches, dealing with phases of the war that have come under his observation, in his native France and in Belgium. It is not a coherent book, it is episodic, a scrap-book, a hodge-podge of emotions, judgments, reports. And this constitutes the book's special charm and value. It is a glimpse into the mind of a highly sensitive and perhaps overcivilized man who has been deeply shaken by the tragedy of his native land and all the world.

Loti has been a connoisseur of sensations and experiences, a serious aesthete, a French Lafcadio Hearn. His writing has been exquisite, his pictures of the East have been treasured by all lovers of exotic literature. But he has been a self-conscious writer, rather remote from ordinary humanity, rather too deliberately literary to possess a strong and lasting appeal. In this book, however, he is not trying to create a thing of beauty; he is simply trying to express what demands expression. His story of the two little Belgian refugees is as simple as if he were telling it instead of writing it; his narratives of the battlefront are sincere. He has been wise in writing only of the things that belong to his experience and in writing of them as simply as possible. But the wisdom, it seems, is a wisdom forced upon him by the war. This is the war's book—the war has made use of the delicate and sensitive instrument that is the mind of the author of "Pêcheur d'Islande."

FOR WAR SERVICE

HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION FOR WAR SERVICE. By Thetta Quay Franks. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE MARGIN OF HAPPINESS: The Reward of Thrift. By Thetta Quay Franks. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A BOOK could hardly be more timely than is this slender volume by Mrs. Franks, and it would be difficult for one of its size to have packed into it more good, sound sense, pertinent facts, and straight-from-the-shoulder truthtelling than it contains. All that Mrs. Franks says would be of value and consequence at any time, but her message has its importance increased a thousandfold by the national needs and faults which war has emphasized. The notion that economy means doing without things seems to have gone like a flame all over the country. But Mrs. Franks shows that a truer economy is that which uses materials with knowledge, training, and practical efficiency to get from them their full value in the supplying of human needs. She shows how the national dinner table, catered for by women without training for the business they have undertaken, is responsible for huge money losses, for the malnutrition of one-fourth of the children of the country, for the 40 per cent. increase during the last twenty years in the death rate from organic diseases of middle-aged and elderly people, and how the $9,000,000,000 spent annually by the women of America might with better training and organization be made to yield far better results in healthful and happy living.

The plea Mrs. Franks makes is for more and better training of women in the ways of modern, scientific housekeeping and a wider understanding of the necessity of this movement. And she makes special application of her argument to the crisis which now confronts the country and urges upon women to put forth all their energies along the lines of organization and efficient management, pointing out several lines of action and giving practical advice concerning them. As to these present opportunities of women to be of service to the nation along economic lines, Mrs. Franks says:

> In dealing with the urgent problem of the high cost of living, women can do more to aid this nation than political parties or municipalities or societies. * * * Women can save money in three ways—by the practical use of a balanced ration, by handling money on business principles, and by spending their incomes on the budget plan.

The greater part of the book is taken up with an exposition of how money can be saved in these three ways and comparing them with the methods used by almost all women at the present time.

Less the emergency kind of book, the larger work by Mrs. Franks covers a wider range than does the above volume, and deals with its subjects somewhat more in detail. The former gives a swift, but surprisingly comprehensive, glance at the various ways in which woman can, in her own distinctive sphere of work, be of very great service to the nation at the present time. But "The Margin of Happiness" shows in what degree woman is responsible in times of both peace and war for the happiness, the prosperity, and the health of her own household, the community, and the nation. This book is the outcome of a series of informal talks which Mrs. Franks gave before a large class of women in the Oranges, N. J., organized to study business methods of administering a household, intelligent and economic buying of food, its proper cooking, and the value to health of a balanced ration. The general trend of the fifteen chapters is to set forth woman's work in the household as a profession which ought to be prepared for as zealously as a man prepares for the profession which is to be his lifework and its duties discharged with as much satisfaction in the ability to do so efficiently and successfully. Some of the chapter headings, such as "Marriage as a Business Partnership," "The Art of Spending Money," "The Beneficial Budget," "Cooking as a Science," "A 'Square Deal' for Wives," and "A 'Square Deal' for Husbands" indicate the value of the book for those women who take seriously their work as housewives and mothers. Mrs. Franks writes with eloquence and with ample endowment of that knowledge of her theme that comes from much study, much thought, and much experience. An appendix contains an account of the plan on which the classes mentioned above were carried on, an alphabetical "grocery list" which gives concise information and advice as to each article, and a list of "helpful books."

CHRIST AND PSYCHOLOGY

JESUS, THE CHRIST, IN THE LIGHT OF PSYCHOLOGY. By G. Stanley Hall. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Two volumes. $7.50 the set.

THIS new consideration from an absolutely fresh viewpoint of the character and mission of Jesus Christ and of the message of Christianity comes at a peculiarly opportune moment. For in most of the civilized nations of the world there have been during the last two or three years a deep stirring of religious feeling and an earnest reaching out for renewed elemental sanctions of faith and life. Dr. Hall, eminent among psychologists, believes that the time has come when psychology can give to Christ and His character and teachings the interpretation needed to meet the religious needs and demands of the present time. Theology and the historico-critical movement have done for religion, he thinks, all that they can do. "The achievements of these methods," he says, "great and enduring as they are, seem to be essentially finished," and the next step, which he attempts to make in this work, is that of psychological interpretation. Christianity has become, in his opinion, "less and less a solution and more and more a problem, which, like the riddle of the Sphinx, we must solve or be devoured by the minotaur of selfishness and animality." He thus states the problem which faces the modern world:

> If we cannot show that the soul of man is essentially Christian to its very depths, when both it and Christianity are understood, if science and faith cannot be made henceforth one and inseparable, indispensable each to the other, and in fine if the Gospels, Epistles, and the Church cannot have a new vital, radical, re-evolution and reconstruction in the world, and that soon, our faith must soon resign itself to the slow fate that overwhelmed the great religions of the past and some new one will arise upon its ruins. * * * We must go back to the first principles and elemental forces of human nature, realize in a deeper sense that Bibles and religions arose out of it, and thus we must build the latter up again from the very foundations, but these foundations will and must be the true psychological Jesus Christ, gross material misinterpretations of whom have made the Church today a body almost without a soul.

In his first chapters Dr. Hall treats with notable comprehensiveness the conceptions of Christ's physical appearance and character that have been set forth in art and literature from earliest times down to the immediate present, discussing and weighing each with care and thoroughness and judicial temper. Among the very recent books thus considered in which Christ or Christian teach-

(Continued on Following Page)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ings are the theme are, to mention only a very few of the large and diverse list, Kennedy's "The Servant in the House," Jerome's "Passing of the Third Floor Back," Maxwell's "The Ragged Messenger," Moore's "The Brook Kerith," Selma Lagerlof's "Miracles of Anti-Christ," Zangwill's "The Next Religion," while discussion at some length is given to the cult of the superman, which Dr. Hall calls "the chief and most extraordinary literary phenomenon of our time."

A long chapter discussing the negative views of Jesus' character ends with this conclusion:

> Thus Jesus incorporated all the good tendencies in man. He is the embodiment of all his resistances to evil through the ages. * * * All these things together constitute the true psychological essence of Christianity. If pragmatic is higher than either historic or theoretic certainty or reality, we have here the very truth of truth. There are incitations within us which give us psychic orientation to Jesus, and even if His historic existence were disproved we should have to postulate some such personality at about this time, place, and circumstance. Thus, if even the Church should ever have to dispense with the historicity of its Founder, which neither now is nor seems likely to be the case, it would make far less difference than either orthodoxy or those who deny Him suppose.

The birth, early years, work, and crucifixion of Jesus are considered through several long chapters in which the author plays upon the meagre known facts the searchlights of psychology, with all the illumination these can bring from study of myth, legend, history, human nature, science. Treated in the same way are such subjects as Christ's character and teachings, the miracles and parables, and His death and resurrection. The author devotes especial attention to the significance of the resurrection as ending that uncertainty and fear concerning his own place in the universe which "for long evolutionary ages had been the chief fact in the psychic history of man."

Of the importance of his method of studying the life and work of Christ Dr. Hall says:

> The historical Jesus lived some two thousand years ago, but the psychological Jesus is eternal. The problem of the future is to delineate Him more clearly and to establish His person and work in a realm where doubt cannot enter.

RAILWAY REGULATION

RAILROAD VALUATION AND RATES. By Mark Wymond. Chicago: Wymond & Clark. $1.50.

THE especial utility of this book lies in the clearness with which it shows the inutility of work which is costing certainly millions, and probably scores of millions, of dollars. The United States certainly is spending the smaller sum in the valuation of railways. If the cost to the railways is added, the work must cost the larger sum. Yet there is no authority for saying what use will be made of the valuation when it is made. There is every reason for supposing that nothing at all can be done with the valuation, irrespective of the excellence of it. Waiving the disputes regarding the manner in which the valuation should be made, it is sure that the process will take years, and that the result will be out of date before it is reached. When it is known what the railway values are, the conditions will have so changed that the values which might have been rightly controlling at the beginning of the period will work injustice both to railways and shippers at the end. Mr. Wymond clearly shows that if the values were correctly known at any given moment they could not be applied in fixing the rates then. He makes no argument against the regulation of rates. On the contrary, he contends for the necessity of regulation. It is necessary for the sake of commerce, rather than for the sake of reducing railway profits, or controlling the market for their securities, or for punishing any of many objectionable practices in connection with the organization, construction, and operation of railways. None of them is to be condoned, but the thing to be kept first in mind is the effect on commerce. That is the country's main interest, large as the railway interest is.

The conclusion is that valuation is only one of many factors in the fixing of rates, and that rates cannot be fixed finally even if all factors be considered. The case is the same respecting valuation as regarding confiscation. The laws go no further than to say that rates must not be fixed below the level of confiscation. Valuation cannot fix rates either generally or specifically. It can only fix an irreducible level below which they cannot fall and above which they may rise to an uncertain degree, dependent upon factors which the law cannot control. It is certain that there neither exists nor can be created the same value for all railways. As certainly as the values differ for different railways, there must be allowed a difference not of rates, but of profits. It is not possible to make profits uniform by the application of rates to values. It is not desirable that it should be done. Rates which would reduce the excessive profits of strong roads would reduce the reward for efficiency of operation, and would confiscate the property of the weak roads. They would disappear, and the result would be complete monopoly for the surviving road or roads. When valuation is applied to the determination of rates upon commodities or between localities it is less important than the specific conditions of the particular situation. When valuation is applied to continental conditions the complications baffle comprehension. The maze is sufficiently indicated by considering the comparatively simple case of business between New York and Chicago. There are half a dozen principal routes, all of which are over combinations of railways with one exception. There is a single rate over all of them, although there is wide variation in capitalization, length of track, difficulty of grades, character of traffic, terminal facilities at either end, steamship service for international business, and so on interminably. Which valuation could or should be taken as standard?

The same question may be asked regarding each of the other factors named and as many not named. One line alone has two tracks in places and all the different numbers of tracks up to six. How shall these facilities be averaged in fixing a valuation or a rate for this one line? There is a different density of traffic for each road, and the cost of operation varies with the volume of traffic. Be the valuation what it may, the cost of operation is more important than the valuation in fixing rates. Nothing has been said about the value of service, but it is worth consideration as well as the cost. "No public authority in this country has ever attempted to prescribe a schedule of rates based strictly on the value of the property and the cost of service. Such a rate schedule would wreck the business and industrial organization of the whole country." It may be added that it already has checked the prosperity of large sections and caused a reproduction of the evils which rate regulation was designed to check. Large areas have never heard a locomotive whistle, and never will hear one unless profits are guaranteed by taxation or unless speculative profits are allowed. In despair of getting railway accommodation otherwise some sections are reverting to the same methods of promotion and assistance to doubtful railway enterprises that are now made the basis of the demand for valuation as an aid to the restriction of excessive railway profits. Therein valuation and regulation have attempted more than they can accomplish, or than would be beneficial if accomplished. Profits cannot be regulated without the depression of industry, the railway industry as well as any other. Conduct may be controlled and should be. But even the regulation of conduct cannot be extended beyond its effect upon those with a direct interest in the subject. The control of conduct by those irresponsible for financial results is of doubtful public value in cases where there is room for business discretion, and the element of morality is not clearly dominant.

GERMAN THOUGHT

GEMS (?) OF GERMAN THOUGHT. Compiled by William Archer. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

MR. ARCHER has done an important service, and as ingenious as it is real, to the cause of truth and of sober realization of the fundamental causes of the great world war by the compilation of this volume. For it affords a manual of German thought and feeling, ambition and purpose that deserves careful study by every one who wants to satisfy himself to the truth of the charges that are brought against the German nation of insatiable pride and vanity and lust of world conquest. In this country the usual response among pacifists, Socialists, and those of more or less pro-German sympathy in answer to such charges is that they originate in English sources and are therefore unworthy of credence. Mr. Archer has made his selections from German writers of high standing and admitted influence, and his book shows that out of its own mouth is the German nation condemned. Two hundred pages filled with vauntings of German Kultur, with claims of special relation to God, with proofs that this megalomania finds its natural outlet in desire for national conquest and aggrandizement, with evidence that Germans believe any method of force or of fraud that will procure the results they desire is warranted ought to convince even a pacifist of the nature of the enemy against which the United States is arming.

Here are some of the quotations from German books and pamphlets which Mr. Archer has brought together with great care to make his evidence, as he says, "fairly representative." Among several quotations from a series of pamphlets written by professors of Berlin University and a few others is the following by Pastor D. Baumgarten:

> Whoever cannot prevail upon himself to approve from the bottom of his heart the sinking of the Lusitania—whoever cannot conquer his sense of the gigantic cruelty to unnumbered perfectly innocent victims * * * and give himself up to honest delight at this victorious exploit of German defensive power—him we judge to be no true German.

Another pastor, H. Francke, in a series of "War Sermons" made this description of German character, which is representative of many other quotations in the book:

> Germany is precisely—who would venture to deny it—the representative of the highest morality, of the purest humanity, of the most chastened Christianity. He, therefore, who fights for its maintenance, its victory, fights for the highest blessings of humanity itself, and for human progress. Its defeat, its decline, would mean a falling back to the worst barbarism.

Still another pastor, preaching on "The German God," expressed this view of the great war:

> Germany's fight against the whole world is in reality the battle of the spirit against the whole world's infamy, falsehood and devilish cunning.

Said Professor U. v. Wilamowitz-Millendorf, in a collection of "Wartime Speeches":

> See what the war has laid bare in others! What have we learnt of the soul of Belgium? Has it not revealed itself as the soul of cowardice and assassination? They have no moral forces within them; therefore they resort to the torch and the dagger.

Professor H. Oncken, in a German magazine, offered this justification of the treatment and apparently of the permanent conquest of Belgium:

> The fate that Belgium has called down upon herself is hard for the individual but not too hard for this political structure, for the destinies of the immortal great nations stand so high that they cannot but have the right, in case of need, to stride over existences that cannot defend themselves, but live as parasites upon the rivalries of the great.

Among many extracts which show how the German nation has been trained to believe in and exalt military strength are several which exemplify the care and determination with which the military ideal has been impressed upon the young. Otto von Gottberg, editor of the Weekly Paper for the Youth of Germany, wrote in his magazine a year and a half before the outbreak of the present war:

> War is the most august and sacred of human activities. * * * For us, too, the great joyful hour of battle will one day strike. * * * The openly expressed longing for war often degenerates into vain boasting and ludicrous sabre-rattling. But still and deep in the German heart must the joy in war and the longing for war endure.

Mr. Archer writes an interesting introduction, discussing the significance and characteristics of his collection and telling what methods he used in bringing it together and arranging it.

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—New York Times.

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OVER THE TOP

By ARTHUR GUY EMPEY
An American Soldier Who Is NOT a Poet

"Of all the books written about the war, this is the best one that has fallen under the writer's eye."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

New York G. P. Putnams Sons London

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1917.

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THE NEW CRITICISM

THE suspicion, often passing into ill-concealed contempt, with which many a writer of verse and prose views the literary critic is finely rebuked by Professor J. E. SPINGARN in his excellent little book on "Creative Criticism," (Henry Holt & Co.) There have been irresponsible, narrow-minded, dishonest critics, of course, in all ages, and these have deserved whatever censure they may have received at the hands of their victims. But the shortcomings of a certain portion of the critical profession in literature should not obscure the intrinsic value, the high standards that may, and often do, belong to the best exponents of literary criticism. The cruel blundering, for instance, that distorted and condemned the poems of JOHN KEATS is certainly not to be taken as a typical example of true literary criticism. In the light of Professor SPINGARN's statement of the principles that are now coming into vogue in reaching a just estimate of a literary work, it is interesting to note the advance that has been made in the art of criticism since the days when the inhuman flaying of a John Keats was possible. In that age, when the unspeakable GIFFORD dominated the critical halls of literature, a poet was judged by a rigorous set of rules and canons, reaching back, for the most part, to Greek precedent and tradition as these were formulated and approved by ARISTOTLE. A thousand questions were asked of the newcomer at the bar of literature, and if his offering failed to fit in theme, in treatment, in style, in morals, the procrustean exactions of the awarding tribunal, he might expect to be treated with a savagery from which a sensitive nature would find it difficult to recover. The poems of KEATS were outrageously "different" from the accepted standards in poetry; hence, there was no excuse for their existence—it was the duty of the critic, in the performance of which he took a fiendish pleasure, to cast them ignominiously forth into the oblivion that they deserved. When one realizes the razor-edged narrowness of the critical rules in vogue a century ago the marvel is that any new, original work in poetry succeeded in coming down to us. It was the day of dogmatism in art, the day when the contemporary writer was expected to follow, with exemplary docility, the rules laid down for him by a long succession of masters who flourished in a past of a sufficiently remote antiquity to be the law-givers for a modern world.

WHILE Professor SPINGARN points out that modern literary criticism is ever freeing itself from the cumbrous rules and definitions that obscured its faculty for appreciation, he impresses one with the increased efficiency with which it is learning to perform its task. The creative critic no longer asks of a poem whether it is lyric, dramatic, epic, pastoral, didactic, or what not, nor does he weigh the ethical value of the theme, nor the technique involved in its composition. All these matters, formerly of the very first importance in pronouncing judgment on a work of literary art, receive now only slight, or at least secondary, consideration. The single, vital question remains: "What has the poet tried to express and how has he expressed it?" In answering this the critic has to re-create, in a way, the work of the poet. His method is one that is peculiarly favorable to the discovery of new, original genius, for it concerns itself, in every instance, with the individual poet and not with the endeavor to correlate him or his work with some hard-and-fast standard, or definition, that may or may not be applicable to the particular form of expression employed by his muse. "Poets do not really write epics, pastorals, lyrics, however much they may be deceived by these false abstractions; they express themselves and this expression is their only form." The possibility for complete freedom from the trammels of other men's opinions, and thus for more sincere, original work, in this kind of criticism, is apparent. It goes on the assumption that each poet is a law unto himself, and that it is the function of the critic to interpret this law and to determine whether it is adequate to give expression to the poet's theme.

> Every poet re-expresses the universe in his own way, and every poem is a new and independent expression. The tragic does not exist for criticism, but only AESCHYLUS and CALDERON, SHAKESPEARE and RACINE. There is no objection to the use of the word tragic as a convenient label for somewhat similar poems, but to find laws for the tragic and to test creative artists by such laws as these is simply to give a more abstract form to the outworn classical conception of dramatic rules.

In conformity with his theory of criticism, Professor SPINGARN finds that "we have done with the theory of style, with metaphor, simile, and all the paraphernalia of Graeco-Roman rhetoric * * * with all moral judgment of literature * * * with technique as separate from art * * * with the history and criticism of poetic themes * * * with the race, the time, the environment of a poet's work as an element in criticism." In thus simplifying the critic's work, freeing it from its old-time technicalities, he has brought it closer to popular needs and comprehension. At the same time he has awarded to criticism a faculty not formerly attributed to it. For, by re-creating the poet and his work, the critic is transcending the bonds of mere scholarship and entering a field belonging to the poet himself. This "unity of genius and taste" is a central element in Professor SPINGARN's theory that will doubtless arouse antagonism. In so far, however, as it elevates a department of literature that heretofore has received more abuse than it merited, it is worthy of study.

THE July number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, judged by its Table of Contents, emphasizes the increasing importance of the rôle that the United States is taking in the great war since the President's message of April 2. The initial pages of the magazine are given up to a reprint of President WILSON's Flag Day address, delivered at Washington, June 14, in which is set forth in detail the reasons why the United States went to war with Germany. This is followed appropriately by a detailed story of the beginning of the American Army's work in France, starting with the arrival of Major Gen. PERSHING in England on June 8, with his staff of fifty-three officers and 146 men. Further articles on this country's part in the war during the last month take up such subjects as "America's Army in the Making," "Putting the Conscription Law Into Operation," "America's Fleet in Being," "Food Crisis in the United States," "The First United States War Loan," &c. As it unquestionably forms one of the most spectacular episodes of the war, the battle of Messines Ridge, on June 7, in which the British, after nearly two years' patient preparation, smashed the strong German salient south of Ypres, is given in a comprehensive, vivid article. Other articles descriptive of recent important happenings in the war are: "Storming of the Aisne Quarries," by WYTHE WILLIAMS; Lord CECIL on "Russia's Peace Program"; "Russia's Perilous Transition Stage"; "The American Mission in Russia," containing Mr. ROOT's first address; "The Facts Supporting President WILSON's War Message," an official publication by the Government; "The New Phase of Air Raids on England"; "Downfall of King Constantine"; "Story of the Russian Upheaval"; "Military Operations of the War—Second Battle of Ypres"; "Britain's Fight on Food Shortage"; "The War in Western Asia," &c. A chronological review of the war covers the period from May 18 to June 18.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended June 27 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

POLITICAL HISTORY OF POLAND. By Edward H. Lewinski Corwin. 12mo. New York: The Polish Book Importing Company. $3.

Historical survey of the nation during the thousand and more years of its existence.

THE TRAGEDY OF A THRONE. By Hildegarde Ebenthal. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3.50.

A history of Ludwig II. of Bavaria.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS. By Roger Sherman Hoar. 12mo. New York, Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Describes their nature, powers, and limitations.

ITALY: MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN. By E. M. Jamison and others. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

A history from 1250 to the present time.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

IN WAR TIME. By M. W. Cannan. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

A collection of poems.

SONGS ON SERVICE. By Eliot Crawshay-Williams. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

A collection of war poems.

A BOOK OF HAMILTON VERSE, 1917. Edited by Paul Adee Fancher. 12mo. College Hill, Town of Kirkland, N. Y. $1.35.

Represents the work of the undergraduates in the classes from 1909 to 1918.

A GUIDE TO THE WORKS OF ART IN NEW YORK CITY. By Florence N. Levy. 12mo. American Fine Arts Building. 50 cents.

Contains detailed information regarding New York museums and suggests the best methods for seeing them.

THE SUBLIME SACRIFICE. By Charles V. H. Roberts. 12mo. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press. $1.25.

A war drama.

FIFES AND DRUMS. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

Poems of America at war.

Essays

THE MARGIN OF HAPPINESS. By Thetta Quay Franks. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Describes "the reward of thrift."

THE NEW GREEK COMEDY. By Philippe E. Legrand. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Takes up the plays of the comic poets succeeding Aristophanes—Menander, Plautus, Terence, and others.

War Books

THROUGH RUSSIA IN WAR TIME. By C. Fillingham Coxwell. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A record of experiences of recent travel.

THE MENACE OF PEACE. By George D. Herron. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

Depicts as "a supreme catastrophe" the ending of the war before the world knows what it has been fighting about.

WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD ON THE BORDER. By Captain Irving Goff McCann. 12mo. St. Louis, Mo.: C. V. Mosby Company.

Discusses our national military problem.

TRENCH WARFARE. By Major James A. Moss. 12mo. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Company. $1.25.

A practical manual for training and instruction.

THE EXPANSION OF EUROPE. By Ramsay Muir. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

A history of Europe culminating in the great war.

FOOD PREPAREDNESS FOR THE UNITED STATES. By Charles O'Brien. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 60 cents.

Sets forth, according to Major Gen. Wood, "the needs of the situation and many of the things to be avoided."

THE ECONOMY AND FINANCE OF THE WAR. By A. C. Pigou. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.

Discusses the real costs of the war and the way they should be met.

BROTHERS IN ARMS. By E. Alexander Powell. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents.

A memorial of the visit of Joffre and his fellow-Commissioners to this country.

PAPERS FROM PICARDY. By the Rev. T. W. Pym and the Rev. Geoffrey Gordon. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

Two British chaplains analyze the effect of war upon the religious sense of men in the trenches.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE. By Lieutenant Robert G. Shaeffer. 12mo. New York: John C. Rankin Company. $1.25.

Presents the facts of the military condition of the United States.

CONFESSIONS OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT. By William G. Shepherd. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Recounts the daily adventures of a correspondent's life.

THE GERMAN TERROR IN BELGIUM. By Arnold J. Toynbee. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company.

A historical record.

TRAINING FOR THE TRENCHES. By Captain Leslie Vickers. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

A practical handbook.

Fiction

WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS. By Holman Day. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A story of sea adventure in the hunt for treasure.

THE RED PLANET. By William Locke. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

A romance of wartime, the scene of which is laid in an English village.

Philosophy and Religion

THE HAND INVISIBLE. Edited by E. B. Harriett. New York: The International Historical Society. $1.75.

A religious diary running from Oct. 10, 1909, to Jan. 4, 1916.

THE GOLDEN DAYS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH. By Sir Henry H. Howorth. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 3 vols. $15.

A history from the arrival of Theodore to the death of Bede.

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN PEACE. By Malcolm Quin. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Studies from the standpoint of "a scientific catholicism."

AN OLD WINE IN A NEW BOTTLE. By N. O. Ruggles. 12mo. Boston: The Gorham Press. 50 cents.

Studies in socialism, new thought, and Christian Science.

Travel

TOURING AFOOT. By C. P. Fordyce. 12mo. New York: Outing Publishing Company. 80 cents. (Outing Handbook Series.)

Practical information for pedestrians.

New Editions

SHELLEY. By Antonio Calitri. 12mo. New York: York Printing Company.

Italian translations of some of Shelley's poems.

BY THE IONIAN SEA. By George Gissing. 12mo. London: Chapman & Hall. $1.25.

A new edition of these "notes of a ramble in Southern Italy."

GUIDE TO THE ARTICLES OF WAR. By Eugene Wambaugh. 12mo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Interleaved notebook edition, prepared for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of Harvard University.

Miscellaneous

A STUDY OF VIRGIL'S DESCRIPTIONS OF NATURE. By Mabel Louise Anderson. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.25.

A survey of passages given for the most part in tabulated form.

SEX WORSHIP AND SYMBOLISM OF PRIMITIVE RACES. By Sanger Brown. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $3.

"An interpretation" based on a historical survey.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH EDUCATION. By Fr. De Hovre. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A comparative study.

HOW TO MAKE CONCRETE GARDEN FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES. Edited by John T. Fallon. 12mo. New York: Robert M. McBride Company. $1.50.

Practical illustrated handbook.

TRADE FALLACIES. By Arthur Kitson. 12mo. London: P. S. King & Son.

Criticism of existing methods and suggestions for a reform toward national prosperity.

OFFICE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT. By Carl C. Parsons. 12mo. Chicago: La Salle Extension University.

The author of this handbook is the manager of the Shaw-Walker Company, New York.

WOODCRAFT FOR WOMEN. By Kathrene G. Pinkerton. 12mo. New York: The Outing Company. 80 cents. (Outing Handbook Series.)

Handbook of practical information.

SELECTIONS MORAL AND RELIGIOUS, FROM THE WORKS OF JOHN RUSKIN. By Frederick W. Osborn. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.

A brief anthology.

RATIONAL SEX ETHICS. By W. F. Robie, M. D. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $3.50.

A physiological and psychological study.

NEW ZEALAND IN EVOLUTION. By Guy H. Scholefield. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

An industrial, economic, and political study.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MERCHANT SHIPS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Sir Frederick Smith. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

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HAWAIIAN LEGENDS OF VOLCANOES. By W. D. Westervelt. 12mo. Boston: Ellis Press. $1.50.

An illustrated collection of folklore tales.

A SEASONAL INDUSTRY. By Mary Van Kleeck. 12mo. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. $1.50.

A study of the millinery trade in New York.

DOMESTIC SERVICE. By An Old Servant. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

A record of personal experience during fifty-two years.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE AFTER THE WAR. By A. D. Hall. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

This is an English book, by an English author, and treats wholly of the problems of English agriculture, especially with regard to how they will shape themselves and how they must be met after the war. Nevertheless, it has its own interest for Americans concerned with economic problems because of the much closer relations that are likely to exist between the civilized nations once the war is ended and also because in the settlement of our own agricultural problems it will be wise to take account of how those of other nations are treated. The author is an official of the English Government closely concerned with agriculture and has written a number of books upon practical questions, some of them dealing with the results of experimental work. In this book he urges the very great need, both now and after the war, of an increased production of food at home, the employment of a greater number of men upon the land and a better co-ordination of all agricultural work. To these ends he urges the establishment of large industrialized farms which would have the economic advantages of organization and scientific management, the establishment of colonies of small holders linked together by co-operative organization, the reclamation and settlement of waste and undeveloped areas, and the use of intensive methods.

Women Workers

Annie M. MacLean, Assistant Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, has contributed to the National Social Science Series, a volume entitled "Women Workers and Society." Her treatise deals with some of the important problems relating to the eight million American women who are engaged in gainful occupations. (A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents.)

RECENT RUSSIAN TALES
by
Sologub and Artzibashef

TALES OF THE REVOLUTION. By Michael Artzibashef. Translated by Percy Pinkerton. B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

THE CREATED LEGEND. By Feodor Sologub. Authorized translation from the Russian by John Cournos. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

AT the present moment of tension any book that relates to Russia in revolution is sure of a hearing, and these two, dealing with the same period, the agitation of 1905, both characteristically Russian, yet each the antipode of the other, possess an interest above and beyond their actual value as fiction.

Artzibashef was a very young man when he wrote some of the stories in "Tales of the Revolution," but they show little sign of immaturity; so little, that the reader wonders if his extraordinary philosophy, pushing, as it does, Nihilism beyond the material world into the immaterial, were not born with him. In his view violence and gentleness are alike futile. Everything is futile. "Man is not happy or unhappy because of the good that befalls him, but because of his inborn capacity for pleasure or for pain."

In "Sheviriof," the fighting anarchist and the peaceful idealist fall to an identical ruin. Not only he who bares the sword perishes by the sword, but after the catastrophe, even a picture of Tolstoy in the idealist's room "hung sideways, riddled by a bullet." And neither the fighter nor the dreamer leaves the least impress upon an absorbed and forgetful world.

In "The Blood-Stain," a superb study of mass-emotion and of the cold fear and bewilderment which numb the individual left alone with the after consequences of the acts that had seemed so natural and right when the "comrades" stood shoulder to shoulder behind the barricade, we read again the same story of futility. Here men who themselves are neither fighters nor dreamers, but simple souls stirred by the vision of others to blind activity, end as a mere brown stain upon the churchyard snow till, "as the snow melted beneath the bright April sunshine, it vanished and became part of the mellow, fecund earth."

In "Morning Shadows" the charm and freshness of girlhood are devoured by the appetites of men and the egotism of other women, and these men and women in their turn disappear down the whirlpool of a revolution that ends in fiasco. Over and over again the note of the preacher is sounded. All is vanity. Even the most ordinary acts of duty and mercy turn out badly. A doctor saves a man's life, and the patient celebrates his recovery by leading a pogrom in which harmless people lose their lives after fashions too horrible to quote. The doctor thereupon refuses to save the next life which seems a possible menace to the community, and, we are left to infer, loses his own. And so it goes. The characters in these grim tales constantly seek some reasonable solution to the riddle of life, now through simple goodness, now with bombs in their hands. Artzibashef's answer to them all is that there is no solution; that man's only sure footing in the quicksands about him is hatred of his fellows—a hatred based, as Sheviriof says, on "the ability to see the truth which human beings obstinately endeavor to hide from their sight."

> "And, in your opinion, what is this truth?"
>
> "That which must be suppressed, so that one man may be enabled to live at the expense of another, the truth being that all human desires are but the instincts of a wild beast."

There are Russians who would have us believe that in his own country Artzibashef is a writer of small importance, who is read largely by the middle classes because of his sensationalism and alleged pornographic appeal. It is hard to credit this. There is a power about him, even in translation, and a bitter logic, that set him apart. We must not forget that in Russia people are still moved by great and simple emotions, as they were in the England of four hundred years ago, and Artzibashef paints them broadly and simply and blackly. He is not afraid of clearing his stage by sweeping casualties, any more than the Elizabethan dramatists were. He does not shrink from the welter of confused disaster into which his theories lead him. We may not like the Russia he shows us, we may even profess to disbelieve in its existence, yet he himself is the best proof that it does exist. It is a Russia that we must take into account in the present crisis, and in spite of Artzibashef's black pessimism, by no means as a factor altogether evil. For it is an honest and a straightforward and an unsentimental Russia, and even in its hopelessness it keeps on striving.

No greater contrast to "Tales of the Revolution" than "The Created Legend" could be imagined. The "abortive revolution" of 1905 looms in it dimly, phantasmally, while in Artzibashef's stories the print of its blood-stained hand lies visibly upon every page. It is a symbolist novel; in it revolution is poetized, apotheosized, frequently, we regret to feel, sentimentalized. The title indicates that the book is an effort to make the "dream of liberation" which lies in every Russian heart actively realized in life; the "legend" is in process of becoming "created." It is an ambitious attempt; one in which very possibly no author could completely succeed.

In many of Sologub's shorter stories he has proved himself a genuine poet; in "The Little Demon" he wrote a novel of extraordinary imaginative force, showing the revenges of nature upon those who see in her only the bestial and the material. In "The Created Legend" he turns the reverse of the medal and attempts to paint the rewards showered upon the children of nature who sit gayly and confidently upon her mighty knees, seeing in her only the beauty of love and the love of beauty.

Inevitably, "The Little Demon" is a better novel than "The Created Legend," but the latter is the more delightful one. Untrammeled by the ugly realities of life, Sologub lets his fancy range in a Utopia of chaste nudity and (necessarily) of eternal Summer. Many of the scenes in the tale are bathed in an atmosphere of delicate and clear beauty. The "quiet children," white, clairvoyant, neither gay nor sad, who hover on the border line between the world of men and the world of ghosts, flitting about Trirodov's house and garden paths, are exquisite suggestions—creations seems too rigid and definite a term for them. The chapter in which Trirodov and his son visit the churchyard on St. John's Eve and behold the dead rising from their graves is marked by a realistic irony as keen as that of Spoon River, and an artistry a million times greater.

Yet, every now and then we feel a decadence, a hint of decay, beneath the beauty. With all his fairy-tale simplicity, Sologub belongs to an older, a more sophisticated, a less healthful tradition than does Artzibashef.

His Revolution is symbolized under the figure of Elisaveta, free, bare limbed, glowing, who excites the passions of men, yet herself remains chaste, who burns, yet is unconsumed, and who, it is suggested toward the end of the book, finally reverts to an ascetic ideal.

If Artzibashef's nihilism is characteristic of one side of Russian thought, Sologub's mysticism is equally characteristic of another. It is useless to debate which is the "real" Russia. There is no race with regard to whom dogmatic analysis is so fatal. They are now this, now that; and their this and that are not infrequently directly opposed to each other. From this point of view no authors could be so appropriately bracketed together as Artzibashef and Sologub. The one sees beneath all beauty the ashes to which it must ultimately sink; the other beholds above all ashes the beauty which he dreams will ultimately upspring.

THE VILLAGE SHIELD

THE VILLAGE SHIELD: A Story of Mexico. By Ruth Gaines and Georgia Willis Read. Illustrated. Little Schoolmates Series. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

THIS is the ninth volume in a series for young people that deserves warm praise for its noble conception and the skill with which its purpose is carried out. Each volume tells a story of youthful life in some nation whose character and people are of particular interest to Americans either through immigration from its borders or because of international questions. And the purpose of the series is to facilitate the processes of the American Melting Pot and to further international amity by instilling into the minds of the lads and girls of today, who will be the citizens of tomorrow, understanding and appreciation of the qualities our immigrants bring out of their national backgrounds to our composite life and knowledge and kindly feeling for the nations from which they have sprung.

This new volume tells a story of Mexico that is particularly timely and interesting now that peace and liberty and progress seem to be assured in our neighbor to the south. It is told in the first person by a girl of an Indian tribe, and therefore its point of view is that of the people who have suffered most by the long years of oppression and exploitation which at last bore fruit in the revolution. Beginning a dozen or more years ago, it carries a tale of adventures as exciting as youthful readers could wish for through the revolution down to the immediate present. Through a part of that desperate time the chief characters hide themselves for safety from the bandits in a wonderful mountain cave.

The story is told with such skill that, without abating in the least its atmosphere of adventures, perils, and exciting experience it conveys a fairly accurate idea of the preceding conditions and the causes of the Mexican revolution and some knowledge of the country and of the character of the Indian people who make up the big majority of the Mexican population. The illustrations, of which four are colored plates, deserve a word of mention because of their historic and artistic interest. The twelve full-page pictures are from famous books of travel in Mexico of more than half a century ago, while more than a score of tailpieces and medallions have been redrawn from the picture-writings of the Mexican Indians, some of them antedating the Spanish Conquest.

Preceding volumes tell stories in the same comprehensive, graphic way that contrives to put national character, spirit, and history into a moving and entertaining tale that deals with Spain, Greece, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan. The series is under the general editorship of Miss Florence Converse of the staff of the Atlantic Monthly, who greatly increases its value and interest by a prefatory letter written in each volume in which she depicts in vigorous, broad outlines the story of the nation with which the book deals and brings home to the young American reader its special relationship to this country and puts that young reader's feeling toward it upon a basis of friendliness, understanding, and fellowship. Miss Converse had a difficult task in the writing of these prefatory letters, and she has performed it with remarkable skill and success.

The writing of the different stories has been done by authors either native to or familiar with the countries dealt with. They include Katherine Lee Bates, Julia T. Dragoumis, Padraic Colum, Emma M. Green, Margarethe Muller, Laura Spencer Porter, Helen Eggleston Haskell, and the authors of this new volume. A forthcoming volume, dealing with Belgium, has been written by the Belgian poet and man of letters, Emile Cammaerts, who undertook it after Maurice Maeterlinck, who had agreed to write the story, found it too difficult to bring his mind sufficiently out of the hideousness of the time to put it into the right attitude for the writing of a tale for children.

The stories are suitable for young people in their early teens, and it is not too much to say that they might prove, if they are read as widely as they deserve to be, a helpful factor in the fitting of America for her special task in the progress of civilization and in the refining and mellowing of her spirit.

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Sir Rabindranath Tagore's Story of His Life. "His book takes us into his very bosom. . . . and thus we acquire such an understanding and ability to appreciate his writings as could be got in no other way."—*N. Y. Tribune.* *Ill.* $1.50. *Leather,* $2.00.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 245)

uncouth and many of them more or less offensive. It begins in a New England village where Ross Sidney, offspring of a ne'er-do-well and somewhat disreputable family, is leader of the obstreperous young hooligans of the town. A man who owns a lot of sea curios and mementos and has a brother who is a diver awakens in the youth's heart the desire to become a diver, and he runs away to the coast city where the brother lives, and himself becomes successful in the work. But the blood of youth is hot and urgent in his veins and he goes off upon various adventures which carry him back to New England and out to the Rocky Mountains. Some of them are of doubtful character and bring him into comradeship with rogues and into roguish enterprises. But a core of honesty and uprightness in his nature makes him sooner or later revolt against trickery.

All this time, from his early youth, he dallies in his thought with the lure of a certain treasure ship sunk years before off the California coast, and at last it carries him to San Francisco. The last third of the story is filled with the adventures, the perils, the complications that attend his determination to find out the truth about the yarn and to get the gold if it is there. He and the people with whom he forms a partnership have to face all manner of attempts to hamper and to take advantage of them, and some fresh situation is forever arising that tests wit and nerve and fortitude.

It is a full-blooded, hot-headed story, told with all the naïve zest of youth, filled with the slang and the expletives and the picturesque similes of many kinds of hustling life, both honest and dishonest. There are graphic accounts of the diver's work, both in the mud and slime of the water front and in clean sea water, while it would be difficult to find anywhere more vivid and realistic description of the recovering of sunken treasure. There are two girls in the story, one of whom dominates in the early and the other in the later part. The former is somewhat vague, since the young diver does not really know much about her, but the other, who is associated with the treasure quest, is a very real and a very spirited young person.

A DOMINIE DISMISSED

A DOMINIE DISMISSED. By A. S. Neill. McBride & Co. $1.25 net.

THE Scottish schoolmaster whose former "Log" at once amused the reader and set him thinking lost the village school because the fathers and mothers thought he diverged too widely from the beaten paths of pedagogy, and allowed the children too much freedom; whereupon, after a brief sojourn in London, he returned to the unappreciative village to feed cattle in Frank Thompson's "bothy," and to unfold his views upon education and many other subjects in a manner whimsical, delightful, and maddening—maddening because the motto of the book might well be: "Whatever is, is wrong," no matter to what sphere of human activities we turn. The author's criticisms are constructive as well as destructive, always containing a suggestion of the "more excellent way," yet we are not as sure of his conclusions as we are of his perception that things are in a sad muddle. He makes us see the faults in the edifice humanity for so many generations has been laboriously rearing, but should it be demolished, and a new one built according to his pattern, we are not at all clear that we should be better housed. Full of faults as is our educational system, we fancy the results upon mind and character of a practical application of this dominie's theories would be somewhat appalling. As a Socialist, the author expresses his views of property, war, Government, &c. A slight thread of romance gives occasion for his notion of love, which he regards as quite independent of mental congeniality. His Margaret, a farmer's lass, allures him physically, and is a tractable and bewildered listener to his monologues. One questions the permanency of happiness in such a union. An American of culture would not be the American of an English book if he did not "reckon" and exclaim "Sure!" and the lawyer and director of schools from Baltimore lives up to the traditions. It is regrettable that so large-minded a man as the dominie should speak of "a snivelling parson." Can any one produce a "snivelling parson"? The expression is quite unworthy of the spirit of the book.

However we may dissent from many of the author's opinions, he has written a most original and suggestive volume, filled with sayings racy and to the point; a humorous story as well as one packed with theories which make the reader "sit up." We note the defense of England's military service act, in that "compulsion should step in to destroy compulsion," and so the act "compels men to fight in order that they may overrule the compulsion that Germany is trying to force on Europe." What failure this war really declares is forcibly put—which, indeed, may be said of nearly all of the author's obiter dicta.

Even a moderately conservative person will more than once be tempted to hurl "The Dismissed Dominie" on an errand of emphasis to the furthest corner of the room, but he will be sure to reclaim it, and to read to the end, gaining, however much and often he may dissent, both pleasure and profit from the brilliant pages.

BEHIND THE THICKET

BEHIND THE THICKET. By W. E. B. Henderson. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

THIS is a novel with a somewhat unusual theme, placed in a setting which is not unusual at all. The little English village of Wokeborough, near London, is not in the least unlike any number of small English towns, and it has a social life dominated—in her own opinion—by Lady Bombazon, an ill-bred woman with "an air which, failing in its aim of being grande dame, succeeded in being insufferable." Of course, when Mary Repton, her husband and her two children, Michael and Sylvia, came to live in a small house near Wokeborough, Lady Bombazon attempted to patronize them—attempts which make the opening part of the tale decidedly amusing. But soon it grows very serious.

Michael is the leading character, a boy of six when the story begins, a young man when it closes. And it is the strange influence upon him of the woods which is the dominant theme of the novel, an influence which shows itself during his childhood and becomes stronger and stronger as the story progresses, ending at last in nymph-love and a tragedy understood only by the old Greek scholar who had been so fond of him always, and who murmured over him: "So hard, dear, so hard you tried to return—so nearly there—but these things cannot be."

This part of the book reminds one just a little of the work of Algernon Blackwood, though W. E. B. Henderson does not show the ability possessed by that extraordinary writer of expressing the well-nigh inexpressible. Side by side with it, however, runs an interesting, realistic account of the relations of a mother and daughter, the conflict of two generations which failed to understand each other. Mary Repton was a very good and a very lovely woman, anxious to do the best she could for her children; yet her very goodness, her generous unwillingness to listen to a word of scandal about a friend, planted the seed which grew and spread like a poisonous vine over her daughter's life, distorting and at the last utterly destroying it. The account of the relations of the three—Mary, Sylvia and Una—Sylvia's resentment when her mother forbade her to have anything to do with Una, her inability to comprehend what seemed to her merely selfish tyranny, Mary's failure in her attempts to explain and endeavor to do the right and wise thing—all this is well done, and entirely real. Equally good is the portrait of Gertrude, a woman with "a certain native viciousness of mind," one of those who "stand shivering on the brink of the pool of vice, immersing a tentative foot ankle-deep, and withdrawing." The book is very well written, despite its author's too great fondness for quotations, and some of the descriptions have in them more than a touch of poetry. If the difficulties inherent in the blending of the mystic, nature-worship theme with that of everyday life are not always entirely surmounted, the attempt is nevertheless a very interesting one. The minor characters are all well drawn, especially the Greshams, both husband and wife.

MISTRESS ANNE

MISTRESS ANNE. By Temple Bailey. Illustrated. The Penn Publishing Company. $1.35 net.

A pleasant variation upon the always popular Cinderella theme is this new story by Temple Bailey, called "Mistress Anne." Anne Warfield was lovely to look upon, charming in manner, well born, well bred, and possessed of all the virtues. But she was poor, and so she had to teach school in a tiny Maryland town named Crossroads. It was an excellent place for hunting and fishing, and one day a gay party from New York came to spend a week-end at the little inn where Anne herself boarded. Among the party were a young doctor and his mother, but they were not transient visitors. For the young man's grandfather—his mother's father—had once lived in an old house at Crossroads, and Richard Brooks intended to practice there, as this same grandfather had done, giving up his chance of a brilliant career in New York. His mother disliked New York and wanted her son to follow in the above-mentioned grandfather's footsteps. Other of the visitors were a young author and Eve, a beautiful and fascinating girl from the city who, of course, loses all her attraction for the hero as soon as Anne appears upon the scene.

There are three love stories in the novel, and it takes quite a while to get the various Jacks and Jills properly sorted out. In the meantime there is a good deal of moralizing, and the complete triumph of country over town closes the book. Eve's Aunt Maude is a nicely drawn and entertaining character.

CECILIA

CECILIA OF THE PINK ROSES. By Katharine Haviland Taylor. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

This is a first novel—the work, apparently, of a young writer. It is the story of a little Irish girl, a child of the slums whose father suddenly acquires great wealth. Obedient to the wish of her dying mother, that if it were ever possible she should be "made a lady," Cecilia's father sends her away to a fashionable school. The school, being in Boston, provides the author with an opportunity for the usual gibes at that town and its inhabitants. Though possessed of all the virtues, Cecilia is not received with open arms by her schoolmates, and has to go through some very unhappy hours before she becomes "quite the idol of the school." Even then her troubles are not over, for a green-eyed young woman intervenes between Cecilia and the man with whom she is in love—this latter a person who exclaims: "Gosh!" with great frequency. However, in the end Cecilia gets plenty of pink roses without any thorns.

A fat, kindly priest who befriends Cecilia is by all odds the best character in the book. The heroine's weak and silly brother, too, is not unnatural, and there are some good bits of dialogue.

A LOVE TANGLE

A LOVE TANGLE. By F. E. Penny. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The scene of Mrs. Penny's novel is laid in Southern India and the story is as graphic in its portrayal of the tropical richness and variety of tree and flower, bloom and fragrance, as it is sympathetic in its understanding of the native life and soul. She knows the people and the life of the region intimately, for she has lived there long and studied them closely. More than a dozen previous novels have borne witness to her interest and her skill. This new one is of very recent observation, for its story deals with events since the breaking out of the war, and one of its characters has a "bally leg," caused by a piece of shrapnel at Gallipoli. Although the title intimates that only a love story is to be expected, and its rather slender thread of plot is concerned chiefly with sentimental misunderstandings and consequent complications, so many other features enter into the tale that, if vivid scenes of alien life and people have allurement for the reader, he is likely to be more interested in the events that take place in Mrs. Hensall's back yard than he is in the love affairs of her two charming daughters. Against the familiar English characters of these two young women is portrayed the personality of their friend, a young Hindu woman who has been educated in England. And similarly the high-caste, British-trained young Hindu who fills an important civilian office is matched against two Englishmen, one in the civil and the other in the army service. Mrs. Penny does not attempt to make mysteries out of the souls of her Hindus. She treats them with the same directness, understanding and sympathy with which she portrays her English characters, and she proves that she not only understands their psychology, but can make it plain to her readers. She deals in the same direct way, and with a touch of humor, with the numbers of low-caste natives, men and women, who fill posts of duty round about the other characters and circle off vaguely into the swarming millions of India.

PILGRIMS INTO FOLLY

PILGRIMS INTO FOLLY: Romantic Excursions. By Wallace Irwin. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

Mr. Irwin's versatility is nothing less than astonishing. The creator of that delightful rascal, the "Japanese Schoolboy," Hashimura Togo; the writer of "Random Rhymes," &c., whose name is suggestive of smiles, presents in his new volume seven short stories, of which pathos, sometimes deepening into tragedy, is the most striking characteristic. They are told with exquisite art, and with a sincerity which makes even impossibilities, as in "The Highest," credible while the reader is under the spell of the author's music. In "Pilgrims Into Folly" Mr. Irwin scores a triumph in an entirely new field. Incidentally, he more than once illustrates the fact that "the wisdom of fools" may soar beyond the calculated logic of common sense.

MASTER OF BONNE TERRE

THE MASTER OF BONNE TERRE. By William Antony Kennedy. With frontispiece. Robert J. Shores. $1.90 net.

Jean François returned home after the death of his father, Paul, and became "The Master of Bonne Terre," the farm his father had cleared in the Ozark Mountains. The clearing contained a lead mine, and many attempts were made to cheat François out of his lawful inheritance. Of course he triumphed over all his enemies at last, solved the mystery of his father's identity, discovered the truth about his relations with old Mr. Douglas, and won for himself the girl he loved. Meanwhile he fought in the civil war and was made a Captain.

CLEOMENES

CLEOMENES. By Maris Warrington Billings. New York: John Lane Company. $1.40.

Around the famous Medici Venus Maris Warrington Billings has carefully built a story of ancient Rome. The novel tells how, in the splendor and luxury of Nero's corrupt Court, the great sculptor Cleomenes is commissioned by the Emperor to make a statue of a beautiful and virtuous maiden, to live forever as the symbol of maidenhood. In the person of a young Greek slave the sculptor finds his model and sets to work, and in the intrigues and dangers of Nero's Court the statue is made, while the story unfolds with Nero, the slave girl, and the sculptor as its principal characters.

The author deserves praise for the care with which the background of imperial Rome has been prepared and set forth. The pictures of Nero's Court, of Nero himself, and of the young men and maidens of ancient Rome are graphic and telling. As for the story itself, it is told with no great skill or distinction in style, but with much of suspense and variety in its incident. It will hold the reader's attention by the interest of its plot.

THE HIGHBROW

WHEN THE HIGHBROW JOINED THE OUTFIT. By Nina Wilcox Putnam and Norman Jacobsen. Duffield & Co. $1 net.

A cheerful half hour will be secured by reading this gay little story of the Eastern "dude of a tenderfoot," with all manner of spectacular properties, who came to take over a ranch inherited from his father. How the disgusted ranchmen determined to make life such a burden to him that he would soon depart for his native Boston, and how he, beaming behind his large bone-rimmed spectacles, foiled all their plans for his overthrow, turned the laugh on them, and won a pretty girl in the bargain, is told in a breezy and attractive fashion. The story is of a kind that is always welcome, especially in the season of relaxation.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

A. G. F.—Can you tell me where the following quotation may be found?

O Lord, deliver me from my friends; my enemies I can take care of myself.

This may not be the correct wording.

The quotation about which our correspondent inquires is given in Bartlett's Familiar Quotations as:

Defend me from my friends; I can defend myself from my enemies.

This aphorism is ascribed to Maréchal Villars when taking leave of Louis XIV. It is also ascribed to Voltaire, as follows:

May God defend me from my friends;
I can defend myself from my enemies.

George Canning in "New Morality" says:

Give me the avowed, the erect, the manly foe;
Bold, I can meet—perhaps may turn his blow!
But of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, save, oh, save me from the candid friend!

Rayner's "Pantheologia"

C. A. MACARTHUR.—I would appreciate it if you would give me any information regarding an old book that recently came into my possession. The book is Rayner's "Pantheologia, or Summa Universae Theologiae." Rayner was a native of Pisa, a Dominican monk, who lived in the former part of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. From all accounts it was printed in the City of Venice in 1486. The printing was completed on Dec. 12 of that year.

"Pantheologia," by Reynerus of Rivalto, Province of Pisa, printed at Venice in 1486, is worth from $30 to $35. It is not the second book printed at Venice. John of Speier, beginning in 1469, printed the first four books in that city. Reynerus died in 1351. The 1486 issue is the sixth edition of "Pantheologia." It is in two volumes folio.

Highland Clans

SCOTSMAN.—Will you kindly tell me if there is published in this country a work on the Scottish clans and their distinctive plaids or tartans, and where it can be obtained?

A book which will answer our correspondent's question is R. R. McIan's "Clans of the Scottish Highlands," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, which contains seventy-two interesting colored illustrations. There is also a book on the "Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands," by F. Adam, published in England and imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Among other books on the subject, which may be obtained through dealers in scarce books, are James Grout's "Tartans of the Clans of Scotland," published in Edinburgh in 1886, and J. S. Keltie's "History of Scottish Highlands, Highland Clans, and Regiments," in two volumes, also published in Edinburgh in 1886.

Old Books Valued

F. M. S.—Will you please tell me the value of the following books:

First edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass."
Second edition of Thompson's "History of Long Island."
"Rip Van Winkle," illustrated by Felix O. C. Darley, 1848.
Washington Irving's "Life of Washington," with Irving's autograph in first volume.
Washington Irving's "Works," with the author's autograph.

The first edition of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," published in Brooklyn in 1855, is worth from $50 to $75. Thompson's "History of Long Island," second edition, 1843, has brought at auction as high as $20. "Rip Van Winkle," illustrated by Darley, is worth from $3 to $5. Irving's "Life of Washington," with autograph signature, is worth about $50. A full set of Washington Irving's works, with autograph, is worth about $100.

Fittest Place to Die

E. A. DOWN.—Can you inform me where I may find the poem in which occurs the following:

But whether on scaffold high
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man!

I will be grateful for the information.

The lines quoted above are from The Dublin Nation of Sept. 28, 1844, Vol. II., Page 809. They were written by Michael J. Barry, an Irish Nationalist.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

RUTH SAXTON.—The lines quoted by N. E. W. are from Matthew Arnold's poem "Self-Dependence" and refer to the stars and not to mountains. I quote four stanzas from the poem, which is too long to give in full:

And a look of passionate desire
O'er the sea and to the stars I send:
Ye who from my childhood up have calmed me,
Calm me, ah! compose me to the end!

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
Over the lit sea's unquiet way,
In the rustling night-air came the answer—
Wouldst thou be as these are? Live as they.

Unaffrighted by the silence round them,
Undistracted by the sights they see,
These demand not that the things without them
Yield them love, amusement, sympathy.

And with joy the stars perform their shining
And the sea its long moon-silvered roll;
For self-poised they live, nor pine with noting
All the fever of some differing soul.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Ermina Sandford Herenchen, Geneva, N. Y.; Eleanor C. May, New York; Alice C. Woodson, Flushing, L. I.; Madge T. Delaney, Holyoke, Mass.; Jane R. Shaw, Charlottesville, Va.; A. B. Stillwell, New York; Samuel H. Doney, Garnerville, N. Y.; Harry Weinberger, New York; E. N. Wallace, New York; Marian Pyles, Washington, D. C.; Margaret V. McCabe, Washington, D. C.; Mary Hooker Johnson, New York; M. G. Ainsworth, New York; Mrs. A. R. Denning, Middletown, N. Y.; W. F. Clark, Point Pleasant, N. J.; E. J. Wheeler, Nutley, N. J.; Harriet M. Cushing, Washington, D. C.; Edward Dickinson, Oberlin, Ohio; Isabel Simeral, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard B. Beaumont, Washington, D. C.; Miss Ida G. Schenck, New York; George H. Neale, Brooklyn; Augusta Lawrence, Huntsville, Texas, and R. E. Gemmel, St. Paul, Minn.

Whitlock's Geometry

JANE MEADE WELCH—In partial reply to the query in THE BOOK REVIEW of Dec. 24 about George Clinton Whitlock and his Geometry, would state that George Clinton Whitlock was Professor of Mathematics in Victoria College, later called Victoria University, at Coburg, Ontario, Canada. This educational institution was later removed to Toronto.

Before the Whitlocks lived in Coburg they resided in Lima, N. Y., where the professor was connected with some Wesleyan institution.

A copy of Whitlock's Geometry could possibly be bought at Frank Beebe's book store, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

Passed Into Life

F. H. D.—In answer to the query of "Constant Reader" in THE BOOK REVIEW of Feb. 25 for the poem printed in "The Biography of Catharine and Crawford Tait," wife and son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, would say that the poem is entitled "Passed from Death Into Life." The author is the Rev. R. H. Baynes, and it is founded on the passage in Psalm xxi., 4, as follows:

He asked life of Thee and Thou gavest him a long life, even for ever and ever.

Copies of the poem asked for have been received from Paul Allan, New York; A. H. Sperry, Brooklyn; Louise M. Swift, Easton, Penn.; Horatio G. Cozzens, New York, and Mrs. Mary McDowall, Houston, Texas.

APPEALS TO READERS

MRS. S. F. WEYBURN.—Can any of your readers tell me where to find the poem and music which was sung in the schools some forty years ago? The first verse reads something like this:

When the night's dark shadows
Gather over all the starry spheres
And the melancholy darkness
Weeps in rainy tears,
'Tis a joy to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed
As I listen to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead.

He Who Has Vision

C. VERNON EDDY.—Will some reader please tell me the author of the following lines? It has been suggested that they are Herbert Kaufman's, but I am unable to verify this:

He who has the vision sees more than you or I.
He who lives the golden dream lives fourfold thereby.
Time may scoff and worlds may laugh, hosts assail his thought,
But the visionary came ere the builders wrought.
He, the dreamer of the dream, saw the vision march.

Fight for Liberty

ALBERT J. BARNES.—Back in the forties my mother used to sing a ballad of which the following was a part:

I had scarcely got into my bed,
I had scarcely got to sleep,
Before a noble soldier came
And stood at my bed's feet,
Saying, Arise, arise, young rover,
And go along with me, to the
Low lands of Holland and fight
For liberty.

Can any of your readers give me the whole of the ballad, or tell where it may be found?

Thou Shalt Know Him

M. ALLEN.—Can any of your readers give the correct version, the name of the author, and the name of the publisher of the following poem:

Thou shalt know Him when He comes,
Not by any din of drums,
Nor the vantage of His airs,
Nor by anything He wears,
Neither by His crown,
Nor His gown.
But His presence known shall be
By the holy harmony
Which His coming makes in thee.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. announce that they have acquired, through negotiation with his literary executors, publication rights of the complete works of Walt Whitman. They have also taken over the complete stock of Whitman's works. The volumes they now control include "Leaves of Grass," in leather, cloth, and paper, complete editions of Whitman's prose in both library and popular bindings, the de luxe Camden edition of poetry and prose, and the three volumes by Horace Traubel of "With Walt Whitman in Camden." They promise announcement of other editions in the near future.

Marley F. Hay, submarine inventor, has written a book on "Secrets of the Submarine," which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in August. He says that "the greatest service he has ever given to the United States was his failure only two years before the war to convince Admiral von Tirpitz that Germany ought to have a submarine fleet." "Germany," he adds, "was the last of the great powers to admit the desirability of or the necessity for submarines, and that conclusion was only reached under the pressure of actual war when it was manifest that the rest of her fleet was of practically no use." Mr. Hay's book on submarines is said to be the only one on that subject that has been written by a man whose profession it is to design and construct submarines and who is constantly in touch here and abroad with every phase of their development.

Gertrude Atherton has been putting fiction aside and writing a book dealing with certain feministic questions. It is to be called "The Living Present" and will be published next Friday by Frederick A. Stokes Company. The first part of the book deals with the wonderful achievements of Frenchwomen in the struggle of their country, and afterward the author takes up the problems confronting women in the United States. Mrs. Atherton attempts to make the book answer the question, "What effect will the great war have on the status of women in America?"

Frederick Palmer, war correspondent and author of "My Year of the Great War" and "My Second Year of the War," has been appointed by Major Gen. Pershing to his staff in the Intelligence Department, where he will have general charge of the army's relations with the American press. The appointment carries the rank of Major. Mr. Palmer's long experience at the front, at headquarters, was regarded as making him particularly valuable for the position.

"Soldiers' Spoken French," announced for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co., will have special interest for officers and men who would like to acquire a little speaking knowledge of French in the intervals of their strenuous military training upon which they are now spending, and will continue to spend until they sail for the other side, from ten to twelve hours a day. It has been tested by the British and Australasian soldiers and found a useful help. The author is Mrs. Helen Cross of New Zealand, who wrote it for the special use of the men of the "Anzac."

The Century Company will bring out next Fall the second volume of Maxim Gorky's autobiography. The first, issued some time ago, bore the title "My Childhood," and the forthcoming volume will take up the story in sequence under the title "In the World."

Amherst College has just conferred the degree of Litt. D. on Alvin Francis Sanborn, who for several years was the regular Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS.

In his book on "Thirty-Cent Bread," just published by the George H. Doran Company, Alfred W. McCann, the pure food expert, says that by the methods of milling wheat used in this country enough food value is rejected every year to supply all the flour needs of the United States.

An account of the Russian revolution by Isaac F. Marcosson will be published early in July by the John Lane Company. Mr. Marcosson had just returned to London from the battle front in France when the revolution broke out in Russia, and he was sent by the British Admiralty, on his immediate departure for Russia, on a warship as far as Norway, as all passenger traffic had been suspended. He was the first American to reach Petrograd from the outside after the Czar was deposed. His book will be published simultaneously in the United States and Great Britain, a special dedication for the American edition having been written by Paul Milukoff.

"You Are the Hope of the World" is the title of a little book by Herman Hagedorn addressed to the boys and girls of America which the Macmillan Company announces for immediate publication.

Baron Hulot, Secretary General of the Geographical Society of Paris, has announced the award of the gold medal of the Conrad Malte-Brun Prize to Dr. John H. Finley in recognition of his book, "The French in the Heart of America," published by the Scribners.

The National Society of Music announces that it has ready for publication the comprehensive work on "The Art of Music" which it has had under preparation for the last four years. The work is in fourteen volumes and has been under the general supervision of Professor Daniel Gregory Mason of Columbia University as editor in chief. He has been assisted by Professors Edward Burlingame Hill of Harvard University and Leland Hall, late of the University of Wisconsin. It has been planned and executed under the supervision of Dr. Caesar Seachinger as managing editor. Among those who have contributed important sections of the work are David Bispham, Anna Pavlowa, Frank Damrosch, Richard Strauss, Sir C. Hubert H. Parry, Ernest Newman, Arthur Farwell, Alfred Hertz, and Professor Rossiter C. Cole. The purpose of the work is to provide a standard American reference work on music that will also be international in scope and in point of view to supply the student of music with a handy volume library of supplemental reading, and to educate readers in the essentials of musical appreciation.

Margaret Widdemer's "Rose Garden Husband" will get a new lease of life in "The Wishing Ring Man," which the Holts will publish in mid-September.

The many thousands whom the war is interesting in aviation will be glad to learn that the Century Company will publish this week a "Textbook of Naval Aeronautics," by Henry Woodhouse, member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America. It will have a foreword by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, while special chapters have been contributed by Rear Admiral Peary, Elmer A. Sperry, Lawrence B. Sperry, and other authorities.

Madeline G. Rives has ready for publication a book for children called "Journeys Through Wonderland with Scissors and Paste." It is filled with quaint pictures for the delight of the little folks.

Bertrand Russell's "Why Men Fight" has gone through a new edition with each month except one since its publication in January.

The Harpers have received from Japan for Isaac Don Levine's "The Russian Revolution" the largest single order for an individual book they have ever had from that country.

Kathleen Norris had charge, during the taking of the State military census, of a registration desk in one of the census booths in Port Washington, L. I., and spoke of her work as having been "a big experience," and one that had brought her more closely into touch than she had ever been before with the spirit of democracy in this country.

Captain Ian Hay Beith, author of "The First Hundred Thousand" and "Getting Together," as well as of a pre-war novel or two, who has been since last October lecturing in this country on "The Human Side of Warfare," has sailed for England. He will be on duty at the French front during the Summer and will also spend some time on board the vessels of the British Grand Fleet. He expects to return to the United States next Fall.

S. S. McClure's "Obstacles to Peace" is being translated into Japanese and will shortly be published in Japan.

Sir Edward Elgar, the English musician, has set to music four poems by Rudyard Kipling, taken from his lately published "Sea Warfare."

The City of Baltimore offers a prize of $1,000 for the best statement of what it means to be an American. The contest is open to all who have been born in or are naturalized citizens of the United States. Manuscripts must be sent to the Committee of Manuscripts, Citizens' Creed Contest, care of Educational Foundations, 31-33 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York City. The author must not sign his name to his manuscript, but mark it with a name or a mark which he must put also upon a sealed envelope containing his name accompanying the manuscript. The Committee on Manuscripts is headed by Henry Sterling Chapin, Herman Hagedorn, and Porter Emerson Browne, assisted by editors of leading magazines. On the Committee of Award will sit these seven judges: Matthew Page Andrews, Irvin S. Cobb, Hamlin Garland, Ellen Glasgow, Julian Street, Booth Tarkington, and Charles Hanson Towne. The contest is open until Sept. 14, 1917, which will be the 103d anniversary of the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

WAR WORK IN ENGLAND

Reproductions of a Series of Drawings and Lithographs of the Munition Works, made by Joseph Pennell, with the Permission and Authority of the British Government, with Notes by the Artist and with an Introduction by H. G. Wells. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1917. Price $1.50.

Mr. Pennell has taken very seriously his task of illustrating the munition works and has put into his drawings not only his well-known skill and experience in solving technical problems, but also the fervor of a mind dedicated to recording the greatest works of the century. That these industrial subjects should be identified with a world war is not an inspiration to him, for he puts himself on record as not believing in war. He chafes in his preface at the red tape necessary to get permission to work in the big shops, in only two of which an artist had worked before, and he comments amusedly on the words used by the workmen as terms of approval in looking at the drawings, such words as "champion!" and "bonnie!" He then illustrates with his widest variety of treatment iron and coal mines, furnaces, caldrons, hammers, the rolling of bars for shells, the making of armor plate, the casting, the planing, practically all the processes of munition construction, with a number of what he calls "workscapes" undertaken for sheer joy in their beauty. Mr. Wells has written an appreciative introduction to the book in which the results of Mr. Pennell's indefatigable labor are gathered.

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1917.

GERMANY, LAST STRONGHOLD OF AUTOCRATIC MONARCHY

No Chance of Liberalization from Within So Long as Hohenzollerns and Junkers Are in Control---People Have Legislative Rights in Name Only.

BY CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN,
Professor of European History, Columbia University.

THE President of the United States in his address to Congress on April 2 announced that our object in entering the war against Germany was "to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power"; declared that the menace to the world's peace and freedom "lies in the existence of autocratic Governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people"; announced that "a steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations," as "no autocratic Government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants"; stated the grounds for his conviction that "the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend"; said that we were now about to accept the gauge of battle with "this natural foe to liberty," and that we would if necessary "spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power." He referred to the German Government as "an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck"; and declared that the war was a war for democracy and elementary human rights and for the liberation of the peoples, including the German peoples.

Was the President speaking soberly and fairly when he described the Prussian Government as an autocracy and the German Government as irresponsible? Was this arraignment as accurate and just, as it certainly was scathing? Can one say that a people is ruled autocratically when they are endowed with written Constitutions, have Parliaments for their individual States and for their nation as a whole, have frequent elections, in which political parties wrangle with each other, and enjoy, or at least possess, the right to vote?

Nation's Reactionary Scholars.

German savants take a very different view of the institutions of their country from that so trenchantly expressed by the President. Professor Hans Delbrück, successor to Treitschke in the chair of modern history at the University of Berlin, and a man who had filled high offices in the State, in a book published a few months before the war began, a book which is a gem of that reactionary and sterile political science which is highly honored in the Fatherland, reached this edifying conclusion: "The German Constitution, adapted to the exigencies of peace and of war, requires no amendment, because it represents by far the highest of those forms of political organization which are actually existent in the world."

Whence comes this superiority? Ostwald, the chemist, informs us that the superiority of Germany comes from the fact that she has known how to sacrifice liberty to organization. But Lamprecht, the historian, announces, on the contrary, that the German people are the freest on earth. Houston Stewart Chamberlain, in his Kriegsaufsätze, (Munich, 1915,) devotes a lyric chapter to German liberty, which he summarizes in this lapidary phrase: "Liberty which is not German is not liberty." Thus there is a division of opinion among the Germans themselves, some taking pride in the abdication of their liberty—an abdication which has added to the power of militarism—while others boast that the earth has never seen men more free. The latter point of view was adequately expressed at the beginning of the war by Dr. Lasson, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Berlin, when he said: "We are the freest people of the earth. Our might is the might of the spirit. Humaneness, gentleness, conscientiousness, and Christianity are our distinguishing marks." How true. How obvious! It is a shame to have to utter such platitudes. But then it may be necessary in so perverse a world as ours, with jealous people all about.

In the presence of such contradictory opinions an examination of German institutions may prove helpful and instructive.

The German Empire is a confederation, founded in 1871, and founded by the princes, not by the people, and consists of twenty-five States and one Imperial Territory, Alsace-Lorraine. The King of Prussia is ipso facto German Emperor. The legislative power rests with two bodies, the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, and the Reichstag. The Emperor declares war with the consent of the Bundesrath, the assent of the Reichstag not being required. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, he has charge of foreign affairs, and makes treaties, subject to the limitation that certain kinds of treaties must be ratified by Parliament. He is assisted by a Chancellor, whom he appoints and whom he removes, and who is responsible to him, and to him alone. Under the Chancellor are various Secretaries of State, who simply administer departments, but who do not form a Cabinet, either in the English or French or American sense. They are responsible to the Chancellor.

The laws that govern the German Empire are made by two bodies—the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath, of which we in America hear very little, is the most powerful body in the empire, far more powerful than the Reichstag, of which we hear a great deal. It possesses legislative, executive, and judicial functions, and is a kind of diplomatic assembly. It represents the States; that is, the rulers of the twenty-five States of which the empire consists. It is composed of delegates appointed by the rulers. Unlike the Senate of the United States, the States of Germany are not represented equally in the Bundesrath, but most unequally. There are sixty-one members. Of these Prussia has seventeen and the three votes alloted to Alsace-Lorraine since 1911 are "instructed" by the Emperor. Thus Prussia has twenty, Bavaria has six, Saxony and Württemberg four each, others three or two, and seventeen of the States have only one apiece. The members are really diplomats, representing the numerous monarchs of Germany.

Voting Under Orders.

They do not vote individually, but each State delegation votes as a unit and as the ruler orders it to. Thus the votes that Prussia controls are cast always as a unit and as the King of Prussia directs. The Bundesrath is in reality an assembly of the sovereigns of Germany. It is responsible to nothing on earth, and its powers are very extensive. It is the most important element of the Legislature as most legislation begins in it; its consent is necessary to all legislation, and every law passed by the Reichstag is, after that, submitted to it for ratification or rejection. It is therefore the chief source of legislation. The Princes of Germany have an absolute veto upon the only popular element in the Government, the Reichstag. Representing the Princes of Germany, the Bundesrath is a thoroughly monarchical institution, a bulwark of the monarchical spirit. The proceedings of this princely assembly are secret, which is one reason why we know and hear less about it than we do about the Reichstag.

Much less important than the Bundesrath is the Reichstag, the only popular element in the government of the empire. It consists of 397 members, elected for a term of five years by the voters, that is, by men 25 years of age or older. The powers of the Reichstag are vastly inferior to the powers of the House of Commons or the Chamber of Deputies or the House of Representatives. While it, in conjunction with the Bundesrath, votes the appropriations, certain ones, notably those for the army, are voted for a period of years. Its consent is required for new taxes, whereas taxes previously levied continue to be collected without the consent of Parliament being again secured.

The Reichstag has no power to make or unmake Ministries, in other words, to control the executive, the Emperor. It may reject the measures demanded by the Government, it may vote what amounts to a lack of confidence in the Chancellor, but to the Chancellor it makes notoriously little difference. As long as he enjoys the confidence of the Emperor he continues on his way. Bismarck was fond of repeating from the tribune that he was not the servant of the Reichstag, but exclusively of the Crown. William II. dismissed in turn Bismarck, Caprivi, Hohenlohe and Bülow. The imperial will determines the fate, dictates the rise and fall of the Chancellor.

Bethmann Hollweg has been the Emperor's man in body and soul. No velleity of independence has surged up in that submissive bosom. A bureaucrat of forty years standing, advancing by regular gradations from the lowest rungs of the administrative ladder to the highest, his view has remained the same, his gaze has been at every stage and is still riveted solely upon his superior, and his superior never has been nor is now the Reichstag. His source of inspiration is in the Schloss, not in the benches of the popularly elected Legislature, Bethmann Hollweg is sometimes frank, frank to the point of rudeness. "Gentlemen," he said at the beginning of his Chancellorship, "I do not serve Parliament," and was loudly applauded for his insolence by the members of the conservative parties of the Parliament, thus a victim of the proud man's contumely. And he ended this scornful speech with the statement that there was one rôle which he absolutely refused to play, that of the servant of the people's representatives. Bethmann Hollweg, who has curiously been considered a Liberal by some ill-informed and putative American Liberals, has the merit of great clarity in his consistent, undeviating hostility and contempt for parliamentarism and for democracy. When reproached by the Socialists for not resigning after a vote of censure, as they do in France, he retorted that even children knew the difference between France and Germany.

"I know full well that there are those who are striving to establish similar institutions here," he said. "I shall oppose them with all my force."

Only the other day this "Liberal" told the Right and the Left contemptuously that he was serving neither of them. He had a more august master. Not only does the Reichstag have no control over the Government, not only is it blocked and immensely outweighed by the Emperor, by the Bundesrath and by the army, but it is itself, even within the sacred circle of its impotence, a very inaccurate representation of the people. The electoral districts as laid out in 1871 were equal, each representing approximately 100,000 inhabitants. But since that day there has been practically no change, although population has increased in some, decreased in others, so that there now exists a glaring inequality between the districts. There are some members of the Reichstag elected by a few thousand voters, others by the hundreds of thousands. The voter in some districts counts for only a thirtieth of the voter in certain other districts. The large districts are naturally progressive cities, the small ones the conservative country regions. A Berlin Deputy represents on the average 125,000 voters, a Deputy of East Prussia, home of the far-famed junkers, an average of 24,000.

The Impotent Reichstag.

But the fundamental evil is that the elections to the Reichstag result in the creation of an Assembly politically impotent, which does not control the executive and whose powers of legislation are subject to an absolute veto by the Bundesrath, that is, by the reigning Princes, big and little. German Government is government by the Emperor and the dynasties, with the consent of the Reichstag, a consent which in practice can be forced, if not given voluntarily, for the Bundesrath has the power of dissolving the Reichstag whenever it wishes to, a power always efficacious thus far. The German governing classes, the Princes, the bureaucracy, agree with Moltke, who said that the real ballot was the cartridge which the German soldier carried in his cartridge box, that the real representative of the nation was the army.

For all practical purposes the Reichstag is merely a debating club, and a debating club that has no power of seeing that its will is carried out. As late as January, 1914, Dr. Friedrich Naumann of "Middle Europe" fame, described the humiliating position of the body of which he was a member in the following words:

"We on the Left are altogether in favor of the parliamentary régime, by which we mean that the Reichstag cannot forever remain in a position of subordination. Why does the Reichstag sit at all, why does it pass resolutions, if behind it is a waste-paper basket into which these resolutions are thrown? The problem is to change the impotence of the Reichstag into some sort of power." He added: "The man who compared this House to a nall of echoes was not far wrong. To those who are accustomed to do practical work in life it appears a mere waste of time to devote themselves to this difficult and monotonous mechanism. * * * When one asks the question, What part has the Reichstag in German history as a whole? it will be seen that the part is a very limited one."

"Many millions among us," said Dr. Frank in the Reichstag on Jan. 23, 1914, "feel it a burning shame that while Germans achieve great things in trade and industry, in politics they are deprived of rights."

In the determination of national policy the German Nation has, therefore, no way of enforcing its wishes through the only agency it possesses. In other words, the nation does not govern itself. The mainspring of power lies, not in the Reichstag, but in the Bundesrath, the organ of the Princes, every one of whom claims to rule by divine right, not one of whom has his policy dictated to him by his people's representatives—and in the Kingdom of Prussia.

Absolutism in Prussia.

The Kingdom of Prussia is larger than all the other German States combined, comprising two-thirds of the territory and about two-thirds of the population of Germany. The empire differs from other confederations in that the States composing it are of unequal voting power in both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. It was Prussia that made the German Empire, and made it by blood and iron, and in the empire she has installed herself at every point of vantage and guards jealously not only the primacy but also the actual power.

Prussia has, since 1850, had a Constitution and a Parliament. What are they like? The Constitution was granted by the King, and nowhere does it recognize the sovereignty of the people. What the monarch has granted he can alter or withdraw. All the restriction the Constitution imposes upon the monarchical principal is that henceforth it shall be exercised and expressed in certain forms, with a certain procedure. Prussian statesmen and Prussian jurists maintain with practical unanimity that this does not mean any diminution of the power of the monarch, that the fact that he creates a Legislature does not for an instant mean that he devolves upon it a part of the sovereignty.

The Legislature of Prussia is the Landtag, which consists of two chambers, the House of Lords and the House of Representatives. The Legislature does not initiate much legislation. Most of the bills passed by it have been proposed by the Government; that is, by the King. The Legislature has practically no control over the administration; that is, over the powerful and permanent bureaucracy. It can in this sphere express opinions and practically nothing more. The Constitution does not determine the composition of the House of Lords, but leaves that to the King to determine by royal ordinance. As a matter of fact, this House is really overwhelmingly dominated by the land-owning nobility, the famous Junkers, men frequently more royalist than the King, conservative and militaristic to the marrow of their bones. The House is subject to the absolute control of the monarch through his unrestricted power to create peers. It is really a sort of royal council, an extension or variation of the royal power. It is a body that in no sense represents the people of Prussia. It has a veto upon all legislation, and the King has an absolute veto also.

Yet there exists another House in this Legislature which enacts the laws that govern 40,000,000 Prussians—the so-called House of Representatives; and marvelous, indeed, is the construction and composition of that body. Every Prussian man who has attained his twenty-fifth year has the vote. Is Prussia, therefore, a democracy? Not exactly, for the exercise of this right is so arranged that the ballot of the poor man is practically annihilated. Universal suffrage has been rendered illusory. And this is the way it has been done: The voters are divided in each electoral district into three classes according to wealth. The amount of taxes paid by the district is divided into three equal parts. Those taxpayers who pay the first third are grouped into one class; those, more numerous, who pay the second third, into another class; those who pay the remainder, into still another class. The result is that a very few rich men are set apart by themselves, the less rich by themselves, and the poor by themselves. Each of these groups, voting separately, elects an equal number of delegates to a convention, which convention chooses the delegates of that constituency to the lower house of the Prussian Parliament.

No Chance for the Poor.

Thus in every Electoral Convention two-thirds of the members belong to the wealthy or well-to-do class. There is no chance in such a system for the poor, for the masses. This system gives an enormous preponderance of political power to the rich. The first class consists of very few men, in some districts of only one; the second is sometimes

(Continued on Following Page.)

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For the larger-than-ever number of people who will stay in or near Brooklyn this Summer, the Store will be more than usually interesting.

It will be a busy month here with many stirring July events, some of which are chronicled on the following pages. It will be worth while to watch the A. & S. announcements, whether you are at home or in the country.

They will all be planned with the dual purpose of supplying your needs with merchandise that is worth having, and at the same time of SAVING YOUR MONEY—for this truly today, as it always has been—

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2500 Women's Wash Skirts, 98c Regularly Much More

Comparing them with Skirts regularly $1.50 and $1.75, they are of even better materials!

Immediate cash, so that this maker could take up Fall business, secured at a big discount his entire stock-on-hand which he expected to dispose of at the regular prices they merit.

There is a splendidly wide variety to choose from, with plenty of all-white models.

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—Novelty Corded Piques
—Well-woven Cordelines
—Colored Checkerboard Gabardines
—Natural Color Striped Crashes

Made with tailored yokes and tailored belts, with shirred backs, separate belts, pockets in over a dozen variations. Sizes are 24 to 40 inches waist-band.

There is no doubt that women will, upon seeing them, buy in quantities. Second floor, Central Building.

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Not another inch of the embroideries used in them can now be bought at the same prices as heretofore. The same applies to laces and ribbons, even to cotton thread.

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With square and round yokes of lace insertions; with eyelet embroidery edging; with low, square neck, embroidery trimmed.

Petticoats at 64c., 84c., to $1.94
With flounce of eyelet embroidery or tucking and two insertions and lace edging.
Some with two ruffles of dainty dot embroidery. Petticoats with lawn flounces trimmed with insertion and edging of embroidery.

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With broad lace band back and front, lace or ribbon straps.
With bands of organdie embroidery and lace insertions; some back and front trimmed.

Drawers at 36c., 46c. to 74c.
Tucked and trimmed with ruffle of embroidery.
Some with tucked lawn ruffle, edged with lace.
Also circular drawers with ruffle of blind embroidery.
Splendid varieties of these at 64c. and 74c.
Second floor, East Building.

Sale of Women's Smart Top-Coats at $14.95 $19.95 $24.75

Embracing the Greater Part of Our Higher Priced Stock of Coats in Silk or Cloth

Seasonable Coats that will form the backbone of many a vacation wardrobe.

With the rising cost of woolens and silks, the women taking advantage of this Sale will be wisely anticipating the Fall. There are sizes 34 to 44.

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Mainly navy blue serges. Women have discovered how desirable they are to wear at seashore and mountains as well as for traveling or in town. Second floor, Central Building.

1,716 Pairs of Redfern and Warner Rustproof Corsets at Great Savings

Models that must be discontinued because of the risen costs of every bit of material used in making them. Hereafter the same grade of Corset will of necessity be high-priced. Can you realize how important is this reduction?

It is only natural that Abraham and Straus, doing a corset business that ranks among the largest in Greater New York, should receive for its public the advantage of the present stocks. They offer:

$1.25 Warner Rust-proof Corsets at... 79c. Sizes 20 to 30.
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$4 Warner Rust-proof Corsets at...$1.69 Sizes 24 to 34.
$6 Redfern Corsets (lace back) at...$2.69 Sizes 20 to 32.
$5 Redfern Corsets (lace front) at...$2.39 Sizes 24 to 36.
$10 Redfern Corsets (lace back) at...$3.39 Sizes 22 to 34.

They are Summer models, made of dainty batistes. In medium high, medium low, and Empire top styles, with long and medium long skirts. Second floor, East Building.

Women's $2.75 White Canvas Pumps, $1.98

The first reduction on these very desirable Shoes of white Ostend cloth or canvas. With small, pointed tongue, turn soles and Cuban Louis covered heels; all sizes.
Second floor, West Building.

2,000 Pairs Women's 98c Silk Gloves, 68c Pr.

This is a clearance, and a very important one. Consisting of:

Milanese Silk Gloves, 16-button length, of our famous Regina make; in white, with three styles of black and white combination embroidery.

White Silk Gloves, 2 clasps, with combination colored embroidery to match pretty Summer frocks.
Street floor, Court, West Building.

Women's White Silk Stockings, 79c Pr.

If you need white silk Stockings for the Summer (and what woman doesn't?), come and see them for yourself and judge how good they are at this price.

In all sizes. Note these other interesting items:—

At 49c. pair—Pure white bleach fine lisle Stockings; Full fashioned, with double tops and soles.
At 29c. pair—Full fashioned black cotton, with unbleached split soles, seamless black cotton in regular sizes; also tan and Russia calf shades.

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At 19c. pair—1,800 pairs babies' cotton and lisle white Socks, with fancy colored tops. They are in sizes to 7½ only; but the values are excellent.
At 29c. pair—White cotton fine ribbed Stockings, either for girls or boys, in a serviceable quality. All sizes.

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Practical qualities at moderate prices.

Women's Vests at 12½c.—Fine ribbed cotton, all low neck, sleeveless.
At 19c.—Regular and extra large sizes in extra quality ribbed cotton; low neck, sleeveless.
Combinations at 29c.—Regular sizes of fine ribbed cotton, all with wide cut knees.
At 59c.—Fine cotton, elastic ribbed Suits, band or beaded top; wide or tight knees; regular sizes.
At 98c.—Extra quality pink mercerized soft cotton Suits, fine ribbed and strongly made.
Misses' Vests at 12½c. are excellent values. All low neck, sleeveless, ribbed cotton.

Sale of Most Desirable SILKS

Summer dresses, blouses, bathing suits, sports suits and skirts—all demand cool, pretty Silks for their making. And here are these Silks, fashionable in designs and shades, either at out-and-out reductions from our regular prices, or the result of well-judged purchases. It is a July Silk Sale of importance. Beginning with another lot of the

$1.49 All-Silk Chiffon Taffeta at $1.19 Yard

which has been so enthusiastically bought on previous occasions.

In more than 25 choice colors, with plenty of navy blue and black; 35 and 36-in. wide.

$2.39 to $4.98 Sports Pongees $1.98 to $3.98 Yd.
Plain, fancy and embroidered—a richly varied lot.

Imported Natural Shantung 79c. and $1.39 Yd.

$3.25 Oyster White Shantung Pongee, $2.25 Yd.

59c. to $1.10 Black Imported Habutai, 49c. to 99c. Yd.

$1.98 Black All-Silk Bathing Suit Satin, $1.79 Yd.
Guaranteed salt water and perspiration proof. Made for us.

$1.79 Black Chiffon Taffeta 40-In., $1.59 Yd.

$1.59 All-Silk La George Crepe, $1.35 Yd.
In white, black, and a fine range of colors.
Street floor, West Building.

98c to $1.39 "Silverbloom" Dress Fabrics at 79c Yd.

"Silverbloom" is made of a mixture of mohair and cotton, and is as cool as it is charming. It is very desirable for separate skirts and sports suits; comes in stripes of varying widths in soft color combinations; also in plain shades.

It is lustrous, light weight, thoroughly washable, and fast color. A great advantage is its width—54 inches. On Monday, 79c. a yard

$1.25 Black Mohair Brilliantine 43-Inch, 98c. Yard
$1.75 Black French Serge, 48-Inch $1.29 Yard
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$1.10 Black Mohair Sicilian 54-Inch, 79c. Yard
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Odd Lots of Curtains Half Price

Quite a collection of Nottingham and Scrim Curtains that have whittled down to one, two and three pair lots. Many of them are mussed from having been shown. There is a wide range of patterns.

49c to 98c Pairs, Were 98c to $1.95

Fancy Double Bordered Scrims, Marquisette and Madras, 18c Yd.
Reversible Cretonne Chair Seat Cushions, 98c to $1.19.
Japanese Bamboo Porch Screens, 96c to $3.84 Each.
Vudor Painted Porch Screens, $2.50 to $8.00 Each.
Third floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

A Mid-Summer Sale of Towels

Of course, the increased consumption of baths in hot weather necessitates larger supplies of towels. Here are fourteen grades, all of which, with one exception, have been reduced in price.
Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Towels Specially Priced

At 17c. Each—Soft finish hemmed huckaback Towels, 18x36 in.
At 19c. Each—Soft finish hemmed huckaback Towels, about 60 per cent. linen.
At 24c. Each—Part linen hemmed Scotch huckaback Towels.
At 35c. Each—All linen heavy Scotch hemmed huckaback Towels.

Guest Towels

At 26c. Each—Pure Irish linen hemstitched huckaback Towels.
At 33c. Each—Fine pure linen hemstitched huckaback Towels, with monogram border.

Bath Towels

At 16c. Each—Pure white hemmed Bath Towels.
At 27c. Each—Heavy, large, pure white hemmed Bath Towels.
At 32c. Each—Very heavy, large, pure white hemmed Bath Towels.
Street floor, Central Building.

$4.50 to $6 Silk Petticoats, $3.89

They are in black and the lovely high colors; all attractively trimmed.

At $2.86, Silk Jersey-Top Petticoats with Taffeta Flounces
In black or colors. Some with the flounces of changeable taffeta.

At $1.86, Habutai Silk Petticoats
That would regularly be $3. Gold, Copenhagen, old rose, emerald, flesh-pink. With sectional tailored flounce; also underlay.
Also white habutai silk Petticoats with double panel back and front. These are regularly $2.75.

At 79c, White Sateen Petticoats
Regularly $1. Made with the Flexo adjustable top, side fastening and tucked sectional flounce, trimmed with two gathered ruffles.
Second floor, East Building.

Has Your Summer Home All the Furniture It Needs?

If it hasn't you will want to supply the deficiency before your guests arrived for the Fourth of July—that is really the beginning of the Summer season.

Here is a list of last-minute suggestions ranging from Couch Hammocks (some of them at extraordinarily low prices) to Bedsteads and Cots for emergency use.

Porch Rockers
With double reed seats and reed or slat backs.
Maple finish Sewing Rockers.....$1.25
Maple finish and green Rockers.....$2.65 to $4.00

Couch Hammocks
In brown khaki.....$6.95, $13.00, $16.50
In brown khaki, trimmed with fancy braid.....$9.50

"Englander" Couch Hammocks
Brown khaki, trimmed with fancy braid.....$15.00 to $23.00
Navy blue duck, trimmed with white braid.....$26.00
Fancy grey duck, waterproof.....$30.00

Three-Piece Bedstead
White enamel, 3 ft., $9.75, $10 to $11.50

"Englander" Cots and Divans
All 2 ft. 6 in. wide.
At $4.50—Folding Cots, all steel construction.
At $6.25—Folding Divan, all steel construction.
At $7.00—Foldaway Cot, heavy brown duck fabric.
At $6.50—Folding Divan, grey enamel, rustproof.
At $10.00—Wlt Edge Divan.
At $12.00—Folding Divan, complete with mattress.
At $12.75—Wlt Edge Divan.
At $16.75—Folding Divan, with headrest, grey enamel, rustproof construction.
White cotton Pads to fit any of the above, covered in grey denim, at.....$4.75 and $6.25

"Englander" Couch Beds
Complete with white cotton mattresses, made with roll edge, covered in green denim.
"Level Lock" at.....$15.75 and $16.00
Folding Couch Beds.....$19.00, $23.50 and $28.00
Fourth floor, East and Central Bldgs.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets Specially Priced for Monday Only

Four different kinds of Dinner Sets, any one of which is an unusual value at its regular price. Those who have yet to furnish their Summer cottage and who desire to save money in the operation will do well by availing themelves of these specials.

$14.98 Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces, at $10.98
In several neat border designs. All pieces gold-lined.

Other 100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets

At $11.89 Regularly $15.98
At $12.89 Regularly $16.98
At $13.89 Regularly $18.89

Cut Glass and Glassware Considerably Below Regular Prices

Cut Glass
$3.98 Vases.....$2.98
$10.98 Baskets.....$8.98
$1.98 Olive Dishes.....$1.69

Water Tumblers
$1.20 Needle Etched Tumblers, 96c. doz. In two neat designs.
40c. Thin Blown Tumblers...36c. doz.

Mason Preserving Jars at Low Prices
Pints.....69c. doz.
"Good Luck" Rubber Rings.....10c. doz.
Quarts.....72c. doz.
"Jumbo" Rubber Rings, 15c. doz.
Half Gallons.....$1.20 doz.
Blackberry Rubber Rings, 10c. doz.
Subway floor, Central Building.

GERMANY, LAST STRONGHOLD OF AUTOCRATIC MONARCHY

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

twenty times as numerous, the third sometimes a hundred, or even a thousand times. Thus, though every man has the suffrage, the vote of a single rich man may have as great weight as the votes of a thousand workingmen. Universal suffrage is manipulated in such a way as to defeat democracy decisively and to consolidate a privileged class in power in the only branch of the Government that has even the appearance of being of popular origin. Bismarck, no friend of Liberalism, once characterized this electoral system as the worst ever created. Its shrieking injustice is shown by the fact that in 1909 the Social Democrats, who actually cast a majority of the votes, got only 7 seats out of nearly 400. It is one of the most undemocratic systems in existence.

The voters do not choose their representatives directly. The suffrage is indirect, and is, moreover, as we have seen, grosely unequal. As this system is in vogue for municipal elections as well as for State elections, it throws power, whether in the municipality or in the nation, into the hands of men of wealth.

In 1908 there were 293,000 voters in the first class, 1,065,240 in the second, 6,324,079 in the third. The first class represented 4 per cent., the second 14 per cent., the third 82 per cent. of the population. In Cologne the first class comprised 370 electors, the second 2,584, while the third had 22,324. The first class chose the same number of electors as the third. Thus, 370 rich men had the same voting capacity as 22,324 proletarians. In Saarbrücken, the Baron von Sturm, formed the first class all by himself and announced complacently that he did not suffer from his isolation. In one of the Berlin districts Herr Heffte, a manufacturer of sausages, formed the first class.

This system would seem to be monstrous enough by reason of the monstrous plutocratic cast. But this is not all. This reactionary edifice is appropriately crowned by another device, oral voting. Neither in the primary or the secondary voting is a secret ballot used. Voting is viva voce. Thus every one exercises his right publicly in the presence of his superior or his patron or employer, or his equals or the official representative of the King. In such a country as Prussia, where the police are notoriously ubiquitous, what a weapon for absolutism! The great landowners, the great manufacturers, the State, can easily bring all the pressure they desire to bear upon the voter, exercising his wretched rudiment of political power.

On Feb. 10, 1910, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg defended this system in the Landtag with greet frankness: "We are opposed to secret voting because, instead of developing the sense of responsibility in the voter, it attenuates it and, on the other hand, it favors the terrorism which Socialists exercise over the bourgeois voters."

As a matter of fact, a large number of voters prefer to forego their miserable privilege entirely and stay at home. In 1903, 23.6 per cent. only of them voted for the Prussian House of Representatives, while the same year 75 per cent. voted in the elections for the Reichstag, where the secret ballot is used. Of those who failed to vote, much the larger percentage is from the third class, whose members evidently feel the nullity of the privileges they enjoy in this "people's kingdom of the Hohenzollern," as the Kaiser alluringly describes it.

An additional evidence as to the perfection of the "people's kingdom" is this: With the exception of a thoroughly insignificant measure passed in June, 1906, there has been no change in the electoral districts since 1858. No account has been taken of the changes in the population, and there are the same or worse disparities than there are in the case of the Reichstag, as previously stated. It thus happens that 3,000,000 inhabitants of four large Prussian districts return 9 representatives, while three other million, divided among forty smaller districts, return 66. Here again the natural result of the change of the population owing to the economic evolution has inordinately increased the influence of the rural districts, prevailingly Conservative.

In 1903 under this system 324,157 Conservative votes elected 143 representatives; but 314,149 Social Democratic votes did not secure the election of a single member.

Princes Have the Veto.

Neither in the empire, nor in Prussia nor any of the other States that compose the empire, does the elected Chamber control the Government. In every case the Prince has the absolute veto. Where there are second Chambers, as in many of the States, they are not elected, but are nominated, and are a bulwark of a privileged class. And in Prussia even the so-called popular House is merely another name for a privileged class. Neither in the nation nor in the States are the Ministers controlled by the popular assemblies. They may vote a lack of confidence as often as they feel like it. The Ministers will go right on as long as the Emperor, King, Grand Duke, or Prince desires. You cannot amend the Constitution in any German State without the consent of the Prince. You cannot amend the Constitution of the empire without the consent of one man, William II. Reichstag committees may discuss and propose amendments to their hearts' content. After they have obtained the consent of the Reichstag a rocky road opens out broadly ahead of them. For they must have the approval of the Bundesrath, which is appointed by the reigning Princes of Germany and is obliged to vote as they direct. No amendment can pass the Bundesrath if 14 votes out of the 61 are cast against it. Of these 61, Prussia has 20. The Prussian votes are cast as the King of Prussia directs. If every individual in Germany except this one, and including the other Kings and Dukes, wanted a change in the Constitution, they couldn't get it if William II. said No! This is the people's kingdom with a vengeance!

The power of the Prussian Crown is virtually absolute—"absolutism under constitutional forms," said Rudolph Gneist, once considered in Germany a great authority on public law, before the modern school of publicists—Laband, George Meyer, Bornhak, Jellinek, Delbrück—became the teachers of Germany, and taught the most reactionary political philosophy that Europe has heard since the time of de Bonald and de Maistre. They have taught that the complete, uncontrolled power of the "Government" (Regierung) is in the power of the Prince, that the granting of constitutions did not mean the recognition of popular sovereignty in the slightest degree, that legislatures are not representations of the people but are mere organs of the State, that legislatures have no right to bring the State to a standstill, that is, have no right to refuse a budget until their wishes are respected; that, if they do, they are acting not in a constitutional but in a revolutionary sense; that if such a step is taken, then it is the right of the sovereign to recur to the principle that existed before the granting of the constitution, absolute monarchy, and to do what he regards as wise.

German legislatures are impotent and ineffective. The effective seat of political power in Germany is, as it has always been, in the monarchs. Germans may have the right to vote, but Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. showed men (and Bismarck among others) that that made no difference, if the vote led nowhere, if the body elected by the voters was carefully and completely nullified by other bodies over which the voters had no control whatever.

The legislatures of Germany are really only royal councils, consultative assemblies. Bismarck's defiance of the Prussian Chamber and the voters who elected it, in the Conflict Period, from 1862 to 1866, has been decisive for the fate of popular government in Germany.

The All-Powerful King.

Prince von Bülow, the ablest Chancellor of the empire since Bismarck, said in 1914: "Prussia attained her greatness as a country of soldiers and officials, and as such she was able to accomplish the work of German union; to this day she is still, in all essentials, a State of soldiers and officials." The governing classes are, in Prussia, which in turn governs Germany, the monarch, the aristocracy, and a bureaucracy of military and civil officials, responsible to the King alone. The determining factor in the State is the personality of the King.

Prussia has been the strongest obstacle the democratic movement of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has encountered. Germany in 1914 was less liberal than in 1848. The most serious blow that the principle of representative government received during that century was the one she received at the hands of Bismarck. We have expert testimony of the highest and most official sort that the effects of that blow are not outlived. Prince von Bülow, writing in 1914, said:

"Liberalism, in spite of its change of attitude in national questions, has to this day not recovered from the catastrophic defeat which Prince Bismarck inflicted nearly half a century ago on the party of progress which still clings to the ideals and principles of 1848."

Parliaments will not control in Germany, the civil power will not dominate the military, until the present régime, exalted and strengthened by the victories of 1864-70, is debased and disgraced by resounding and disastrous defeats. It is doubtful if there will be any change even then, for the German people are the most docile in Europe, with no taste for revolutions, with no revolutions to their credit, as have England, France, America, Russia, even China. Personal government has brought the present calamity upon the world, and the possessors of that power will fight to retain it and will, if necessary, treat the German people with the same ruthlessness as they have treated the other peoples of Europe. Moreover, the solidarity of governed and governors, in atrocious crimes, during the past three years gives little hope to liberals in other countries who desire liberalism in Germany.

Let us not be hoodwinked by Easter messages from William II., or by cloudy and ambiguous utterances of Bethmann Hollweg, as presaging forthcoming liberalization of Germany. Prussian Kings have shown that not only are treaties scraps of paper, but that constitutions are also scraps of paper when their provisions annoy the monarch. And Prussian monarchs have never been squeamish about perjury. The famous Easter "promises" of this year will not be a greater hindrance to imperial and royal volition than previous, celebrated promises to Belgium and to the United States have been.

No Prospect of Democracy.

Germany has genounced liberty in order the better to carry on her national industry—war. As Harden has said: "In order to be strong she has rejected the great modern comfort of democracy." The ethical superiority of this people over all others, so confidently asserted as a justification of her leadership in the world, is shown in this phrase of Professor Delbrück, "Blessed be the hand that traced those lines," that is, that falsified the Ems dispatch. This is the Prussian beatitude. For it brought a successful war—a war for prestige and power and lucre. The present war was intended to repeat on a far larger scale the inspiring achievement. And, if it should succeed, we would expect to see democracy flourish in Germany by the same token that we would expect to gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles.

All this parade of constitutional reforms must not bedoud the issue. The constitutions of Germany are paper constitutions. Long before it was the fashion to treat solemn international agreements as mere scraps of paper the Imperial and the Prussian constitutions were ignored and flagrantly infringed in many of their provisions with impunity by the governing authorities. In Germany the army is far more powerful than the Reichstag, and both know it. Even the Bundesrath is hardly, if at all, more powerful than the Great General Staff. And the army is not under the control of the Reichstag or the legislature of Prussia. It stands outside and it stands above. In Prussia the army is a kingdom within a kingdom. Within the army the Prussian King has preserved all the prerogatives of an absolute monarch. No authority in the State can intervene between the army and the sovereign. The control of the army belongs to the King. The army is not the army of the nation, but is the King's army.

"The dearest desire of every Prussian," said Bethmann Hollweg in the Landtag Jan. 10, 1914, "is to see the King's army remain completely under the control of the King and not to become the army of Parliament."

Professor Delbrück in his recent book describes the special character of the German Army. From the point of view of sentiment the army exemplifies not the modern notion of patriotism, but the earlier notion of loyalty to a chieftain; the soldiers serve the King, not the fatherland. "The King is their comrade and they are attached to him as to their war lord, and this is the very foundation of our national life. The essence of our monarchy resides in its relations with the army. Whoever knows our officers must know that they would never tolerate the Government of a Minister of War issuing from Parliament."

One has only to recall the great chapters in English history which tell of the struggle for liberty to know that it has been obtained solely by the recognition of the supremacy of Parliament over royal prerogative and over military power.

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LABOR SANITATION CONFERENCE'S WORK

ESTABLISHMENT of this city's Division of Industrial Hygiene, for the purpose of promoting healthful conditions in factories and workshops, was the first formal effort of the kind ever attempted by municipal executives in the United States. The significance of the effort to protect the standing army of the industrial workers was recognized by President Wilson, Governor Whitman, Samuel Gompers, Meyer London, and leaders of the Central Federated Union and other organizations of labor who, early in 1916, indorsed the work the City Government was undertaking.

For more than two years this new activity in industrial hygiene has been conducted on a modest scale, without parade or advertising, but an effort has been made of late to discover whether the community appreciates the value of industrial health protection and is willing to support the plan to make it a fixed branch of the municipal Government. Approval by working people has been evidenced liberally. The Division of Industrial Hygiene has justified its existence through the instrumentality of the Labor Sanitation Conference.

This Labor Sanitation Conference represents the beginning of a movement in which the leading central labor organizations and ninety-three local unions or trade bodies, with a membership of more than 800,000 in the city, have enrolled for the purpose of improving sanitary conditions in the hazardous industries. It is a domestic body, controlled and directed by labor itself. It is a permanent organization to promote sanitation, and it has served to bring laboring people into intimacy with the Department of Health, so that they may learn at first hand what the municipality is doing in enforcing and maintaining proper sanitary standards in shops and factories.

Those conferring with the Health Commissioner about industrial health supervision are Ernest Bohm, representing the Central Federated Union; Alfred J. Boulton of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn and Queens; M. Abramson of the United Hebrew Trades; Anne Hogan of the Women's Trade Union League; Roswell P. Tompkins of the United Board of Business Agents; Samuel Squibb of the International Granite Cutters; Edward C. Rybicki of the Labor Sanitation Conference; E. W. Edwards of the Allied Printing Trades, and James J. Bagley of the Labor Sanitation Conference.

In arousing labor in general to an understanding and support of this new movement to safeguard the worker from disease and accident, the conference played the biggest rôle. As an outcome of the meetings between the Commissioner and the labor leaders, the Commissioner invited the representatives to name a committee to serve as an advisory body to the Department of Health in the matter of industrial hygiene. This committee is intended as a guide in shaping policies that relate to the activities of the City Government in guarding the health of workers. The conference has asked the Central Labor organizations to choose six members to serve direct on this advisory committee, the conference itself having named nine members. At a meeting held last week the Advisory Committee considered the amount of money which the city Government should be asked to spend in the coming year for an adequate system of supervision and inspection of the 50,000 shops, factories, and mercantile establishments. The budget suggested by the committee has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Health.

The Labor Sanitation Conference came into existence as a result of experiments in co-operation with labor unions which the Division of Industrial Hygiene undertook some time ago. Studies of 400 painters and 889 furriers carried on by the division's physicians and the unions of these two trade groups led to a unique experiment in connection with Typographical Union No. 6—or "Big Six," as it is called. Through the President of "Big Six," Leon H. Rouse, its Sanitation Committee was instructed to prepare a questionaire requiring information with respect to lighting, ventilation, presence of proper devices for controlling lead fumes, washing facilities, &c. The Chairman of every composing room was held responsible for returning answers to the questions relating to sanitary conditions in the composing room. Only those places in which sanitary defects were noted were inspected by the Department of Health. This system of self-inspection is a great economy in administration, as it eliminates unnecessary official visits to establishments in which sanitary conditions are good and satisfactory to the workers themselves. It also removes a source of irritation and complaint on the part of those employers whose factories, though kept at a fairly high sanitary standard, are overrun by inspectors.

The results of this form of co-operation between the big printers' organization and the Division of Industrial Hygiene were so satisfactory to members of the union that they paved the way to the formation of the conference, and a large number of unions were invited to send delegates to form a permanent organization, controlled by labor. Thirty-eight unions were enrolled in the conference on Feb. 18 last. Officers are: Alfred J. Boulton, Chairman; Frank Byrnes, Vice Chairman; Carl Beck, Secretary; Julius Fehr, Treasurer; James J. Bagley, Financial Secretary; Dr. Louis I. Harris, Medical Adviser.

The conference has already concerned itself, in connection with the Longshoremen's Union, in the movement to protect workers against the dangers of anthrax. It has in preparation circulars for the education of employer and employes. It has taken up the question of protecting the public and the waiters in the city's public-eating places from the menace of filthy clothes worn by waiters, and other health-protective measures. It has called attention in several important instances to extremely hazardous occupations and to insanitary work places. Finally it has taken a decided stand and given expression to its opinion in opposition to the attempts to repeal labor laws as war measures. Its activities and possibilities have been the subject of favorable review in the May Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Through the partnership with labor the efficiency of the Division of Industrial Hygiene in studying and preventing occupational diseases, in formulating sanitary standards, and in investigating and preventing death and sickness such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, heart and kidney disease, which may be directly or indirectly due to a particular occupation, will be greatly enhanced, according to officials of the Health Department.

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The July Clearance at New York's Most Beautiful Furniture Store

There are many surprising price savings for those who shop at the Spear Stores tomorrow. New furniture of every kind—most likeable styles—arrived too late for June business—all to be included in the July Clearance and sold at July prices. That is a thing shoppers have never heard of before in July. This furniture will be worth a great deal more next year. We bought generously. Furniture makers whose names stand highest are represented in this merchandise. Our plan of liberal credit will apply just the same. You may arrange to pay while you are using the goods, any time, within 60 days, 90 days, six months, a year or longer.

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The modern demand for more light, more air, more cheerfulness and less of the indoor life has caused us to present the most attractive furniture for these light, airy, healthful rooms. In accordance with the usual Spear policy, you have the opportunity to purchase your requirements now and pay at your convenience on Spear's Liberal Credit Terms.

A Timely Sale of Reed Fibre Furniture, Finished in Baronial Brown

1. Porch Rocker, Natural Finish 2.95
2. Fibre Rocker, 3.95
3. Reed Fibre Table, 8.75
x4. Reed Fibre Arm Chair, 15.75
x5. Reed Fibre Settee, 25.75
x6. Reed Fibre Rocker, 15.75
7. Reed Fibre Desk, 15.75
x8. Reed Fibre Rocker, 8.50

xArticles Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 8 have spring bottoms, over which are loose cushion seats. Seats and upholstered backs are covered in figured Tapestry.

WHY WE WENT TO WAR

The War Aims of the United States and Our Allies

(Officially stated)

ALL IN ONE CONSECUTIVE ARTICLE IN

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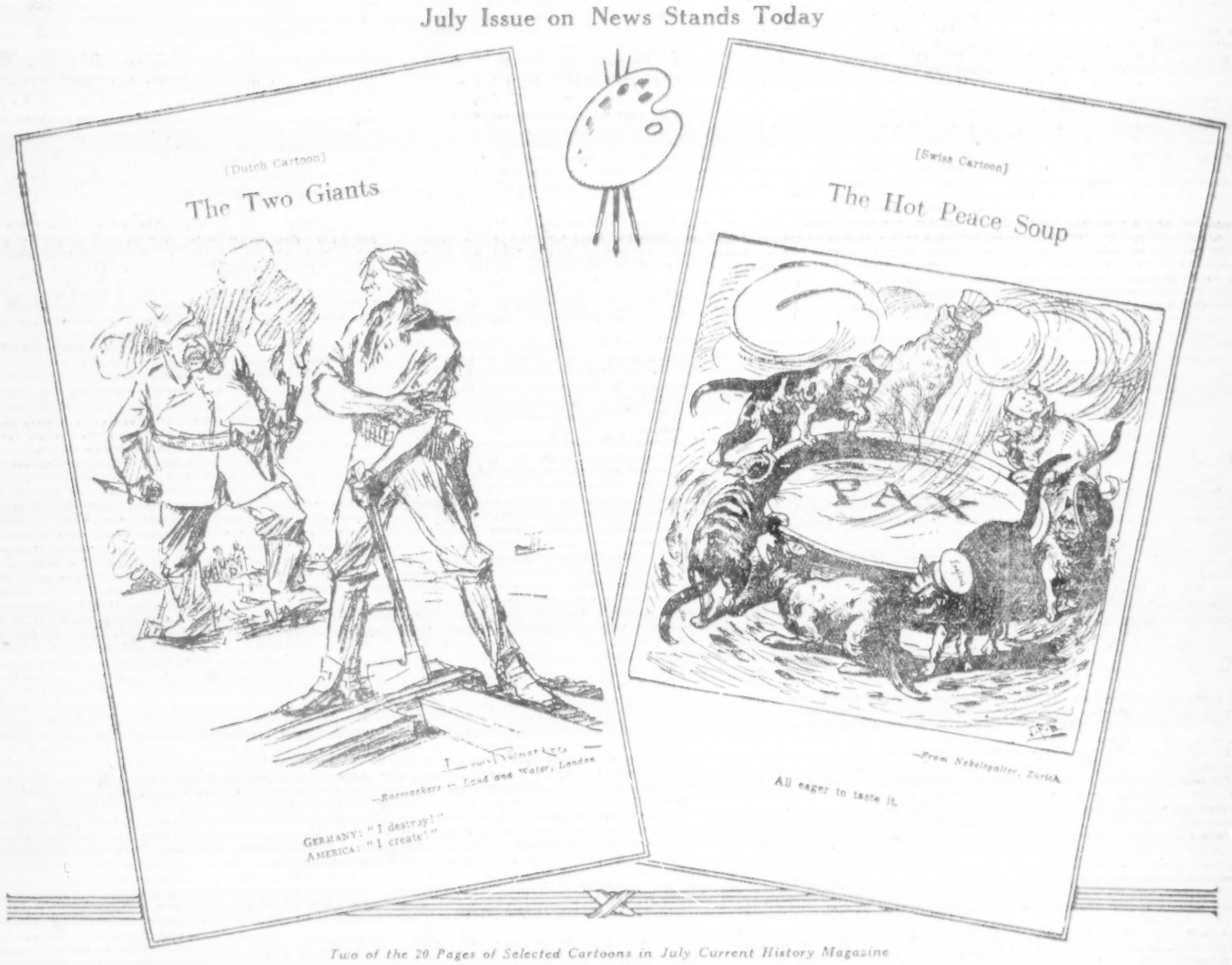

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"PARIS LIVES AGAIN ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT"

Crowds and Brilliant Costumes in Restaurants, on Roof Gardens, and at Theatres Make Distinguished Visitors Compare Clothes of Women in New York Today with French Capital Before the War.

IT was on a hot day last week. One of the most alluring restaurants in the world was opened into long vistas, every available nook and corner holding a table. The sign saying that all the tables were engaged had been put up at 12 o'clock, but that did not deter the people with power from jockeying for a position.

Strangers were wondering why they could not get in. Head waiters were slipping into single seats the people whom they knew and had often served. Women who are usually on the scene at Newport, Bar Harbor, White Sulphur, and at the Piping Rock Club were there in plentiful numbers. They wore the new kind of midday costumery—muslins, cottons, ginghams, and checked silks.

Throughout the multi-colored groups flashed the fascinating uniform of the French aviators, catching the eye as a scarlet-crested woodpecker catches it in the woodland. The scarlet collars and shoulder straps and the gray-blue uniforms of the staff members of the Italian Mission flashed against the Rumanian brilliancy of an embroidered red cotton gown worn by a young woman with hair and eyebrows that looked as if they had been dipped in black coffee. And scattered about also were the white costumes, with blue straps and brass buttons, of the Naval Reserve.

All through the throng, forming sombre backgrounds or working their way in and out through the colorful masses as a good painter draws his shadows, were national guardsmen in khaki uniforms, members of medical units about to sail for England, and men of the regular army.

It was a staff member of the Italian Mission, in his cadet blue and scarlet with cavalry spurs attached to his boots, who waved his hands excitedly at the long vista of grouped masses and said:

"Paris lives again in the heart of the American Continent!"

The Best-Dressed Summer.

What was seen at this restaurant one day is duplicated at all the restaurants four times a day—for luncheon, tea, dinner, and supper. It is difficult to get tables anywhere, except well in advance.

A reporter of fashions and a dressmaker of high degree summed up this revivified social season when they sighed contentedly and said:

"It is the best-dressed Summer New York has ever had."

The reasons for the continual inflow and outflow of well-dressed women and men through the arteries of social life—not society—in midsummer is due to the geographical position of New York.

Of course, the war is back of it all. Women are not interested in Newport or Bar Harbor as yet, and social struggling for a place in the tournament of society and invitations to balls are not uppermost in the mind of any American today. The social struggler is remaining where the war relief work is at its best, for here she has found her most admirable chance of getting in touch with those whose names she knows by heart and whose visiting cards she has never seen.

Thousands of men are already under the colors in and out of New York. Others are being sent here to embark for Europe. War relief work is at its supreme height in Washington and New York. Men of affairs have for the present no thought of Summer resorts, or even athletics. The fact that the Government has called under the colors the most dominant factors in the financial and industrial activities of this country, in order to organize war as they have organized their powerful industries, has put a lid on Summer sports; and the women follow in the footsteps of the men.

The Place for an Observer.

There will be two intensely interesting weeks in the French capital from the 10th to the 25th of August, when the dressmaking houses exhibit their 3,000 gowns to the American buyers. But outside of that fortnight the place to observe fashions is in this city. One need go nowhere else to see what is worn, what has been rejected, what may be accepted. Here, in a limited area, is a kaleidoscope of changing clothes.

It is useless to reiterate that lavish dressing is out of the picture. This is all the better for the observer. One is tired of the styles that have followed each other for three years, and this new note is essentially agreeable and refreshing.

It looks to the analyst as if some psychological change in their attitude toward clothes had come over women in the twinkling of an eye. The judgment trump sounded against frivolity in April. Human nature will laugh and smile, will eat and dine and dance while it sacrifices, especially Anglo-Saxon nature, for it makes out in all cases that to die as though it were a matter of course is the essential thing in life; but expressions of sheer frivolity, such as absurd and eccentric clothes, were silenced by that judgment trump.

Therefore, the agreeable and refreshing fashions that fill the streets, restaurants, and theatres in New York are worth recording week by week, and worth imitating.

It is needless to say that this state of affairs stimulates the vision and optimism of those who are in the commerce of clothes. The evidence of this is shown in the extraordinary number of new fashions and new combinations that are thrown upon the market and adopted by the public at a season when dullness is expected.

The Revival of White.

It is difficult to remember when white frocks were worn on city streets in the Summer as they are now. The revival of muslin, voile, and chiffon in dead white, with the addition of a huge straw hat to give color to the costume through its chaplet of flowers, is a striking note this Summer.

The checked and striped ginghams, the wool jerseys, embroidered in colored or metal threads, the Scotch plaid skirts with coats of solid color, are features of fashion with which we have been familiar since May 1, but the revival of white frocks for all the affairs that are taking place in the city's life is something quite new and unexpected.

Along with these white gowns are launched alluring ones of flowered muslins, Irish dimities, and figured voiles. At any one of the smart restaurants at the lunch hour a large majority of women look as if they were dressed for garden parties. Short skirts, slightly draped flounces, overskirts, simple bodices, and cape collars of muslin, are exploited in the kind of flowered design which we associate with tea under the trees.

Sashes in pale blue, citron, heliotrope, and deep yellow have come back into the picture of clothes. They are made of satin, taffeta and, often, of chiffon. They are wrapped around the waist once or twice and tied in the traditional bow and ends at the back, or looped in Easter fashion at the side.

One sees few coat suits at any of the gatherings. Here and there a woman in a gray satin coat with a pleated skirt and a blouse of French blue chiffon, slightly embroidered in silver, will stand out from the muslins and ginghams.

Curious combinations of coat suits seem to attract fashionable women more than the conventional mannish kind, which is adopted as a uniform in the Winter. Strikingly colored coats of velveteen, of wool jersey, of stiff taffeta, and sometimes of solid colored linen, are worn with separate skirts.

A tightly buttoned black velvet jacket will go over a skirt of black and white striped voile; a heavy, white homespun linen coat fastened with pearl buttons, will be worn over a short black velveteen skirt; a loose, open coat of French blue satin with silver buttons will be worn over a one-piece gown of blue and white flowered voile. A white chiffon frock with a round, tight waist, a loose, handkerchief collar of the same material, and long, slightly full sleeves that are gathered into a pleated ruffle at the wrist, will be half hidden by a short coat of heliotrope taffeta with small gilt buttons and gilt loops in front.

One of the departures from ordinary fashion is to put a vest of checked gingham or silk as a substitute for a shirtwaist beneath a mannish coat of dark serge. These vests are made like shirtwaists, without sleeves, so that they may protect the lining of the coat from the body moisture. The back is of net, and sometimes there are short sleeves of net that hold the shields in place. The front is of heliotrope and white, blue and white, or black and yellow checks. The material is slightly full from the shoulder line, either gathered or pleated, and there is a long, rolling yoke collar of the same material, under which a tie is knotted in sailor fashion. This tie is also of the material.

Any one of these vests can be worn with a blue or gray serge suit, and the smart woman who is looking out for just the right touch in her costume wears a wide straw hat with a band of the checked material tied in a sailor's knot at the side.

The Garden Hat in Town.

Another striking feature of this mad riot of midsummer fashions is the introduction of the wide straw country hat for the city streets and for the lunch, tea, and dinner hour at the restaurants.

Never has there been so much economy in headgear. This does not mean that extravagant prices are not asked and paid, but a large majority of women feel that they can pay a dollar for a good shape in a straw hat and twist a band around it to suit themselves.

There are straw hats of all varieties that flash and flicker through the fashions. Eighteen dollars is the price of a sailor with a plain white band, and yet, the woman who wears it may be sitting next to some one who has on an 85-cent straw hat that, during its short life, will look extremely well.

Because of this inundation of garden hats into the city streets there has come about an amazing production of home millinery. The shops encourage this by bargains and by persuasions of various kinds. They offer untrimmed hats at reasonable prices, and they add a band and a lining for nothing. The glass cases of all the shops are filled with chaplets of colored flowers—extraordinarily good-looking masses of field flowers with grass-green ribbons running through them. There is no woman so deficient in needlework that she cannot evolve for herself a becoming garden hat out of the two elements that are handed to her for a small price.

The critics insist that this is a bad omen for fashion. There are those who will continue to say that home-made hats and home-make frocks produce a mass of unattractive and inartistic women. In the main they're right, but there are few who stand high enough in eloquence and persuasion to convince any woman that she can't trim for herself a good-looking hat.

And the shopkeepers know human nature!

REVIVAL OF THE MARABOU SCARF.

It is of white Georgette crêpe run with bands of marabou, the ends finished with tassels of white silk floss. The hat is of white Georgette crêpe, with flowers of worsted in magenta, green, and blue.

ORGANDIE FROCK FOR THE COUNTRY.

It is a fine French weave, flesh colored, trimmed with old-fashioned ruches of pleated lace. The surplice collar ties in a bow at the back, and the cuffs are run through with black velvet bracelets.

WOMEN AND THE ETERNAL SERVANT PROBLEM

Another View of Question Taken Up by Miss Alice Hill Chittenden Last Week

MISS ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, declared, in an interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE on June 17, that women neglected the training of their servants to avoid waste in the running of their households—the greatest service they could do for their country in wartime—and preferred to go "milling about" trying to show that they were qualified to do man's work in the emergency. Her remarks elicited a number of answers. Below are printed statements by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, taking exception to the anti-suffrage leader's conclusions, and an interview with Mrs. Caroline Reed Wadhams tending to show that there are numerous women engaged in solving the servant problem as Miss Chittenden would have it solved, yet not simply staying at home and paying no attention to other matters.

In her reply to Miss Chittenden, Mrs. Vanderlip said:

"I should have expected something more constructive in the field of woman's exclusive work than appears in Miss Chittenden's interview. The article does not demonstrate that all women have failed to keep house well. Perhaps this condition is typical of anti-suffragists only.

"Miss Chittenden recommends that women stay at home and attend to their kitchens and their servants. At the same time she suggests that they create a great organization. They cannot do that without leadership; cannot have leadership without training; cannot have training without some women who have been able to organize their houses well enough to leave them sometimes. Women cannot be organized in isolated kitchens; they must go out to get information and inspiration.

"Miss Chittenden fails to grasp the great force that is stirring the world—democracy—when she speaks of servants being 'a class.' The world is fighting to eliminate classes. Service can no longer be 'exacted or enforced' from any one. It must be free and willing in factory, office, kitchen. That service is at its best which is given from an inner desire to serve.

"She fails to recognize that only a few women keep servants. Only a third of 1 per cent. of the people of the United States pay the income tax on $3,000. The great mass of women are not troubled with a servant problem. The sheltered class of women should get about the world, should take census, if need be, and find out how 'everybody' lives.

"The sheltered woman should realize that every one is animated by the same impulses which animate her. Men and women are quick to respond to an ideal. They are happy in following a guiding principle. The way to do away with indifferent servants is to give them a fine ideal of service. Then they are no longer indifferent. If the mistress has an ideal of the value of the service of every human being to society, if she practices giving a service to her family, her servants, her State, all the people in her household will also gain a fine ideal of service.

"In my house every servant recognizes that he or she is giving mutual service to our household. They know that I appreciate the dignity of the work they contribute, and they recognize the earnestness of my service to them and to the community. Every member of my household, employe and child, is earnestly desirous of serving our country. Every one bought a Liberty Bond—some of them several. Every one is eager to give up the kinds of food that are needed by the people of Europe. Every one is eager to eliminate waste of food. It is not a question of persuasion or command. It is a matter of our all being animated by the same ideals of service to the country and to the world. We are all eager to help. The employes in my house are my respected friends and helpers. Perhaps the ideal of democracy, when universal, may even redeem the servant problem.

"Servants who are inspired to desire to serve well use imagination and give their service an artistic finish that can never be exacted or enforced."

On the subject of the training of servants Mrs. Caroline Reed Wadhams, who is the author of several works on household problems, said: "It has always been my opinion that one of the greatest needs in household work is adequate training for women and girls. It is one of the biggest ambitions of my life to introduce a complete course of housework in the public schools. Homemaking and housekeeping are the most important work that a woman can have, and still it is for these that the least training is vouchsafed our girls. There is a school in Ohio which exactly fills the need of which I am speaking. In this school the girls who study domestic science do so with the idea of working in other people's houses. Their homemaking course includes cooking, marketing, budget-making, infant care and feeding, nursing, sanitation, and household management in all its branches. Thus when these girls go into a home they are not ignorant beginners qualified to do little, yet asking disproportionately large pay.

"As Chairman of the Committee on Child Hygiene and Home Economics of the International Child Welfare League I am doing my best to accomplish the establishment of such classes in the regular school curriculum in New York City and State.

"If the worker in our households were taught home economics as she should be taught there would be no need at this time for more than usual retrenchment, for a thorough course in home economics would teach, as a matter of course, the most economical ways of handling food, of preparing it, and of using left-overs.

"The foreign girl who starts in a poorly managed home or boarding house stays there long enough to learn a smattering of English and then tries to better herself by applying for a place in a well-to-do private household. The girl's new employer, having high standards and being accustomed to good cooking and a well-ordered household, naturally finds the girl a great trial. She is obliged to re-teach her, which is much harder than teaching her in the beginning, for she has acquired the habit of doing the work in the wrong way.

"The employer is naturally irritated when she finds she is paying to have her work done properly and is not receiving in any way what she is paying for. The girl is irritated because she is corrected, not realizing that she has been allowed to work in a stupid, slovenly way, having had no proper training. The favorite response for a correction of such a poorly taught employe is, 'If I don't suit I'll leave,' and she generally does leave. This type of girl goes from one home to another, picking up a little information here and there. She does not remain long in one place because she is 'not satisfactory.'

"Of course," said Mrs. Wadhams, "the establishment of a school for domestic service would, to a large extent, eliminate a situation of this kind. At the present time, however, we have no such school, (although the Y. W. C. A. is doing splendid work along these lines,) and the American housewife comes face to face with the problem of managing her household with less money and with higher expense than ever before.

"We come to the conclusion, then, that a woman who has servants must do the training of those servants herself. I feel, with a great many other women, that in standardization of household work lies the secret of efficiency. There is no reason why, with proper management, work should not be so arranged as to allow each maid a certain part of every day for her own leisure and recreation; there is no reason why economy should not go forward with just as great facility in the hands of a cook as though the household mistress were every moment on the ground herself.

"I cannot feel that it is a woman's duty in these times to spend all of her time in the home. It seems strange that, as long as we can remember, women have worked for church and charity without the charge of neglecting their homes, but that as soon as they venture forth with the idea of gaining for themselves some political right which will take no more time, and probably a good deal less than the working up of church and charity bazaars and fêtes, they are accused of being the restless sex, willing to do everything but stay home and take care of their own household and children.

"I believe that the care of children is the greatest profession in the world. During the years when my four children were small, I gave myself entirely to their care; I took no outside duties which would interfere with my home duties, and any work which I did outside was work which could be taken up in intervals between household tasks. Now, however, the children are at school. My household has been so systematized that my constant presence is unnecessary. My cook knows my way of doing things and follows instructions. It is the same with my other maids. I keep in constant touch, of course, with expenditures and ordering, but I should feel that I were an inefficient housewife if my actual presence were demanded every moment for the smooth and efficient running of my household. Hence, I am doing other work that I have wanted to do for years.

"I have never felt for one instant that being a suffragist would in any way make a woman less the perfect homemaker and mother.

"It is rather amusing to me, that, in my own home, my Finnish maids, who are entitled to a vote in their own country, have something of a pity for me because I cannot vote. During their spare time they frequently canvass for suffrage in the kitchens of the neighborhood. I have never found that their having had the vote in Finland, and being interested in getting it here, has in any way made them less efficient in their work for me."

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HENRY VAN DYKE ON OUR PART IN THE WAR

Ex-Minister to Holland Discusses Mental State of the "Potsdam Gang," and Airplane Prospects.

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE'S home at Princeton is called Avalon. And Princeton is Arcadian just now with processional rambler roses and long fences of honeysuckle. The setting is ill-suited to talk war, and yet what scene has the tragedy not made its own? In that serene study the interviewer hesitates over a subject grim, if vital, knowing, nevertheless, that with Dr. van Dyke, as with Dr. Gilbert Murray, this war is the Great Preoccupation.

"From the very first I have felt sure that America would inevitably be either drawn or forced into this great war of the twentieth century," he said the other day. "There were undoubtedly purely European questions involved in it; and with these questions we could not, according to our own national tradition, intermeddle. But there were other questions at stake which were much broader and which touched our own vital interests deeply. The mere fact that war was chosen and forced by Germany, as the means of settling international disputes and difficulties, was contrary to our faith and to our hope for the future. Being a peace-loving country, we looked forward to and worked for the coming of the day in which justice should be the arbiter between nations and peace should be maintained under the reign of a commonly acknowledged and enforced law. All these hopes were disregarded and made vain by Germany's action in August, 1914. Thus the very inception of the war was an assault upon our national ideals and a blow at our fundamental interests as a nation.

"Then consider the way in which the war has been conducted: It has been marked, almost from the beginning, by a cynical disregard on the part of Germany for all the hitherto accepted rules and regulations of international law and for the plainest and simplest claims of humanity. It is not necessary for me to give an enumeration of those acts of barbarism and cruelty of which the German Government has been the author and instigator. From the purposeless destruction of unfortified cities and towns in Belgium and Northern France, to the sinking of British hospital ships with wounded men and Red Cross nurses on board, that Government has left nothing undone to earn the horror and detestation of civilized peoples. Her aerial raids upon cities which, whether they were fortified or not, still had the right according to international law to receive notification before the beginning of a bombardment which would necessarily expose the lives of women, children, and helpless old people; her use of poison gas as a weapon of warfare, which she began to the amazement of the world in the trenches in front of Ypres, and which was condemned by the declaration of The Hague Conference of 1899, which Germany signed; her practice of deporting the population of conquered territories and forcing them, in contravention of every idea of the law of nations, to work at tasks which were virtually a part of the war which she was waging against their own countries—these are serious counts in the indictment against a Government whose ambition seems to be to play the rôle of Nietzsche's Superman — ruthless reckless, cruel, dominant, strong, a blonde wild beast.

"It is true that the Entente Allies have been forced by military necessity to defend themselves against these German atrocities through the use of some—not all—of the same weapons. Take poison gas, for example. If your men are being choked to death in incredible agony by an adversary who does not hesitate to strangle those whom he cannot beat in fair fight, you may well be pardoned if you roll back upon him some of the same poison which he has sent upon you. No other means of self-defense would prove effective against that particular peril. The same thing may be said in general upon the question of aerial bombardments. But it cannot be said, in my judgment, upon the sinking of hospital ships. That is an action so base that it would be better to perish than to be guilty of it.

"Upon the question of 'reprisals' in general I think one broad principle may be laid down. It is not necessary that they should be reprisals in kind, but it is necessary that they should have an actual military value in putting a stop to or in frustrating the practices against which they are directed. For example, the Germans made an unannounced aerial bombardment of the little French City of Bar-le-Duc, in which no military damage was inflicted, but in which scores of helpless and harmless men, women, and children were killed. This was done on two successive nights. Shortly thereafter the French, by way of preventing a repetition of this brutal business at Bar-le-Duc, sent their airplanes over Karlsruhe and bombarded that city. The Germans put up a terrific outcry about this. They did not like their own medicine. But, all the same, they have never repeated their raids upon Bar-le-Duc. The reprisals in this case were therefore effective.

"And I doubt very much," Dr. van Dyke added, "whether the German Government, by which I mean the predatory Potsdam gang, is open to any other form of argument at the present moment.

"As concerns us, their action, of course, in forcing America at last to take up arms in this war, in spite of our great reluctance, was another illustration of the spirit of the Superman. The course of events which led up to the declaration of Congress on April 6 that a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government had been thrust upon the United States is absolutely unmistakable and unpardonable. It has been most clearly and eloquently described by the messages and speeches of President Wilson. It constitutes a long series of violations of the rights of America, outrages against her citizens, disregard of her peaceful and pathetic protests, conspiracies against her welfare, her honor, and her very life, and it culminates in a brazen avowal that the German Government proposes to continue this course, and a veiled threat of vengeance if the United States ventures to oppose it. Under such conditions, arising through no will or fault of ours, there was only one thing that we could do. We have taken up arms to defend ourselves, not only for our own sake, but for the sake of our sister nations.

"Now, being in the war, we must carry it through with a strong spirit, a high hand, and a clean conscience. Our ships and our men are already doing their duty in the fight. We must have more ships and more men. We must put out of action all our domestic quarrelers, fault-finders, backbiters, and slackers who are consciously or unconsciously hindering this great campaign. The pacifist has the right not to fight if his conscience forbids. But then he must be made to work, and he must be prevented from uttering sedition against his country.

"The power of the food blockade as much as anything else is likely to bring the German people to their senses and the predatory Potsdam gang to their knees. It must therefore be strengthened by every fair means. Of course, the United States has no intention of starving neutral countries or causing them unnecessary hardships. But it also has no intention of allowing them to supply food to Germany in order that she may escape the consequences of her own misdeeds and continue her course of plunder and bloodshed. In my opinion, it will be a comparatively easy matter to fix a just and reasonable ration of food which may be exported from our country for the use of the people of Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, and the rest. But not one ounce of it must go either directly or indirectly to Germany. If the neutrals cannot give us that guarantee in satisfactory form, they will have to get their food elsewhere than from us. The order of the feeding should be: First, our own people; then our allies; after that, the neutrals.

"The same general principle should control our actions toward the noncombatant people of German birth or descent who remain in America. So long as they behave themselves properly and patriotically toward our country, as most of them do, we ought to treat them fairly and kindly. But if any nests of espionage and conspiracy exist, let us root them out with no uncertain hand. Why should we let any one stay in this country who does not love it best and serve it first?"

"What about reprisals for the aerial raids?" was asked. "Should America take any part in those?"

"The best part that America can take is to send over a big fleet of air machines with competent fliers. And the first points of attack by these airplanes should be, in my judgment, those two pirate lairs which are called Zeebrugge and Ostend. Smash those two hiding places of pirates and the menace of the German submarine will be more than half defeated."

"Do you think there would be any advantage or poetic justice in the destruction of German architectural masterpieces, works of art, or haunts of legend in retaliation for German deeds at Rheims and other places?"

"Most certainly not. The razing of the Cathedral of Cologne would be an injury not to Germany only, but to the world, and it could not bring back to us the Cathedral of Rheims. This sort of thing can never touch the Germans deeply enough to compensate for the loss to art. We must save as much beauty as we can. It is the heritage of the world which the blonde beast is willing to destroy.

"America needs to understand that this war is a serious business, full of danger, toil, and suffering for her. But it is a business which must be faced with courage and carried through with absolute tenacity of purpose until the ends which she has set before her are accomplished and the liberties of the world are secured."

On the Princeton University campus close by bands of boys in khaki were drilling, resolute, hot, intensely serious. They had no time for even a glance in passing. The most imposing of big game days had never seen there a squad like this.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

AN unusual case under a Workman's Compensation act is reported from California in the decision of the Supreme Court in North Pacific Steamship Company against Industrial Accident Commission. The statute there provides that liability exists only where the injury is not "caused by the intoxication or the willful misconduct of the injured employe." The Court held that the second officer of a vessel, ordered by his superior to seek a lifeboat when the vessel was about to strike the rocks, was not, as a matter of law, guilty of "willful misconduct," because, after getting into a lifeboat he went back to the vessel, and, because of the lifeboat being cast off, was unable to return. The Court said:

The willful misconduct asserted is the failure of Bolger to obey the Captain's order to take to the boats. Of course he did it in the first instance heed the command by going into the boat. But the order of the Captain may fairly be interpreted as an order to abandon the vessel once for all. This does not, however, answer the whole question. Did the evidence compel an inference that Bolger's act in returning to the ship was a deliberate and intentional defiance of his superior's command, in reckless disregard of his own safety? The situation was obviously one of great peril, and any competent mariner must have realized the necessity for a prompt leaving of the vessel. But when Bolger returned to the Eureka the lifeboat was still attached to the main vessel.

We do not know the purpose of his return. It may conceivably have been a legitimate purpose and one that might have been accomplished in a few moments. The entire episode from the order to lower the boats to the final abandonment of the ship occupied but a brief time. Bolger may well have thought that he could do what he set out to do on the vessel and get back before the occupants of the boat should cast off. Some allowance may be made for errors of judgment in times of sudden emergency and stress. There can be no presumption that a man recklessly imperils his own life.

In view of all the facts, we think the commission took no unreasonable view of the evidence when it found that Bolger was not guilty of willful misconduct. His actions were not those of one intending to refuse compliance with the Captain's order to get into the boat. On the contrary, he showed his purpose of doing as he was bid. He was remiss, perhaps, in not following out the directed course as speedily as he might have done, but it cannot be said as a matter of law that his brief delay amounted to willful misconduct.

This view of the commission's conclusion derives some additional support from the testimony of one witness, who stated that when Bolger left the boat to return to the ship the Captain was in the same boat and made no objection to Bolger's return. This is some evidence to indicate either that the Captain did not regard Bolger's return as a violation of his orders or that Bolger was justified in thinking that the Captain assented to his conduct.

The exception of merchants paying a tax on their coffins from the license tax imposed by Laws 1916, c. 99, on dealers in coffins doing an undertaking business is void because denying equal protection of the laws to persons not merchants.—Johnston agt. Long Furniture Company, Miss., 74 So. 283.

In Tozer against Michigan Central Railroad, in the Supreme Court of Michigan, it was held that where a passenger being carried on a cot in a baggage car of a train was injured when trunks fell upon her, due to the engineer's use of the emergency brake, the negligence of the baggage master in directing that the cot be placed close to the trunks in a place of danger, though there was other room in the baggage car, was the proximate cause of the injury, the baggage man being experienced and knowing that use of the emergency brake might be necessary. It was further held that as the baggage man had directed the brother and husband of the sick passenger to place her cot near a pile of trunks in the baggage car, though there was other room therein, the baggage car being the place designated for the carrying of such passengers, the passenger could not be deemed to have assumed the risk of the accident.

"Juries do not need, or at least must be presumed not to need, as a matter of instruction and information, to have the court tell them that they are not to believe the impossible. Sometimes their verdicts indicate that they have done so, and are set aside accordingly as being without evidence to sustain them. But there is no duty on the court to presume that a jury will believe what manifestly cannot be true, and to warn them against such belief."—Judge Kelly, Virginia Court of Appeals, in Virginia Railway & Power Co. against Hill, 91 Southeastern Reporter, 194.

The return and receipt of a verdict on Sunday is a ministerial act, and one of "necessity and charity," within meaning of Sunday laws, and is legal.—Adams against Cook, Vt., 100 Atl. 42.

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EVERY now and then a city comes rushing like Young Lochinvar out of the West, and walks up to our own Father Knickerbocker with the startling news that it has discovered something new, something that New York has never heard or dreamed of. At which this tired old gentleman, in his endeavor to take part in any experience which his own ingeniousness has denied him, expectantly lowers his head and prepares to hear a tale of wonder and enterprise. In the majority of cases the expected new thrill doesn't come. It usually results in Father Knickerbocker sleepily drawing his hand across his mouth, giving the young metropolis a gentle awakening shake, and whispering into his incredulous ears the startling information that the thing isn't new at all—he, Father Knickerbocker, has not only already tried it, but has seen it through to successful working order.

That is just what happened not so long ago, when Cincinnati came forward with the news that it was organizing a National Social Unit Organization for the purpose of showing the nation the value of neighborhood community work. The fact is that while the Ohio city was still engaged in planning its centre New York had been making a practical study of the community problem for the last five years.

John Collier, one of the leaders of the community movement in the East and director of the Training School for Community Workers in New York, explained at length the other day the aims and growth of the movement in this city.

"One of the results of the highly centralized government of this country is a lack of social self-consciousness on the part of the individual," said he. "The Federal Government spends 70 per cent. of its funds for the welfare of the people, for schooling, sanitation, housing, and so on. Things are constantly being done for the people by departments especially created for special purposes. This has led to a feeling on the part of the average citizen that he is not a part of the Government, that he need not be actively interested in its work. As a result of this he is alienated from those forces which most control his life and his endeavors.

"Take the American city, analyze the social services, analyze those humane services of a city which, like New York, has 100 municipal welfare divisions and bureaus, each with its own highly paid head. See those highly complicated welfare activities threading their way amid the people, see the unconsciousness of the people as they are being operated upon by truant officer, by employment agent, by protective devices of one kind or another, and correctional devices and health devices; see their unconsciousness as they are being touched here and touched there by these highly efficient and highly specialized ministrations of government, and see if the picture of the people as being mere passive material doesn't hold good. The people are not conscious of what the Government is aiming at. The people can't be conscious so long as they are merely touched here and touched there, having their teeth mended, their families rehabilitated, and so on through the list of social services. Under those conditions we are creating a state of affairs where an efficient government is gradually drifting further and further from the intelligent affection of the people.

"The development of our centralized welfare work in government and private social service is being carried out on the machine pattern, and we must discover some way by which to bring all these purposes of government to bear on the personality of the common man, which means all of us. We must discover some way to enlist a passionate and continuous personal response from the individual so that he will, as he alone can do, shape himself through co-operating in the social purpose. Something has to be done to restore a feeling of intimacy, of interdependence between the Government and the individual. That is, speaking, of course, from the humanistic and democratic standpoint. That something has as its aim a relationship greatly akin to the one existing between the Catholic priest and the parishioner. The Catholic Church is a big thing, an involved system, highly centralized, but which through the work of the local units and local experts, the churches and the priests, is one of the greatest factors in the life of every member.

"That is the object of the community centre. It is not merely to create through mass meetings public opinion on anything under the sun or to call officials to account for their misdeeds at meetings of voters whose indifference does not entitle them to hear the story. The purpose of the community centre is to bring the mass of the people into day-by-day working relations with the constructive operations of the Government, with the expert of the Government, with the expert of social service, so that they will co-operate with the Government in its work, and, in the course of time, so that the expert will become the willing servant of the organized people, the people organizing in neighborhood groups. That puts the community centre into a tremendously important relation with the whole problem of government.

"That is not a new idea. Even Germany woke up, although too late. In Germany from 1912 on there was proceeding a methodical decentralization of the work of the German cities. They were creating local welfare bureaus. I don't mean to imply that those welfare bureaus were community centres, those little replicas of the German municipality that were being planned in every sizable group of population and municipal area. They were not community centres for the very reason that the free assemblage and the free initiative of the people were not invited or permitted, but they were indispensable mechanisms around which an effective democracy might have organized itself.

"We in America are getting our people together in small groups, and these groups are going to reach out and ask the expert in a far-away bureau, whether at Washington or at the State Capitol or in the City Hall, to come down and live with us and consult with us and use us and serve us—and that is the community centre.

"The work had its inception in the forum movement, which in several parts of America is producing a new kind of citizen co-operation with the Government and a new kind of interrelation between the institutional forces. This movement took origin through the work of Charles Sprague Smith as director of the People's Institute, who instituted the Cooper Union Free Forum twenty years ago. The results of this work are incorporated in the most diversified kinds of movement today, but the significant thing about Cooper Union was this: Through the meetings held four times a week at Cooper Union the whole problem of government and social science was brought to the people in masses; they always discussed what they heard, and they were organized through the leadership of Mr. Smith into groups for civic action. These civic groups, clubs of men and women, tackled everything from municipal ownership and tariff reform to such domestic things as insuring that tenement halls were lighted and that garbage was properly cared for.

"This forum with arms and legs as well as a brain was at one time the centre around which over thirty civic groups in three boroughs were clustered. These groups met in different localities, but were occasionally assembled at Cooper Union and were tied up together through a weekly publication called The Civic Forum, which dealt with all phases of municipal interest.

"Be it noted that Cooper Union and the related groups were not made up of groups, but were assemblages of individuals possessed of a conscious interest in public affairs. All this was before the day when schools were available for community use. The work of Sprague Smith passed over immediately after his death into the school community centre movement.

"Now comes the first experimental community centre organized on the theory that the school shall be the constitutional centre of the neighborhood, opened in 1912 through the initiative of the New York Social Centre Committee, under special privileges from the Board of Education and carried on in co-operation with that Board. The school was No. 63, in East Fourth Street. One man gave his whole time to the work, and it was his business to connect up the local groups with each other and to connect them all up with the larger institutional forces of New York. Three years after its opening there were nineteen distinct national groups—groups, not members from nineteen distinct nationalities; it is easy enough to gather that many members from any polyglot community, but nineteen national societies were taking part in the work centralized in that school. The people there all took an active interest in everything pertaining to the social and civic betterment of that community. This centre did not, however, reach down to the day school in any way.

"This first school community centre has been followed by the creation of not less than scores and hundred like centres in different parts of America, notably in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Boston.

"The health centre comes next chronologically. Conceived by Dr. Goldwater about four years ago and put into effect through Dr. Simon Tannenbaum, it has now been extended to the Borough of Queens, and the whole of New York has been surveyed in preparation for a complete health districting. The Health Department is itself a very complicated central bureau affair, and the local health centres tie all these various bureaus and connect with the Tenement Department and the police. Where before there was much overlapping of details and no intimacy of relationship between the individual and the department, there is now close co-operation between the departments and the people whom they serve. The delinquency of a child at school, for instance, is referred for examination at local health quarters, which in turn works in co-operation with the Building Inspectors in its search for causes. The people are beginning to feel that they are a part of a civic and social force.

"The third step of the community movement is the Neighborhood Association work. This inculcates the first two steps. It is that which the Cincinnati people are now planning. We already have five of them in this city, the most efficient of which is, in my opinion, the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association. This is the neighborhood centre of the constructive type. It is an organization of the more well-to-do and intelligent people as a preliminary to the organization of all the people and groups in a specified neighborhood. It is an attempt to bring the people with means into working co-operation with people who are in need of this help in such a way as not to estrange or overawe the latter.

"The Neighborhood Associations are in all cases in those parts of the city where the population is alien, and, as is almost synonymous, poor. Through a head worker, an individual who knows the functions of all the departments of civic, social, and philanthropic agencies, the people are brought into close touch with those things which can aid them in living under improved conditions. A visit to one of the associations can best show the work done by them. Before leaving this step, however, which is almost identical with the plan now being promulgated by the people in Cincinnati, let me make this statement: There are these differences between the two: where we have used the empirical method—that of finding our way by experience—they are using the metaphysical or the philosophical. Where we have called upon those organizations already in existence to aid us in our work they, I believe, are organizing new systems in launching their movement.

"Next in order comes the enlarged school community centre, such as the one at Public School 40—the Wingate Community Centre and its affiliated Community Clearing House. Here the community centre as initiated in School 63 is enriched through the placing of the city night school in the same building on a basis of community club life, and through the introduction of organized labor in union groups under labor's own leaders. The Community Clearing House comes last. It is a thoroughgoing project for tying up the laity as individuals and groups with the whole of municipal and social service.

"All the developments have spoken about would have been impossible but for the willingness of the Department of Education and of Mayor Mitchel and his deputies to go more than half way."

A visit to the Bowling Green Association proved that it was indeed the consummation of the type of work now being planned by the Cincinnati group. The place is known as Wall Street's Back Yard, and consists of a population of some 8,000 persons from some twenty-seven nations. The neighborhood at one time was conspicuous for its wretched housing, for disease and death, for lethargy and ignorance, and for the kind of citizenship that flourishes under such conditions. These conditions are gradually being changed.

The association is on a business basis, supported by Wall Street interests, and administered by a small working committee of experts in various fields of social reform and organization. Today the association is to the community doctor, dentist, nurse, playmate and adviser.

One of the features of the work of the association is the medical clinic under the direction of Dr. Minor C. Hill, a young man devoting his time to the study of the prevention and treatment of children's diseases. His work to a great extent lies in the diagnosing of the ailments from which the children are suffering. Where it is a matter of prescription or advice he gives it, but where the case needs special treatment the association, through one of the heads, connects with a public institution and makes arrangements for the care of the young patient.

Together with the help of nurses supplied by the Board of Health, which Kenneth D. Widdemer, the director of the association, has interested in the work in that community, Dr. Hill gives instruction on prenatal and postnatal care of mothers and infants. All families are systematically registered in a file at headquarters and are regularly visited by a nurse once every six weeks.

Besides the work on the personal care and hygiene of the community, the association has directed a campaign against the improper housing conditions existing there. The results of this were turned over to the Tenement House Department. Before long it was discovered that the Tenement House Department alone could not remedy the evil, that also there were infringements of the fire and health laws. These, too, were called into consultation and the work of cleaning up began.

Another feature of the work of the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association is the dental clinic. A fee of 10 cents is charged for every treatment. Comparison of the health records of the children at Public School 29, which is the community centre of the neighborhood, shows that previously only 2 per cent. of all dental defects were created, while 87 per cent. are now cared for.

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GOLD INFLATION MAKES LIVING HIGH, SAYS PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER OF YALE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE of May 27 appeared an article by W. C. Ralston, former Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco, maintaining that the United States needed a larger gold production in order to insure a sufficient gold supply after the war. With a few points in the article I am in agreement, but I disagree radically with its main contentions and its general point of view.

From an economic point of view the recent accumulation of gold in the United States has been a disadvantage. Its significance is this: Europe in war time could not pay for our food and munitions with other goods, as was customary in times of peace, but was forced to pay in gold. As gold cannot be eaten of worn, (except to some extent as jewelry,) its only use to Americans who get it is to buy goods of other Americans. The munition makers and food producers are enriched, but the nation is not. Only after the war can we, as a nation, exchange the gold for consumable goods from abroad. As long as we are isolated the gold is almost as useless to the nation as was the gold to Robinson Crusoe when he found it in the ship.

I do not mean to say that a sudden withdrawal of our gold after the war would be a net benefit to us. Our people would gain goods thereby, but there would be a rapid fall of prices, which is as truly an evil as is a rapid rise of prices such as we are now experiencing. So far as I know, very few students of the subject other than Mr. Ralston doubt that our high cost of living is due largely to gold inflation. How could it be otherwise when goods leave our shores and are not replaced except by yellow metal usable only as brass checks by some of us for the good of the rest of us? Scarce goods and abundant money always have raised and always will raise prices.

Mr. Ralston's main contentions seem to be based on the old fallacy that, to use his own words, "gold has the advantage over all other minerals in that its value is fixed and does not change."

That the mint price of gold is fixed is, of course, a fact, but its value is not fixed thereby, taking "value" in its ordinary meaning of "purchasing power." A fixed mint price merely means a fixed ratio of gold to gold; i. e., of the weight of an ounce of gold to the weight of a dollar of gold. It has no more significance than the fact that the price of a quart of milk is always two pints of milk. In short, a fixed mint price merely expresses a fixed weight of the dollar. The mint price of gold (nine-tenths fine) is $18.60 an ounce, simply because ten ounces of such gold contain and can be minted into 186 gold dollars.

The value, i. e., the purchasing power, of gold is far from constant. It is today 40 per cent. lower than before the war and 70 per cent. lower than in 1896. The really important problems concerning gold as a monetary standard are those growing out of the instability in its purchasing power.

The shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar during the last twenty years is undoubtedly due in part to gold inflation and in part to credit inflation. I have attempted in my "Purchasing Power of Money" and in subsequent publications to give the statistical evidence which leads inevitably to these conclusions.

The most striking and dramatic instance, however, of a change in the value of gold due to inflation has been presented by the present war. The war is bringing world inflation. Professor Cassell of Sweden and Professor Nicholson of Scotland have shown that prices have corresponded closely to paper money and credit inflation in Europe in spite of the fact that a large part of the rise in prices there is due to scarcity of goods rather than abundance of money. Europe's paper money has helped to make Europe's gold overflow to us and brought inflation to us also.

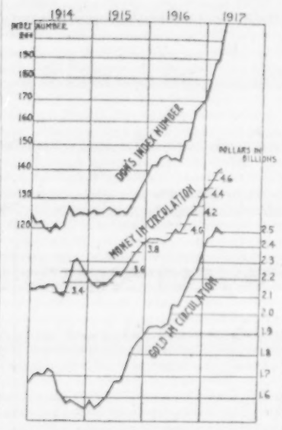
The accompanying diagram shows clearly the relationship between the rise in prices and the gold inflation.

The lowest curve shows the quantity of gold and gold certificates in the United States in circulation (i. e., outside the United States Treasury,) the middle curve shows the total quantity of money in the United States, and the upper curve shows the price level, according to Dun's index number.

The curves are plotted on the "logarithmic chart," or, as it may be called, the "ratio chart," so that the ratios of increase of the curves are, in all cases, strictly comparable in their slopes.

It is clear, from the diagram, that the changes in the quantity of gold are chiefly responsible for those in the money, and that the latter are, in turn, followed by almost equal changes in the price level.

Even if there were no other evidence that the rapid rise in prices is due to gold inflation, the facts presented in this chart should be convincing. We can see in these curves a correspondence not only in their general trends, but almost point by point. We can even see the lag of two or three months between each change in the quantity of gold and the resulting change in the price level, indicating how long a time elapses between the month when gold enters the country and the month when the prices of commodities become adjusted to the increase.



Prices, Money and Gold in the United States.

This minuteness of correspondence is the more remarkable when we consider that Dun's index number is very far from an ideal index of the price level.

We are not likely to treat our gold disease intelligently unless intelligent men make a correct diagnosis of it. So long as we cherish the illusion that gold is stable simply because the mint sets a definite price upon it we are not likely to succeed.

It is discouraging, therefore, to find Mr. Ralston saying, "Personally, I have no patience with those who claim the right of passing judgment on financial conditions, who say that the present influx of gold is the reason for the increased cost of commodities. That statement is absurd on the face of it. The extraordinary demand for all kinds of supplies, and the shortage of those supplies, has prompted the foreign Governments to keep bidding higher in the markets for goods they desire."

For my part, I do not maintain that gold inflation is the only reason for the increased cost. I infer, however, from the facts in the case that it is the chief cause, though the gold flood is itself, of course, due in turn to the demand of Europe for our goods, combined with inability to pay us in ordinary commodities.

Mr. Ralston is apparently laboring under the impression that the chief cause of the present high cost of living in war time is a real scarcity of goods in this country. This may be near the truth as to foods, although I have not sufficient data yet to be sure; the prospective studies of the Department of Agriculture should determine this. As to goods in general, however, the facts available are enough to show that not scarcity of goods, but abundance of gold, is the more important factor.

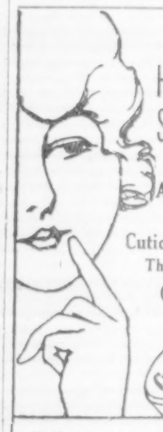
As to the remedies which should be considered in the reconstruction after the war, my own idea is that the mint price of gold, instead of being fixed, should be adjusted in accordance with the changes in the value of gold, in other words, that, instead of fixing the weight of the gold dollar, we should fix its value. We should stabilize or standardize the units of value just as we have standardized all other units of weights and measures.

We should then be able to control any undue tendency for gold to flow out of the country. As soon as such an outflow of gold should begin it would enhance its value here, and would under the plan I have proposed, result in a mark-up of its mint price accordingly. This higher price would then put a premium on minting gold at home instead of further shipping it abroad. The rule works both ways. Had we had such a system at the beginning of this war we would have protected ourselves against the excessive inflow of gold; for, as gold became actually cheaper, it would have been marked down in mint price, which would have discouraged its inflow.

The remedy must be sometimes more gold, sometimes less. More money is not, as Mr. Ralston seems to believe, a panacea, and to suggest it at this time seems to me particularly unfortunate, both because we are at present suffering from an overdose of gold and because we must just now be on our guard against the fallacies of greenbackism, free silver, and inflationism generally, which the stress of war may at any time bring to the front, just as it did, to our cost, in the civil war. Already one inflationistic Senator, Mr. Thomas, has tried to lure us toward greenbackism again.

IRVING FISHER.

New Haven, Conn., May 31, 1917.



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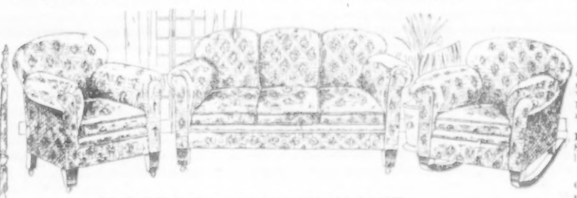

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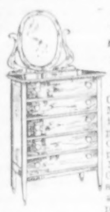

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THE THEATRICAL BARK IN THE DOLDRUMS OF MIDSUMMER

Between Seasons

THE repertory theatre idea, a renaissance of which has been discernible in a number of phenomena the past few seasons, seems likely to take concrete form before another year has completed the cycle. It took the founders of the New Theatre and the moral backers of that ill-fated enterprise several years to recover their enthusiasm after the débâcle, but in an amazingly brief period the talk of a new New Theatre had revived. It was not all talk either, for before the war cloud spread with ever-increasing speed and blackness the New Theatre founders were actually conducting a silent search for an artistic director qualified to attempt to pilot the revived enterprise to success.

The most likely candidate was H. Granville Barker, the English actor-manager whose repertory season at Wallack's two years ago created a furore among all the little bands and groups of uplifters of the drama, as well as among others less audibly idealistic. Toward the end of Mr. Barker's engagement it seemed almost certain that he would be the new head of an American repertory theatre, with at least a portion of the financial backing that made the colossal failure of the first New Theatre possible, and then one of those unexpected and unexplained failures of consummation sent Mr. Barker back to England without the anticipated contract.

Since that time there have been numberless promises, with the approach of each new season, of repertory companies, but none has materialized, except those which concern themselves primarily with one-act plays. The usual pre-season promises are missing thus far this Summer, but in their stead are the nebulous plans of several managers, any of which may develop into such an institution.

What may prove the germ of a permanent répertory theatre, although its promoter at present cherishes such a happy termination merely as a hope not for publication, is an enterprise George Foster Platt will launch a week from tomorrow in Milwaukee. In the Wisconsin city Mr. Platt, who was stage director of the New Theatre and since then has staged many of Winthrop Ames's productions, will establish a company that will present seven bills in as many weeks.

Both the personnel of the company and the list of plays are unusual. The roll includes Cathleen Nesbit, the clever and attractive young English actress who was seen here last season in "Hush," "The Queen's Enemies," and "Magic"; Wallis Clark, the General in "Peter Ibbetson"; Cecil Yapp, who was a member of the New Theatre company; Lionel Atwill, an English actor who appeared her. in "The Lodger" last Winter; Maude Milton, Francis Carson, Grace Peters, John Blair, Ann Mason, and George K. Denny.

The opening bill will be made up of a program of short plays by Arthur Schnitzler—"The Green Cockatoo," "The Lady with the Dagger," and one of the "Anatol" episodes. G. B. Shaw's "You Never Can Tell" will follow, and the third bill will consist of Maeterlinck's "Interior" and "The Miracle of St. Anthony," and Lord Dunsany's "The Glittering Gate" and "The Queen's Enemies." The fourth week Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" will be revived. Next Mr. Platt hopes to do Tolstoy's magnificent drama, "The Living Corpse," whether he does being dependent on his ability to get enough good players for the many parts, of which there are twenty-five. Wedekind's "Such Is Life" will be acted next, for the first time in English, and will be followed by a program of Irish plays selected from the works of Lady Gregory, Synge and Yeats, and after them Galsworthy's "The Pigeon."

Mr. Platt chose Milwaukee as the place for his experiment after a comprehensive investigation which led him to believe that it offered a better field than any other city. The Milwaukee theatre-going public has been educated to such substantial fare by excellent German stock companies, and Mr. Platt feels it is eager to see some of the plays in English it has heretofore applauded in German.

"I am making no promises," said Mr. Platt one day last week, "not even to myself, as to what may develop from this Summer experiment, but it seems to me interesting and pregnant with possibilities. Apparently others view it in the same light, for no less than four managers without any solicitation on my part have expressed their intention of making a trip to the Western city during the seven weeks we are there.

"In the matter of stage decorations I am going to follow the dictates of no one school, but to put into practice my own belief that each play demands individual treatment. The settings for some plays will follow conventional lines; for others there will be decorations in the new manner, while for still others I will use draperies and curtains.

"I am firmly convinced that the time is ripe for a repertory theatre in which plays that have no place in the commercial theatre of today can be presented with profit, financial and intellectual. I have on my desk at home the manuscripts of forty plays, some of them from other languages, others native, suitable for presentation under such auspices. They are not necessarily plays that call for a special audience, but drama that in the ordinary course of events the average manager neglects. This collection is only the result of some eight weeks' reading and research, and I have no doubt that another eight weeks would turn up as many more available plays."

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Miss Barrymore's Return.

THE last week brought the welcome news that Ethel Barrymore would return to the speaking stage in the Fall in a répertoire that will include the revivals of two of the plays in which she appeared with great success in the past, and in three plays in which she has never acted. The former are Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's "Mid-Channel," with which her season at the Empire will be begun in the early Fall, and Clyde Fitch's "Captain Jinks," in which Miss Barrymore first shone as a star; the latter are the immortal "Camille," a new romantic drama by Edward Sheldon, entitled "The Bridge of Sighs," and Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," with Miss Barrymore in the rôle of Lady Teazle.

Miss Barrymore has been posing for the movies for more than a year, ever since she played "Our Mrs. McChesney." One of the excuses attributed to her, that she had forsaken the stage because she could find no suitable plays, must now be discarded, since the répertoire announced, with the possible exception of the Sheldon play, was available at any time. The other alleged excuses, that the actress liked the freedom from night work and the prodigious remuneration the movies offered, must be accepted as the real ones.

It is to be hoped that she has crowded enough dinner and supper parties into the last months and has amassed enough movie money to last several years, and that during that time she may never feel the lure of the camera again. The stage can ill afford to do without so gifted an artiste for even a year, and at this period of her career, when her rich talents, by reason of their natural growth and the development through experience, are reaching their full fruition, she can ill afford to do without the stage. Her voice is one of the glories of the American theatre, and yet for a year it has been mute to make a movie holiday. Miss Barrymore should leave the screen and all its works to the scores of less gifted young women, unknown to the vocal stage, many of whom have a greater aptitude for movie miming, but who on the legitimate stage would be lost souls. Not that Miss Barrymore has not been successful as a movie actress, for such skill and grace and poise cannot elude the watchful camera's eye, but that the art of the stage is so far superior to the art of the screen that one who is blessed with the choice of pursuing either should never hesitate for a moment in making the choice.

In the last years of his life Charles Frohman and Miss Barrymore often discussed the building of a répertoire for the latter. He had watched her rapid development and had been ambitious that gifts so great should not be wasted. One of his plans was that she should play the "Lady of the Camelias," and during the last conversation before he sailed on the Lusitania he told her that he had already planned an elaborate production of the drama for her.

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Mushrooms of Broadway.

SEVERAL years ago when Broadway's favorite sport was theatre building some students of things theatrical predicted lean years because of a superfluity of stages. The prophets were right, but their forecasts were not without a flaw, for the supply of plays adjusted itself to the new conditions more speedily than they had foreseen. Then, too, some of the older playhouses in the Thirties were abandoned or given over to the movies, and the total of stages devoted to high-class theatricals was not much greater than before.

Now the promoters are at it again, and before the new season is far advanced seven new playhouses will be added to the list, with seven more names and locations to be memorized by chauffeurs. In Forty-third Street, east of Broadway, work on the superstructure of Henry Miller's own playhouse has been begun, while west of Broadway, excavating for the Selwyn theatre is in progress. Two theatres being built by the Shuberts back of the Shubert and Booth are under cover, and in Forty-eighth Street, east of Broadway, work is being rushed on two more. The seventh is the new home of the Greenwich Village Players in lower Seventh Avenue. In addition to these Sol Bloom is planning to build two theatres west of the Lyric in Forty-second Street, and the work of clearing a plot for a large movie house in Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, is under way.

Only confidence in their earning capacities would induce promoters to erect theatres in these days of costly materials. There is ample foundation for this confidence in the record of the past season, when every stage was occupied almost continuously and theatres of moderate size earned weekly rentals as high as $4,000.

With the completion of these new houses Manhattan will become an even greater theatrical prodigy than she is. In the two contiguous blocks between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Streets, west of Broadway, will be nine playhouses, within a baseball's throw of one another, and if Mr. Bloom's plans carry, twelve theatres will face one another across Forty-second Street just west of Times Square. In no other city in the world is there such a concentration of theatres in a small area.

WILL ROGERS has reached the goal of the imitated, and now almost every impersonator's equipment includes a few yards of rope and chewing gum as surely as it does a Cohan cane and derby. The importance of this lies in the recognition of the artist's arrival; it is at once acknowledgment of the subject's popularity and of his individuality.

Mr. Rogers is nothing if not individual. He is also American to the grass roots, the most American of comedians, in fact, since through his veins courses Cherokee Indian blood. He is a representative of that other typically American group, the cowboys of the plains, who, in no far distant future, will become a memory, as they are now only picturesque characters of fiction and the movies to the great public.

It is because Mr. Rogers is these things and highly intelligent besides, that he occupies the unique position of being the world's only cowboy comedian. Like Frank Tinney, Raymond Hitchcock, and a number of other comics, Mr. Rogers is not an actor; when he slouches out on the stage grinning, savagely chewing gum, and giving his nose a furtive rub with the back of his hand he is not acting, but merely being himself. And the things he says are not the jokes of some author retained to supply him with fresh material but his own observations on the human comedy.

If any cowboy appeared on the stage and performed marvelous feats with a lariat ambidexterously, the average spectator, who could do little with his right hand, and less with his left, would applaud enthusiastically; if any monologist gave a really witty monologue the audience would respond with handclapping. Naturally, then, when Mr. Rogers does both synchronously, there is unrestrained joy.

"I see the President," Mr. Rogers says in the twanging voice of the plainsman, jumping through the circle of his lariat as it revolves about its orbit and punctuating his words with vigorous mastications of a bit of chicle and anticipatory gurgles of delight, "made another speech the other day. Suppose some guy will come along now and misunderstand him. It must be awful hard for a smart man like the President to make a speech in such a way that the bonehead and highbrow will both get what he means."

Political or social, Mr. Rogers's observations are equally pungent.

"Well, we just came back from our tour the other week," he drawls. "We had lots of trouble keeping the girls together. Every town we went to some of them would marry millionaires, but in a few weeks they would catch up with the show again."

Sometimes they combine a knowledge of several spheres of activity, as in the suggestion that when the Portuguese Commission comes, after a consideration of the personally-conducted tours for the other emissaries of our Allies, he intends pointing out to them the theatre in which Gaby played.

Mr. Rogers is the column conductor of musical comedy. His monologue is never the same, and he shifts his stories with the facileness of an evening paper editor in wartime. Often his material is taken from the five-star editions, although this is too swift a pace for the average audience. His mind turns over with the speed of a racing motor, and he can suit the word to the occasion, as when recently, at the Lambs' gambol, Willie Collier tried to outpoint him in a minstrel bout. When the more experienced comedian had finished Mr. Rogers apologized for not being a real comedian and then began talking about the Zulus.

"The Zulus have a custom," said Mr. Rogers, with a grin and a swipe that rubbed the burned cork from one nostril, "that when a child reaches the age of two it is put out of the way if it hasn't got good sense. Ever remember seeing a Zulu comedian?"

Mr. Rogers's act, which forms the most intellectual part of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies," is the product of many years of hard work. His sense of satire, which seeks out the weak links in every chain of words, is a gift, while dexterity with the lariat is a heritage from the days when he roped steers on his own Oklahoma ranch, but the combining of these two incongruous ingredients into an irresistible whole was a process that stretched over many years. From a roper in Wild West shows, Mr. Rogers progressed to the vaudeville stage. Seven or eight years ago he made his first stage appearance at the old Union Square and the late William Hammerstein, whose watchful eye never missed a prospective headliner in the outlying houses, gave the cowboy and his pony a long engagement on the Victoria Roof.

In his vaudeville days the only patter he used pertained to his lariat feats, and it was not until Mr. Ziegfeld made him a member of the company of midnight revelers on the New Amsterdam Roof that Mr. Rogers discovered the efficacy of topical comment as an obligato to his stunts with the lasso. His transfer to the downstairs revue naturally followed his conquest of the blasé audiences that encircled the combination dancing floor and stage of that palace of nocturnal frivolity.

Mr. Rogers is a tireless worker and is not content to rest on his laurels already acquired. He has begun using two ropes where he used only one before, and all last season he carried a pony with him to keep in practice in the event that he might use him again in his act.

Nellie and Sara Kouns, Two Young Prima Donnas Who Have Come Out of the West to Capture Eastern Audiences With Their Beauty and Their Voices. They Are the Daughters of Charles Kouns, Who, at the Time of His Death, Was General Manager of the Santa Fe Railroad. They Will Sing This Week at the Palace.

A New Photograph of Billie Burke, Who Is Passing the Time, Until Her Return to the Stage in the Fall in a New Clare Kummer Play, by Posing for Paramount Pictures.

MR. ARLISS'S BIG IDEA

By GEORGE ARLISS.

I HAVE been given to understand that the whole of the English-speaking world is in a terrible state of anxiety as to the future of the art of acting. I believe they always have been pessimists in their mental outlook upon the condition of the theatre; certainly there has been no time within my recollection when the stage has been considered "what it was" by the majority of people who remember what it was. Sometimes they are apprehensive as to where we are drifting in our methods of stage settings and stage lightings; at other times they are in despair of our dramatists. But now I hear they are on the verge of nervous breakdown owing to their dread of the future of the young actor, as an actor. Personally, I am very glad that the art of acting in its present state is being specifically attacked, because it may perhaps eventually persuade those who are responsible for dramatic productions that acting is a far more important factor in the success of a play than the arts of the scene painter and the costumer.

In comparing the standard of acting today with that of thirty or forty years ago we must consider the change in conditions. I think it is generally admitted that the great actor, and even the very good actor, is born, not made. In the "old days" there were comparatively few theatres, and presumably there were enough born actors to go around. But now, with the number of theatres being added to throughout the country at the rate of—what shall we say?—one a week, the supply of born actors has given out and we are having to fall back on the "made ones"; and the quality of the manufactured article has sadly deteriorated since the old workshops were abandoned and the new machinery installed.

My point is that there are just as many born actors, and more, but they are likely to be lost in the shuffle; no, not lost, but mislaid. A young man makes a great success in a play which runs a whole year in New York. What happens? He has to travel through the country for two years playing the same part, and the next you hear of him in New York is three years after his big success, and the newspapers say that "it will be remembered by all theatregoers that Mr. ——, played So-and-So two or three seasons ago," &c. And the young actor has been compelled to limit his experience during those years to that one part.

The lack of good acting is due to the natural conditions of the country. Henry Irving made a world-wide reputation by having a permanent theatre and a permanent organization; Sarah Bernhardt's name was known throughout the world even before she traveled beyond the walls of her own city. Irving remained for two years at the Lyceum Theatre and continually changed the program, thus focusing and compelling the interest of the public. And it is under these conditions that the young actor has the opportunity of learning his business; supposing such stars, playing a variety of parts, and undergoing such training that in time, for the purposes of general support, you can hardly tell the difference between the made article and the born one. How often do we have the Daly company held up before us as an example of what actors were in those days? "Look at those names, all stars!" But they were not stars then. They were actors and actresses having a chance. And the subsequent success of so many members of that organization should prove a very strong argument in favor of the stock company.

I believe that not until the time comes when the first-class stock company can be reintroduced, with profit to the manager, shall we get a larger percentage of good actors than we have at the present time. If we want to make actors, we must give them an opportunity of playing a variety of parts during the early days of their apprenticeship. The more accomplishments the young man and young woman have—music, dancing, fencing—the better, no doubt, for him or her; but there is only one way to learn to act, and that is to go on the stage in a real theatre, before a real audience who have paid to come in. I am afraid that, while every actor in the country has to travel continually over thousands of miles of territory, while the management of individual theatrical companies remain mainly impersonal, and while the expenses of elaborate scenic production and transportation continue to consume so large a proportion of the receipts, there is little chance for the molding of the rising young actor. But I hope and believe that the time is not far distant when each city will have its important permanent organization which shall tour the country for not more than three months in each year. Then we shall find our actors and actresses.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THE belated hot weather of last week put a quietus on the season of 1916-17 which had been enabled to continue several weeks beyond its usual closing time by the unseasonably cool weather of June. The doors of seven playhouses were closed last night and as many plays said farewell to Broadway. This leaves nine theatres housing plays open, an unusually large number for the first of July. The managerial promises of August reopenings continue to come in increasing numbers, and at the longest the majority of show shops will be dark only a few days.

David Belasco is among those who hope to start the new season next month. The signs on the facade of the theatre that bears his name formerly announced that it would reopen in September, but they now read "August." The first attraction has not been announced, but it will probably be "Polly With a Past," the comedy in which Ina Claire has her first dramatic rôle. The play was produced recently in Atlantic City and flattering reports of Miss Claire's work and of the piece itself reached New York. Mr. Belasco is associated with the Frohman Company in the management of the Lyceum, and "Tiger Rose," a melodrama written by himself, in collaboration with Willard Mack, will probably reopen that house. Leonore Ulrich will play the principal rôle. It looks like a great season for plays with "Tiger" titles. "The Tiger's Cub" is included in Oliver Morosco's list, and John Craig may revive "The Year of the Tiger."

Now that the first United States expeditionary force has landed safely in France, and the fact that there are such persons as soldiers and sailors in uniform is no longer a military secret, it is interesting to note what a change our entrance into the war has wrought in theatre audiences. In every audience now there is a sprinkling of men in the uniforms of various branches of the service. They are invariably the observed of all observers, and the identification of their insignia affords the civilians with entr'acte diversion.

The Washington Square Players have been on the job steadily since last August, and July will be their only chance to recreate, since they intend to reopen the following month. The plan of producing a musical comedy has not been abandoned, and they may begin their next season with their first musical comedy. The regular subscription season will consist of five bills of one-act and longer plays in addition to a number of special performances of other dramas and the usual series of lectures.

The indefatigable combination of Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse has been commissioned to write the new Century revue, which means that the second Dillingham-Ziegfeld offering at the erstwhile New Theatre will differ radically from the first in that it will have a real libretto instead of being a jumble of specialties. Messrs. Bolton and Wodehouse are writing so many of next season's librettos and plays that Burns Mantle quotes E. D. Price as pointing with pride to a new piece to be produced by Henry W. Savage with book and lyrics not by these collaborators. They have vowed that when they have finished the manuscripts for which they have contracted they will take a four months' rest during which neither will touch typewriter or paper.

George Foster Platt was outlining the plans for his Milwaukee repertory venture to Lee Kugel one noon last week in a grill room frequented by theatrical and movie managers and in naming the plays he intended to do he mentioned Ludwig Thoma's "Moral."

"But you can't do that," Mr. Kugel interrupted, "for I have a contract for the American rights in my desk. I signed it this morning and 'Moral' is going to be my one production next season."

Which made Mr. Platt downcast, for he considers Thoma's play one of the most brilliant satires of the last decade. Thoma has been the editor of Simplicissimus for nearly twenty years and his play "Moral" is one of the most popular in the German repertory. It was first acted in Berlin in 1908 and has since been presented in the continental cities hundreds of times. In the Spring of 1914 it was given by the German stock company at the Irving Place with Heinrich Mathias in the rôle of Beerman. Mr. Kugel has arranged with Avery Hopwood to adapt the drama for the American stage.

The dramatization of Booth Tarkington's epic of boyhood, "Seventeen," made by Stannard Mears and Hugh Stanislaus Stange and produced by Stuart Walker in Indianapolis, proved so successful that it was kept on for a second week, an unusual procedure in the Indiana city. Mr. Walker believes he has discovered a valuable piece of property and arrangements have been made to present the comedy here next season with a different cast.

One answer to the riddle of who will play the title rôle in the American production of "Chu Chin Chow" at the Manhattan Opera House next Fall is the name of Lyn Harding. A well-authenticated rumor has it that the massive British actor, who is now in England, has been engaged for Oscar Asche's rôle here.

When Mr. Ziegfeld's emissaries conferred with Nora Bayes, as mentioned in these columns last Sunday, it was not to persuade her to join the "Follies," but to appear next Fall at the Cocoanut Grove atop the Century. "I have never had any idea of negotiating," writes Mr. Ziegfeld, whose typewriter is seldom silent, "for any more artists for the 'Follies,' but rather wish to reduce the present cast if possible, as the salary sheet at the present time is almost prohibitive for any production." Mr. Ziegfeld further states that Raymond Hitchcock's contract with Charles Dillingham and himself for the next Century revue is on exhibition in the office of Nathan Burkan.

Representatives of the United Managers' Protective Association and of the Actors' Equity Association are holding weekly conferences on the proposed uniform, equitable contract to be adopted. There have been two meetings thus far, and the lions and the lambs have emerged from each smiling and patting each other on the back.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 2
The Thirteenth Chair	48th Street	Nov. 20
Oh, Boy!	Princess	Feb. 18
The Passing Show of 1917	Winter Garden	April 26
Frolics in the Air	Columbia	May 21
Hitchy-Koo	Cohan & Harris	June 7
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12
My Lady's Glove	Lyric	June 18

EASTWARD THE BRITISH ACTOR TAKES HIS WAY

Our Entrance Into the War Has Robbed the American Thespian of His Favorite Grill Room Topic.

WHEN the war was younger and we were not involved, there was much talk in the grill rooms of the actors' clubs and wherever two or three Thespians were gathered together of the British actors who were in this country taking the bread and butter out of the mouths of American actors when the trenches were calling for men. Some unhappy Lamb, so the story ran at the time, had either posted or threatened to post on the club's bulletin board an offer of transportation home to any British actor aspiring to become a soldier, and there was much similar propaganda afloat calculated to make the visitors uncomfortable.

That was in the first months of the war, when the American stage had not adjusted itself to the new conditions and there was much hardship caused by unemployment. Gradually the unhospitable talk subsided as conditions improved, and there were more engagements both because the English actors were gradually drifting home and because there were more plays being produced. And now that America has entered the war and the fight is ours as well as Britain's, the American actor who is not making an effort to don khaki cannot throw stones.

As a matter of fact, the British actor has made a fine record in the war. He has joined the various branches of the service in numbers, has been decorated and gone to the hospital or to his death with the best of them. There are still a large number of players from overseas in this country, but some of them have legitimate reasons for not being at the front, and others will undoubtedly go later. It was said at the office of the British Army Recruiting Commission at 280 Broadway yesterday that a number of actors had already applied and that others were expected when the season had ended and all companies were disbanded. Some of those who have presented themselves for enlistment since the office was opened last month are George Hassell, Duncan McRae, Colin Campbell, Leonard Mudie, Roland Bottomley, Malcolm Dunn, Roland Young, Norman Trevor, George Hayes, Charles McNaughton, and Horace Sinclair.

Unless one knows the circumstances of each individual actor it is quite easy to be unjust. Norman Trevor's case illustrates this. Mr. Trevor, our policeman in "A Kiss for Cinderella," and afterward the father in "The New Word," is English, and apparently fine soldier material, and yet he tried to enlist on several different occasions, and was refused each time because of an old injury to one of his legs. Finally, when the recruiting office was opened here, Mr. Trevor tried again and pleaded his case so convincingly that he was accepted, although it is altogether probable that he will never be sent to the front.

When the recruiting of British subjects in the United States began Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson wrote the Actors' Equity Association asking it to use its influence in getting English actors to enlist. The association replied that this was hardly within its province, but it offered to make a list of names of as many who had appeared here recently and had entered service or offered themselves for enlistment.

The list includes, in addition to those already given, the following names of British players familiar to local theatregoers: Norman Tharp, Cyril Harcourt, Allan Pollock, Guy Standing, Claude Beerbohm, Lionel Bevans, Horace Braham, George Carr, Charles Coleman, Laddie Cliff, Ernest Cossart, Stanley Dark, Charles Francis, John Gibbs, Stanley Groome, George Hayes, Gerald Hamar, Eric Maxon, Philip Merivale, Jerome Patrick, James Rennie, Julian L'Estrange, Lionel Pape, Dion Titheradge, Arthur Eldred, Leslie Faber, and George Relph.

Van and Schenck Again.

Van and Schenck will be added to the list of principals in the "Midnight Frolic" atop the New Amsterdam tomorrow night. William Rock and Frances White are still dancing there, and so is Ann Pennington, who spends her days posing for the movies.

FILM FLASHES

STRAND.—Mary Pickford in "The Little American."

RIALTO.—Mae Murray in "At First Sight."

BROADWAY.—Hazel Dawn in "The Lone Wolf."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—First half, William Desmond in "Paws of the Bear"; second half, Charles Ray in "The Clodhopper."

AMERICAN.—First half, Dorothy Dalton in "The Flame of the Yukon"; second half, Rita Jolivet in "One Law for Both."

NEW YORK.—Monday, Antonio Moreno and Belle Bruce in "A Son of the Hills," with daily feature change.

TWO statements from different producing offices last week shed a ray of light into the abyss in which the average modern photoplay flounders. One, by Charles Giblyn, who has produced a picture called "The Lesson," with Constance Talmadge, says:

"The stage is supposed to 'hold a mirror up to nature,' meaning human nature; too often the screen held a mirror up to nightmares. Half of the scenario writers appear to regard the orgy as the great central fact in human life. They are getting too far from the soil. Not in the reek of disordered lives, but in the simple, authentic facts of the small community groups lie the basic truths of existence. The scenario writer—at least the majority of him—is too lazy to weave these 'tremendous trifles' into his plots. He chooses instead the short-cut to dollars—the bizarre, fantastic and inhuman."

Lois Weber, who has written scenarios, directed their conversion into movies, and acted in them, has become a producer in her own right. In outlining her plans, Miss Weber makes some parallel observations. "There is no reason to expect," says Miss Weber, "that the screen will receive the consideration it deserves until it concerns itself with the thoughts and actions of real people living real lives. Audiences are beginning to tire of highly romantic stories that have only the remotest connection with the sort of life they understand from experience. I believe they will welcome the story which deals with subjects closer to their own homes and daily lives."

In the Culver City studio of the Triangle Corporation the most elaborate set ever constructed there has been built as a background for some of the scenes of Olive Thomas's second picture. The setting will represent a fashionable New York restaurant and 1,000 extras will contribute to the atmosphere when the scenes are ready to be snapped.

Florence Enright, who is so small that she often plays child rôles in the productions of the Washington Square Players, is contemplating a flyer into the movies during the weeks the Comedy is dark. Miss Enright's career as an actress began in a moving picture, but shortly afterward she joined the Players and since then she hasn't had time for anything but their bills.

The manager of Eva Tanguay is speaking about her forthcoming movie début. "Miss Tanguay's first production," he says, "will be a lavish one in every respect. She will be surrounded by a cast which will be in every way worthy of her talents, and no time, money, nor pains will be spared in creating a photoplay that will establish this star in the screen world upon as high a plane as that which she occupies on the stage itself." "Worthy of her talents" and "as high a plane as that which she occupies on the stage" are the manager's words.

The movies are forever stealing players from the stage, and now and then the stage retaliates and appropriates a movie actor or actress. Jean Stuart, whose admirers assert that she is one of the most bewitching vampires that ever vamped through five reels, has been engaged for the rôle of Tisha, the vampire of Babylon, in "The Wanderer" when that spectacular drama is revived at the Manhattan next month.

"The Spirit of '76," a photodrama in which some of the thrilling episodes of that period have been reproduced, will be exhibited here this month. Negotiations are pending for the use of one of two Broadway theatres. George Washington, King George III., Benjamin Franklin, William Pitt, Hannah Lightfoot, and Walter Butler are among the historical characters represented.

Lina Cavalieri, prima donna, who last season sang with the Chicago Opera Company, has been engaged by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation to pose for two pictures. The first will be made in September and the other next Spring, and both will be produced in the Eastern studio of the company so as not to interfere with the diva's operatic work. She has acted for the screen before, but never under the direction of an American company.

Lew Fields has begun work on his second picture for the World Corporation. It is an adaptation of Adolf Philipp's farce, "The Corner Grocer," which has one of the longest runs on record to its credit. The piece was revived last Winter by Mr. Philipp when he was the principal comedian at the Yorkville Deutsches.

THE CIVIC ORCHESTRA.

The Civic Orchestral Society, through its officers and Directors, is this week planning a "drive," in quite the wartime recruiting fashion, "to make known to the general public the beauty and value of the patriotic symphony concerts which are being given at present in New York." Mr. Kahn and his associates have before now done their bit in giving music to the city, as when last season their orchestra at the Summer's end thrice sold out Madison Square Garden. They are doing it again at the St. Nicholas Rink. They do not want to make money, but only to make music, and in view of the accomplishment thus far they frankly wish to see their hall well filled, and, if possible, to increase the number of concerts. Of the ten gala events planned the fourth takes place tonight, and the volunteer star soloist is Claudia Muzio of the Metropolitan Opera, which also furnishes the conductor, Pierre Monteux.

PARK BAND CONCERTS.

Elkan Naumburg, whose recent gift adds another to the holiday events in Central Park, has called the attention of Franz Kaltenborn's artists to a song popular in civil war days, Millard's "Viva l'America," which will be sung by Mrs. James Rosenberg, contralto, at the band concert on the Mall at 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon. With the Larghetto from Beethoven's Second Symphony and a Strauss waltz, there are opera selections, the "Lucia" sextet, a fantasy from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and the overture to "William Tell," as well as Litolff's "Robespierre" overture, Myddleton's "The Shamrock," Herbert's "American Fantasy," and national airs. Gustave d'Aquin leads the regular band concert in Central Park this Sunday afternoon, preceded by two hours of singing by the Community Chorus.

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Homes to Accommodate 600,000 Soldiers Will Be Made Ready Before Sept. 1—Each Cantonment to Have One Thousand Houses

SIXTEEN great military cities, which when completed will house about 40,000 men each—and there are not more than 150 cities in the entire United States of greater population—are now in process of construction. These cities are the cantonments in which the first American selective draft army, of between 500,000 and 600,000 men, will receive their preliminary training in this country, prior to their transfer overseas to the allied battle fronts in France. The contractors to whom the contracts have been let for the building "overnight," so to speak, of these sixteen army cities, are already hard at work, and they have less than nine weeks ahead in which to finish their jobs.

That the War Department will succeed in making good and that each of these new cities will be ready on schedule time for the more than 30,000 draft men, who will be ordered to them for training, is the belief of every officer in the army. Army officers and regular arm enlisted men, with several thousand civilian employes added, will bring the population of each cantonment to about 40,000 men, necessitating a building problem involving the construction of about 1,000 houses, all of them of considerable size, in the space of but a few weeks. The average ground area covered by each cantonment will be between 1,500 and 2,000 acres, and the maintenance of the sixteen cities is expected to entail an expenditure which in one year will probably total more than $120,000,000.

To feed the soldiers alone, who will be trained in these cantonments, will require in one year more than 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, more than 84,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, and 42,000,000 pounds of fresh pork. The milk needed will total in a year more than 10,500,000 gallons, and there will be needed probably 2,500,000 bushels of Irish potatoes, over 325,000 bushels of onions, and over 275,000,000 pounds of other vegetables, such as cabbage, spinach, turnips, &c. In addition to all this food for man are the oats, hay, and other feed which will be needed by the more than 100,000 horses and mules which will be employed at the cantonments.

Location of the Cities.

The sixteen army cities will be located near Ayer, Mass.; Yaphank, L. I.; Wrightstown, N. J.; Annapolis Junction, Md.; Petersburg, Va.; Columbia, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Rockford, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark., and American Lake, Wash.

What the emergency means which faced the War Department following the passage of the selective draft law and the announcement by President Wilson that he would call to the colors the first 500,000 men of conscription age on Sept. 1 can be understood, as was pointed out by an officer of the Quartermaster Corps, by keeping in mind what happens in the ordinary run of affairs during the construction of the average living house. The architect takes his time over the plans, there is plenty of time to look about for a contractor, and much time is wasted waiting for materials.

"Compare," says a War Department memorandum, "this every day experience with the Government's task of providing in about twelve weeks barracks for about 600,000 men, with water supplies, plumbing and heating equipments, hospitals, store houses, stables, and shops in locations where there was nothing at the time the site was selected but meadow and grove. What private citizen would expect to move into a house on Sept. 1 on which not a stroke of work had been done on June 1?"

Each cantonment will be a city of orderly and properly laid out streets and blocks, with complete sewerage and electric lighting systems, railroad yards, water lines and fire departments, garbage incinerators, and hundreds of other conveniences necessary in the life of any well-organized modern settlement.

In the construction of the Panama Canal the Government's expenditure amounted to about $40,000,000 a year, and for the cantonments probably as much will be expended in four months. Just about one month ago the officials on whose shoulders was placed the burden of making the cantonments ready on time, started to solve the problem. Involved in the task was first of all the selection of the sixteen sites, the scientific planning and laying out of the sixteen cities, the purchase and the assembling of the materials, the drawing up of the contracts and the signing up of the contractors. Also there was the mobilization of the thousands of carpenters, mechanics, and other laborers, skilled and unskilled, and hundreds of other matters, some big, others small, and all of which had to be settled in the shortest possible time.

Job Measured in Carloads.

To construct each cantonment were required about 4,000 carloads of materials. As soon as the site was determined upon a sanitary engineer, a city planner, and an army officer representing the War Department proceeded to the place selected and started the work going. They were followed by the contracting engineer, who holds a Major's commission, and under whose supervision the city is now being built.

An idea of the size of this job may be gained from a glance at the material estimate for a typical cantonment. Lumber is the big item, some 26,000,000 feet or 1,325 carloads being the requirement. Roofing nails alone will fill one modern freight car. Crushed stone for the roads will make 812 carloads.

Here are some of the other items: 28,000 squares of roofing, 60 cars; 20 carloads nails and hardware; 20 carloads plumbing; 192 carloads of tanks, heaters, stoves, ranges, piping, electrical materials, refrigerators, and the like; railroad materials for five miles of track, divided into 30 carloads of ties and other timber, 20 carloads of spikes, rails, fish plates, &c., and 114 carloads of ballast; 10 carloads of electric light poles, wires, insulators, &c. Materials for 12,000 cubic yards of concrete will take 70 carloads of cement, 350 carloads of stone, and 175 carloads of sand.

The men of the cantonments will sleep in double-deck bunks. This means there will be 37,000 separate bunks, each with its mattress. To transport the mattresses 125 cars will be required, and the bunks will take 62 more. Water and sewer lines will make 65 carloads each, and 150 carloads of hospital equipment will be necessary. Three carloads of screens are also included in the estimate, as are 20 carloads of construction tools.

Where water cannot be obtained from already utilized sources wells must be driven or reservoirs constructed. The problem of sewage disposal will be met by connecting cantonment sewage mains to already existing sewage systems where possible, or by building reduction stations where necessary.

Areas of the cantonments will vary with the topography, the minimum being from 1,500 to 2,000 acres. In addition to the city itself, parade grounds, manoeuvring spaces, and rifle ranges must be provided.

Each cantonment will contain close to 1,000 buildings, the typical company barracks being a two-story structure, built of wooden frame, covered with matched boards. The roofs will be covered with prepared roofing. They will be well ventilated with flues, lighted by electricity, heated in the North by steam and in the South by stoves. Each will have a kitchen and mess hall.

Colonel I. W. Littell of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, who is in charge of the work of building the cantonments, made public the fee system of the cantonment contracts. The fees vary from 10 per cent. on small contracts of $100,000 or less to 6 per cent. on contracts of more than $3,500,000, with a final upset limit of $250,000. The fees in all cases cover both profit and overhead expense. They were fixed upon by the department acting with the assistance of the Emergency Construction Committee of the General Munitions Board and other civilian advisers.

"In deciding on the cantonment contracts we have had to consider three main points of practically equal importance," Colonel Littell said. "The first has been the absolute necessity of speed; the second, proper construction, including sanitation and communication and transportation facilities; the third, economy. Taking all three into consideration and also the fact that time will not permit the completion of drawings and specifications which would be necessary in order to ask for competitive bids before the work must be started, the Quartermaster's Corps, acting in conjunction with the Emergency Construction Committee, decided to make contracts on the percentage or 'cost plus' basis, at the same time using all possible safeguards in the shape of guarantees from the contractors as to their capacity and integrity.

"The profit system has been decided on only after weeks of study to find a basis for the fees which would assure the country of the highest grade of work from the contractors and at the same time prevent extravagance through the payment of excessive profits. It is a pleasure to pay tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of the great majority of contractors who have come here to discuss the question with us. With a few exceptions, they have acquiesced willingly in our contention that the profits must be kept down to the lowest level consistent with high-grade work. Some firms have offered to do the work on a cost basis, but we have considered this an unwise policy both economically and nationally. The utmost speed and efficiency must be developed in these and future building jobs for the Government, and the acceptance of offers of free service might easily disrupt the high-grade contracting firms best qualified to do the work effectively.

"On all amounts between $333,714.29 and $3,000,000, which will probably cover the majority of the important contracts, the fee, including the contractor's overhead and profit, will be 7 per cent."

Figures on Food for an Army.

There is probably no more interesting feature of the great cantonment problem than the subsistence of the soldiers. H. M. Cottrell, agriculturist of the Farm Development Bureau of Memphis, was asked by the Little Rock Board of Commerce to estimate the amount of food supplies which will be needed at one cantonment. Mr. Cottrell is one of the recognized agricultural experts of the South, and his conclusions are made with authority. Mr. Cottrell took as his unit, in compiling his figures, the army division of 28,500 officers and men.

"Army rations," says Mr. Cottrell, "vary somewhat with the opportunity to secure the different foods. In a permanent cantonment like that to be established at Little Rock (which is similar to all the others in the country) the allowance per man will approximate four and a half bushels of wheat and one and a half bushels of corn per year. The daily rations per man will average one-half pound of beef, one-fourth pound of pork, one-fourth pound of mutton or goat meat, one-half pint of fresh milk if it can be obtained at a reasonable price, one and one-fourth ounces of butter, and two and one-half pounds of vegetables, including twelve ounces of Irish potatoes and one ounce of onions.

"One division of men will need at least 7,000 mules and horses. Each horse and mule will be allowed daily fourteen pounds of grain and ten pounds of hay. Three-fourths of the grain ration will be oats and one-fourth corn if the price and supply make this practicable."

To feed a division of American selective draft troops Mr. Cottrell estimates the following as the amount of food needed:

128,250 bushels of wheat.
42,750 bushels of corn.
146,698 bushels of Irish potatoes.
20,320 bushels of onions.
17,554,250 pounds of fresh vegetables, other than Irish potatoes and onions.
5,201,250 pounds of fresh beef.
2,600,625 pounds of pork.
2,600,625 pounds of mutton or goat meat.
650,000 gallons of fresh milk.
822,250 pounds of butter.
57,800 dozens of eggs.
91,250 pounds of chicken.

For the animals required by one division there will be needed annually 838,400 bushels of oats, 159,690 bushels of corn, and 12,775 tons of hay.

"With average yields," Mr. Cottrell continues, "it will take the crop from 11,000 acres of wheat, 10,000 acres of corn, 37,000 acres of oats, 10,000 acres of hay, 2,000 acres of Irish potatoes, 140 acres of onions, and probably 1,000 acres of green truck, such as spinach, turnips, mustard, cabbage, and like crops. It will also require 10,000 fat cattle weighing over 1,000 pounds each, 17,000 fat hogs, and 50,000 fat young sheep and goats. It will take 8,000 cows to supply the butter and 1,700 cows to produce the fresh milk; 7,000 hens will be needed to lay the eggs. 25,000 chickens to supply the meat needed for hospital extras.

A Problem for the Farmer.

"It will take from 1,000 to 1,500 men and as many mules to raise the field and garden crops consumed directly by the soldiers. It will take 630,000 bushels of grain to feed and fatten the cattle, hogs, and sheep, besides pasture and cottonseed meal. It will take 1,150,000 pounds of grain to feed the hens and raise and fatten the chickens. To raise the grain for the live stock and the poultry and to care for the animals and to market will require the labor of 1,200 to 1,500 men. It will take 15,000 tons of silage to fatten the cattle, sheep, and goats and 27,000 tons to feed the cows that furnish the milk and butter—a total of 42,000 tons."

As to what the production of these huge quantities of foods means to the farmers and live stock men of the country, particularly those who live in the vicinity of cantonments, Mr. Cottrell says:

"There must be immediate and thorough organization of planters, farmers, dairymen, truck gardeners, and poultry men, if home producers are to secure the benefits of the cantonment. It is the habit of producers of any farm product to market all at the same time. The men and animals in the cantonment must be supplied every day in the year. Every week throughout the year more than 2,800 bushels of Irish potatoes, 600 bushels of onions, and 337,000 pounds of other green vegetables will be consumed.

"Every Monday there will be needed for the next seven days 100,000 pounds of fresh beef, 50,000 pounds of fresh pork, 50,000 pounds of mutton or goat meat, over 15,000 pounds of butter, nearly 1,200 dozen eggs, and about 1,800 pounds of dressed chicken. Every day there must be delivered 1,780 gallons of milk. Any week in which there is a failure to deliver the foodstuff, orders will have to be placed in distant States, and it will not take many failures to cause all local orders to be canceled.

"It will require the most skillful planting by an agricultural expert, the supervision of a force of trained men, and the hearty co-operation of the producers to secure a regular sufficient weekly supply of the home-grown supplies needed by the cantonment. Just a few examples: The second crop of Irish potatoes will have to supply the needs of nine months. This will require the planting within the next thirty days of at least 1,500 acres (for each cantonment) of Irish potatoes. There is practically no seed in storage, and the seed will have to be obtained from the crop now being dug. It pays to plant whole seed for the second crop, and 1,500 acres will require 36,000 bushels of seed. The potatoes should be dug late in the day, or on a cloudy day, to keep them from being exposed to the sun, and should be kept in cold storage for thirty days to cure. Unless some one makes it his business to look after the digging and curing of this seed it will not be available.

"It takes from four to five months to fatten beef cattle, and 200 head will be needed every week of the year. Plantation owners will have to be consulted and arrangements made with them to put the requisite number on feed at different times to have the needed number ready for slaughter each week. Over 300 hogs will have to be available each week. The green vegetables can be easily secured, but good planning, co-operation, and constant watchfulness will be necessary to insure the regular weekly delivery of 170 tons. These plans and figures deal with the requirements of one division only."

Safeguards for Morals.

In order to safeguard the morals of the young men who will form the greater part of the population of these camp cities the Secretary of War has appointed a Commission on Training Camp Activities, the Chairman of which is Raymond B. Fosdick of this city. Associated with Mr. Fosdick are Thomas J. Howells, Lee F. Hanmer, Joseph Lee, Malcolm L. McBride, John R. Mott, now in Russia with the Root Mission; Charles P. Neill, Joseph E. Raycroft, and Major Palmer E. Pierce of the regular army. The duties of this committee, which will have representatives at all the contonments in the country, will be the proper organization of the social and recreational facilities of each community in or near which is located one of the Government cantonments.

To the Young Men's Christian Association has been assigned certain duties within each camp, and at every cantonment will be several of the famous recreation buildings, such as were built and operated for the troops on the Mexican border and for the allied armies in Europe. In each cantonment there will be one such building for every brigade of troops—that is, one for every three regiments in the division. Five men will be in charge of each recreation building. Each building will contain a splendid library, a reading room, where all the leading newspapers and magazines will be on file; rooms for writing letters, and a large assembly hall, where moving pictures will be shown, indoor games played, and religious exercises held. The men in charge of these buildings will work under the general direction of the committee of which Mr. Fosdick is the head.

The committee will also see to it that vicious resorts are not permitted to operate near any cantonment in the country, and in the enforcement of this regulation it will have the full power of the Government behind it.

THE STORY OF A WAR DOG

By EDMOND HARAUCOURT.
(Translated from the French.)

AN angry man was pirouetting around on a pair of crutches on the sidewalk; he had lost one leg, a fatigue cap was on the side of his head, the Cross of War on his breast, and he shouted as he sought to keep his equilibrium with one hand, while he gesticulated his indignation with the other.

Near by was a dog, with long yellow hair soaked just as if he had come from a bath, shaking himself and sending off an aureole of spray. Four paces away there stood, as though transfixed, a burly fellow holding a hod in his hand half way between a hogshead of water and a trough of mortar.

"What are you afraid of?" cried the one-legged man. "What did the dog do to you? A mere nothing—just brushed by. And you stand there ready like a Boche?"

I came up and said: "What is it, mon brave? What's happened to you?"

"That little piece of vermin there was just filling his hod when my dog went by and he threw water all over him."

"I didn't know he was with you," said the man.

"So—just because you thought no one would defend him you did it? You have the manners of a Boche doing a thing like that."

Having rendered his verdict, he regained his equilibrium on his crutches, turned his back, and ambled away, escorted by the dog and myself. Going along he explained matters to me:

"You see that animal—well, I don't know how to say it. There are some things I don't know how to say. His name is Toto. Isn't that so, Toto? Yes, old fellow, you are my Toto. You see, he's like a brother. If it hadn't been for him I wouldn't be here now speaking to you. I guess not. Just as you see him he made the campaign with me. And just to be with me.

"On the day of the mobilization I reported at my station as I should. I had left my wife with the kid and the dog. In going by on the way to the front we had to stop at a junction for twenty-four hours. I sent a telegram, and my wife she came and brought the kid and Toto. Ah, we had a picnic. Then they all went off.

"We drew up on the platform as the train for each detachment came along. Our turn came and I got on board. When I looked back I saw Toto running about among people's legs trying to find me. I called him and he jumped on board with a bound.

"You can guess what he said to me. And off we went to the war. He was the dog of the squad. And he's seen things, that dog has—twelve months in the trenches of the first line is something in the life of a dog. And of a man, too. It doesn't matter if you are a Zouave—when you are bombarded down there for twelve months with showers of shrapnel and then big shells, then shrapnel, then big shells again—one doesn't think much of anything, one has no brain to think with.

"A horse, dog, a Captain, each takes it according to his nature. You can't tell me that animals don't understand. They don't cause any of it, but they guess everything. They know when a big shell comes to smash you. They know a Taube and when it is going to drop bombs. Toto there could hear them coming ten minutes before we could. And how he used to—'Sacre sale Bouche!' We told him not to bark, so they couldn't sight us. Then he'd bark no more; he'd growl: ''Tention! It's going to be warm!' He had his regular post, as you might say. And once he had warned us, he knew he had nothing more to do, and moved his post. Then he'd come to me. No, he'd not 'come to heel.' He wouldn't want to do that—but to my side in order to do his part.

"One day it got so hot that we couldn't hold our trenches. The order came to evacuate them. We were retiring by the zigzags. All at once I missed the dog. I called and searched. No Toto. 'Well,' I says to myself, 'poor Toto, he's got his, like a good pal.' The section was being tested, as you'd say. When we reached our retreat position we thought we'd get some rest. But that wasn't so. A fierce assault began at another point, where they asked for reinforcements. Just by chance we had a lot of autos there. We tumbled in and off we went. We made perhaps a dozen kilometers, perhaps twenty—I don't know. I've never known. They dumped us out in a wood where the Boches were trying to get their feet. We had to make them git. We did. But where they were they'd put their machine guns. We had to get them. We did. But just then down I went—one ball in the leg, another through the chest.

"But I didn't know it till later when I came to. It was night. I felt bad and was cold. I felt I was done for good. I says good-bye to all. I was dead—you'd say.

"But just when the sun come up I came to. Some one was at the palm of my hand and I felt something warm alongside of me. I managed to look down, and what did I see where I thought I'd see God? My Toto!

"Certainly, there was Toto! That hits you, eh? He'd changed countries, done kilometers, without a General Staff order—all the kilometers—and found poor me there in the hole.

"How did he do it? Lots of people have asked that. Lots of ways he might have come. But, I tell you, animals have ways that we haven't.

"When he saw that I didn't move, he climbed on to my stomach and began to lap my face. He cocked up his ears and squinted at me with his eyes, as much as to say: 'I'm going to fix this, he can't do it himself.'

"Over our heads they were firing from one trench to another. He didn't budge. Then all at once off he went. Perhaps you think he was deserting his post? No, he went to tell my pals. He told 'em where I was. Easy enough for him. He just went there, said 'Good day' to everybody, and then started off in my direction; then came back, then started off again. He kept it up for an hour until they understood. The Boches fired at him, but he didn't mind.

"I made myself as small as I could and didn't move. That lasted a couple of days and nights. There was no way to get to me. At last the third night two stretcher boys risked their bacon. Toto guided them and they brought me in.

"They gave me the War Cross. But don't you think that he at least deserved half? Lots of times I put it on his collar, but only when we are alone, so as not to annoy people. But that embarrasses him. He's not vain, are you, Toto?"

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"A big idea will always blossom on Broadway-Al"

"Sounds good, Jim—but just what do you mean?"

"I just noticed that new three-story store of Hayes-Diefenderfer's. Two years ago all those boys owned was an idea and a Broadway nerve. Today they have one of the biggest commercial car businesses in the United States."

"What was the big idea?"

"Oh! it was simple enough. They knew that a Ford will deliver a given number of pounds at half the cost of any other method of transportation. The only trouble was that the short wheelbase made it impossible to secure sufficient loading space. So they invented and patented the Hay-Dee Extension, which simply stretches a Ford chassis 30 inches without disturbing or weakening the mechanism—not a hole bored or a cut made—making it possible to mount a body with 90 inches of loading space back of the driver's seat."

"That accounts for the hundreds of big, handsome delivery cars with Ford hoods I've seen lately. But is a Ford up to the work?"

"Listen, Al! I'm sick of hearing people question the strength of a Ford chassis just because it hasn't the clumsy construction of a dump cart. Several million Ford pleasure cars are skipping around every day with half a ton of human weight. A Ford is the most scientifically constructed mechanism that's mounted on four wheels. All they did was to change the Ford from a luxury into the greatest economic necessity that exists. Diefenderfer's big idea has literally halved the cost of transportation."

"No wonder they've moved into one of the handsomest stores on Broadway. Let's step over and inspect the layout."

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A division containing a thousand and one things for the comfort of the soldier in camp and on the battlefield.

An aggregation of countless little necessaries drawn from every division of the store, and selected upon the advice of experienced men who have seen service in American and in European camps.

A department for soldiers themselves, and for relatives when the soldiers have departed.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

Another Thousand Women's Silk and Wool Skirts on Sale at 2.98

Skirts intended for sale at 5.00 to 8.98

Naturally, the best bargains await earliest comers.

This lot is every bit as wonderful as those in the sale of two weeks ago. We secured them in practically the same way—persuaded another manufacturer to close out his entire line of late spring models to us at the same terms, consequently this repetition of the most wonderful skirt sale price we have ever been able to make.

Wool gabardine skirts in sports, checks and stripes.
Soft wool jersey skirts, with big, fashionable pockets.
Men's wear serges in the most desired sports effects.
Velours in stripes, checks and plaids in vivid colors.
Flannel skirts of fine quality, surprisingly light weight.
Taffeta skirts in the favorite Roman stripe effects.
Tub silk skirts in the new midsummer printed patterns.

Included in this assemblage is a quantity of very pretty silk skirts held over from a previous sale.

No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders will be filled.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Half-Yearly Sale of Furniture

"Of Enduring Quality"

300.00 William and Mary Suite, 212.50

Finished in a rich brown mahogany and perfect in every detail. The buffet is 60 inches long, the china cabinet 46 inches long, the server 42 inches long, with a 48-inch extension table.

132.00 DINING-ROOM SUITE, 100.00—A suite of the Adam design that may be had in either Jacobean oak or golden oak. The pieces may be purchased separately as follows: 47.50 buffet, 37.50; 37.50 china cabinet, 26.50; 19.50 server, 14.50; 27.50 extension table, 21.50.

127.00 JACOBEAN OAK SUITE, 95.00—A four-piece dining-room suite of the Adam design. It is finished in a rich Jacobean oak color. May be purchased separately as follows: 19.50 serving table, 14.50; 37.50 china cabinet, 26.50; 27.50 extension table, 21.50; 42.50 buffet, 32.50.

244.00 DINING-ROOM SUITE, 198.00—Well made and finished in the popular Jacobean color. The suite consists of ten pieces, as follows: Buffet, china cabinet, 48-inch extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm-chair.

397.50 Newby Walnut Suite, 345.00

The dresser is 50 inches long and the chifforobe 36 inches long; the chifforobe has three sliding trays. There is a vanity dressing table and a round end bedstead. Twin bedstead. Twin beds may be had for 75.00 extra.

160.00 MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITE, 132.00—This four-piece bedroom suite is sturdily made and beautifully finished. Each piece is dustproof throughout. Suite consists of dresser, chiffonier, dressing table with triplicate mirror and full size bedstead.

425.00 5-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE, 337.50—You may have this suite in either walnut or mahogany. It is of the Hepplewhite design. Consists of large dresser, chifforobe, dressing table and twin beds.

258.00 4-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE, 195.00—Made of American walnut and modeled after the William and Mary design. Well made and beautifully finished throughout. Dresser, chifforobe, triplicate mirror dressing table and full size bedstead.

Furniture at One-Half and Less

9-pc. Black Enamel Decorated Room Suite, regular 175.00, for 87.50
9-pc. Ivory Decorated Breakfast Room Suite, regular 175.00, for 87.50
3-pc. Mahogany Breakfast Room Suite, regular 115.00, for 57.50
6-pc. Amerlac Bedroom Suite, regular 550.00, for 275.00
6-pc. Black Enamel Decorated Bedroom Suite, regular 188.50, for 94.25

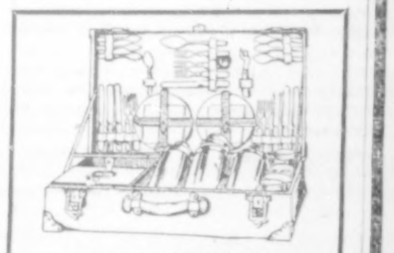
Sale of 69c "Silverbloom" 39c

"Silverbloom" is the new mohair dress fabric that has featured this season in sports apparel. The range of fancy stripes and colorings is practically unlimited.

The fabric is made of mohair with an interwoven filling of wool and mohair. "Silverbloom" wears as no other material will and is easily laundered.

Full 32 inches wide. It sells regularly for 69c; on sale at the unusually low price of 39c.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.



Autoists! Take a Lunch Kit Over-the-Fourth

There are running board, suit case and box styles—each a complete service for from 2 to 7 people. Plates, knives, forks, spoons, lunch box, salt and pepper shakers, jars for olives, pickles, etc., bottle opener and a compartment for pint and quart Thermos bottles.

For 2 people, 5.00 to 8.50
For 4 people, 10.00 to 13.50
For 6 people, 13.75 to 22.50
For 7 people, 25.00 to 45.00

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

More "Silvareign" Coats On Sale at 7.98

They were made to sell for 16.50

Just fifty in this group, and we expect them to disappear as promptly as did the others.

"Silvareign" is a rubberized silk with a very high luster. It is very light of weight, making an ideal Summer garment. May also be worn all Winter, over coats and suits.

"Silvareign" coats are really beautiful—they come in desirable shades of blue, green, gray and tan.

Extraordinarily sale-priced, at 7.98.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Surf Suits for Every Woman

Trig models for the woman who goes in for swimming seriously, and delightfully frivolous suits for the one who refuses to be serious about anything—in summertime.

No matter what sort of a surf suit you prefer, we have it, at Bamberger's.

KNITTED SUITS, with sweater tops or slip-on middies, the collars and belts in colors—6.98.

CLEVER ONE-PIECE SUITS of silk poplin in black and navy, trimmed in various colors—6.00.

SCORES OF OTHER STYLES—all materials—2.00 to 30.00.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, 1.00 TO 5.00—We are featuring a new child's suit of knitted material. It comes in two pieces, a decided improvement over the one-piece style. Green, rose, old blue and orange trimmed in white, at 3.98.

Tights, 50c to 5.00; bathing shoes and slippers, 25c to 3.98; caps and hats, 25c to 3.98; bathing kits, complete, 25c to 1.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Children's Tan Play Oxfords

Three lots—1.19, 1.49 and 1.79.

They are tan leather play oxfords with heavy leather soles. Suitable for wear in the city or for the seashore or mountains.

AT 1.19—All regular 1.50 oxfords; sizes range from 6 to 8.

AT 1.49—Oxfords that sell in the regular way for 1.75; sizes here from 8½ to 11.

AT 1.79—2.00 is the regular price of these little oxfords; sizes for kiddies range from 11½ to 2.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Enamel Cuff Links for Summer

In the color called "Sang de Boeuf"

"Sang de boeuf" is literally the color of the blood of beef. It is a vivid shade that is particularly popular in Paris this summer.

We imported the enamel from which these links are made—it arrived very recently and was sent to the cuff link maker immediately.

Now the links are ready.

To introduce this new color we price them moderately. 1.25 the pair and upward.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & Co.
NEWARK N J